ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, March 15, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for FIVE and TEN years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements orders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of sudden verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Paris Office of The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small All-Continental Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALDEN.—On March 13, 1930, at 186, Woodstock-road, Oxford, to MARY, wife of Dr. J. W. ALDEN—a son.

ANNAND.—On March 13, 1930, in a nursing home, to MARIA (née Leeboody), the wife of JAMES BURT ANNAND, of Field House, Wellington-road, Birkenhead—a son (MICHAEL).

ANTHONY.—On March 12, 1930, at Trelawny House, Aldershot, to the wife of MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. ANTHONY, C.B., C.M.G.—a son.

ARCHER THOMSON.—On March 14, 1930, to Phoebe (née Marsh), wife of KNOWLES ARCHER THOMSON, of Byfleet, Surrey—a son (ANTHONY ARCHER).

ARNOLD.—On March 13, 1930, at O'Cahan's Cottage, Stratford-on-Avon, to MARJORIE, wife of F. T. ARNOLD—a son.

CAVENDISH.—On March 12, 1930, at Middleton Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire, to HELEN, wife of CAPTAIN E. V. C. CAVENDISH, M.C., The Sherwood Foresters—a son.

DOBBS.—On March 12, 1930, at Chefoo, China, to AILSA (née Gibb), wife of P. E. L. DOBBS, Chinese Government Salt Administration—a son.

DOVEY.—On March 11, 1930, at 10, Litchfield-way, N.W.11, to VERA (née Marples), wife of SIDNEY F. DOVEY—a daughter.

DURHAM.—On March 11, 1930, at 55, Lancaster-gate, W., to BETTY, wife of CECIL BRUCE DURHAM, of South Farm, Hertford—a daughter (prematurely). Both doing well.

FARRELL.—On March 12, 1930, at Sandhurst, Ashley-road, Thames Ditton, to KATHLYN, wife of JOHN FARRELL—a daughter.

FULLER.—On March 14, 1930, at 43, Priory-road, N.W.8, to MARGARET, wife of ROGER FULLER, of 134, Maidenvale, W.—a daughter.

HARRIS.—On March 10, 1930, at Field Place, Stone, Staffs, to YOULA and JOHN HARRIS—a son.

HERDMAN.—On March 9, 1930, at The Red House, Strabane, Co. Tyrone, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. HERDMAN—a daughter.

HICKEY.—On Monday, March 10, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. PAUL HICKEY, of White Corner, Sanford, Sussex—a son (MICHAEL).

HUME.—On March 13, 1930, at a London nursing home, to MARY (née Sale), wife of REGINALD VERNON HUME (late Royal Artillery)—a daughter.

IZARD.—On March 13, 1930, at Jasmine Lodge, Bombay, India, to BESSIE (née Peal), wife of ALFRED D. IZARD—a daughter.

LAWRENCE.—On March 14, 1930, at a nursing home in Hampstead, to VIOLET, wife of JOHN H. LAWRENCE, of 32, Lambolle-road, N.W.3—a daughter.

WOLESWORTH.—On March 13, 1930, at Cleveland House, Brixham, Devon, to DR. and MRS. ERIC M. WOLESWORTH—a son.

MORGAN.—On March 13, 1930, at Aldershot, to WINIFRED, wife of CAPTAIN J. E. H. MORGAN, The Border Regiment—a son (TONY).

NOYES.—On March 14, 1930, to MARY, wife of ALFRED NOYES—a daughter.

PATERSON.—On March 7, 1930, at Cloverhill, Strathfield, Sydney, to the wife of J. G. PATERSON (Jessie Doans Ritchie)—a daughter.

PRESTON.—On March 14, 1930, at the Vicarage, Tavistock, to NANCY, wife of A. L. PRESTON—a daughter.

RACKHAM.—On March 12, 1930, at a nursing home, Ipswich, to Dorothy (née Wilson), the wife of CAPT. B. B. RACKHAM, M.C., The Middlesex Regt.—a daughter.

ST. AUBYN.—On March 13, 1930, at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. ST. AUBYN—a daughter.

VAUGHAN.—On March 14, 1930, at 12, Leinster-gardens, W., to MONICA, wife of DAVID VAUGHAN—a son.

VERDEN.—On March 12, 1930, at Tall Trees, Curzon-hill, Prestwich, to HELEN, wife of OSCAR VERDEN—a daughter.

WADHAM.—On March 14, 1930, at Shiplands, to MARGOT, wife of CAPTAIN EDWARD WADHAM, 16th/5th Lancers—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALBRECHT : VON HARDENBERG.—On March 11, 1930, at Seeber Castle, near Hildesheim, Germany, FRANZ G. C. ALBRECHT, elder son of Frank and Celia Albrecht (late of Clapham), of 51a, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, to COUNTESS HILDEGARD VON HARDENBERG, younger daughter of Reichsgraf Alexander von Hardenberg and Reichsgraefin von Hardenberg (*née* Treitz von der Borch).

ARMSTRONG : McDOUGALL.—On March 8, 1930, at St. Luke's Church, Jamaica, JAMES EDWARD VEITY ARMSTRONG to NORAH MCDOUGALL, of Woodlands, Leigh Woods, Bristol.

BERRY : LIDDELL.—On March 14, 1930, at St. Andrew's, Bombay, WILLIAM REID BERRY, of Whitehall-road, Aberdeen, to JANEY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LIDDELL, of Christchurch Park, Sutton, Surrey (*By cable.*)

BRIGGS : THOMPSON.—On March 12, 1930, at Gronoh, WILLIAM GUY BRIGGS, Nigerian Civil Service, to ANNE WALKER DONALD THOMPSON, of Scarborough.

CLEMENT : TEMPLETON.—On March 10, 1930, at Karachi, WILLIAM LAIDLAW CLEMENT, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Clement, of Falkirk, to MARGARET ANNIE TEMPLETON, eldest daughter of Mrs. G. Brigstocke, Karachi.

LYSAGHT : LYSAGHT.—On March 14, 1930, at Henry Lysaght, Fort William, Doneraile, Co. Cork, to ALICE AMY, elder daughter of the late HON. H. G. LYSAGHT and the Hon. Mrs. Lysaght, Newmarket Cottage, Co. Cork.

OWEN : OGDEN.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at the Cathedral, Perth, Western Australia, FRANCIS ERNEST, elder son of E. J. OWEN, Watford, England, to HELEN EMMA, second daughter of WRAIXTON OGDEN, Katanning, Western Australia.

DEATHS

BRETTMEYER.—On March 13, 1930, at Rushton Hall, Kettering, LOUIS BRETTMEYER. Funeral on Monday, March 17, at 2.30 p.m., at Rushton. Memorial service at the same hour at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, W.

BROADHURST.—On March 12, 1930, at Ravenoaks, Watermillock, Penrith, after short illness, ARTHUR BROOKE BROADHURST, late Captain, 14th Hussars, aged 70 years. Funeral at Dacre Parish Church, Penrith, at 2.30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

BULLOCK.—On March 10, 1930, at Hastings, suddenly, after an operation, ROSA MABEL, fourth daughter of the late GEORGE BULLOCK, of The Priory, Cambridge, and beloved sister of Mrs. R. I. Adcock, Norwich. R.I.P. (Foreign papers, please copy.)

CLAPCOTT.—On March 9, 1930, at Pitt Meadows, British Columbia, WILLIAM GARDNER COLERIDGE CLAPCOTT, eldest son of the late Major and Mrs. Charles Clapcott.

CLEGG.—On March 12, 1930, at Rye Hill Close, New Sawley, SAMUEL CLEGG. Funeral at Sawley to-day (Saturday), 2.30 p.m.

COLLES.—On March 14, 1930, at The Croft, Whaley Bridge, ALEXANDER HAMILTON COLLES, in his 93rd year. Funeral at Taxal Church, Monday, March 17, at 2.30 p.m.

DOLLING.—On March 13, 1930, at "Elmleigh," London-road, Ewell, JANE ELIZABETH, widow of NARKETT DOLLING, in her 72nd year.

EUGSTER.—On March 14, 1930, LT.-COL. OSCAR LOUIS EUGSTER, D.S.O., of The Hoo, Kempston, Beds. There will be a Requiem Mass at 11 a.m. on Monday, March 17, at the Roman Catholic Church, High-road, Finchley, subsequently interment in St. Pancras Cemetery at Finchley.

GUNNING CAMPBELL.—On March 10, 1930, at Menzies, of precipitancia, MAJOR M. G. GUNNING CAMPBELL, M.C., R.E., elder surviving son of Major-General Gunning Campbell, C.B., R.M., and Mrs. Gunning Campbell, 35, Nicholas-street, Chester.

HALL.—On Friday, March 14, 1930, THOMAS LAMBERT HALL, M.R.C.S., great-grandson of William Hall, late of Arlington Manor, Bibury, and Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos, for 46 years in practice at Dilwyn, Herefordshire, aged 72 years. Funeral at Dilwyn on Tuesday, March 18, at 3 p.m. No mourning and no flowers, by request.

HOARE.—On March 14, 1930, at Godstone Rectory, GEORGE EDWARD GERARD HOARE, Rector of Godstone. Funeral Tuesday, 2.30 p.m., at Godstone Church (Caterham Station).

HOOD.—On March 14, 1930, RICHARD IVO, only child of the late IVO HOOD, C.B., and of Christabel Hood, aged 12. The funeral, which will be private, will be to-morrow (Sunday) at Aldestrand.

HUKINS.—On March 12, 1930, at Ealing, LUCILLA, widow of JESSE CHESTIAN HUKINS, in her 90th year. Funeral service Wednesday, March 19, at St. James's Church, Ealing, at 11 a.m. Interment at Uckfield. Flowers to 185, Uxbridge-road, W. Ealing.

HUDSON.—On March 13, 1930, FREDERICK HENRY JUDGE, The Knowle, Calne, Wiltshire, aged 74. Funeral Trinity Church. Private.

LANCASTER.—On March 12, 1930, at his residence, "Wentworth," Rock Ferry, Cheshire, CHARLES LANCASTER, J.P., in his 87th year. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Rock Ferry, to-day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, without private reception.

LAURENCE.—On March 13, 1930, at The Grey House, Cadnam, Park, Tunbridge Wells, HOPE, the beloved wife for 39 years of GERARD B. LAURENCE, of 20, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and eldest daughter of the late General Sir Robert White, K.C.B., of Aghavoe, Queen's County. Funeral private to-day (Saturday).

McMILLAN.—On March 12, 1930, at Hanover Flat, Thomas-street, Gravesend, W., EDWARD MCMILLAN, for over 30 years the devoted and loyal servant of Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Sons, Ltd., of 155, New Bond-street, W.1, aged 62.

MALLESON.—On March 11 1930, at 69, Marine-parade, Worthing, BEATRICE, the dear wife of GODFREY MALLESON, of 64, Gordon-road, Ealing. R.I.P. Interment at Worthing, Tuesday, March 18

DEATHS (continued)

NAINBY.—On March 12, 1930, suddenly, AMY LOUISA (née King), widow of HENRY J. NAINBY, late of 17, Linkenhoit-mansions, Stamford Brook-avenue, W.6. R.I.P.

OLDFIELD.—On March 10, 1930, at Bolstone, Okehampton, suddenly, after a year's illness, MARION EVELYN OLDFIELD, second daughter of the late Colonel F. J. Oldfield. Funeral at Bolstone on Wednesday next, 2.30 p.m.

PADFIELD.—On March 13, 1930, at Hawkwell Rectory, Essex, the REV. GEORGE PADFIELD, M.A., in his 82nd year. Funeral at Hawkwell Church, 12 o'clock Tuesday, March 18.

PALATINO.—On March 13, 1930, at Mill Hill, ISABELLA JULIA PALATINO (née Beauclerk), in her 82nd year. Funeral Hampstead Cemetery, Monday, March 17, 11.30.

PERRIN.—On March 14, 1930, at a nursing home, EDWARD PERRIN, brother of Bishop Perrin, 9, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead. R.I.P.

PHILLIPS.—On March 13, 1930, at Avondale, 5, Moat Croft-road, Eastbourne, CATHERINE, the wife of FRANCIS ANGELO THEODORE PHILLIPS, I.C.S. (retired), aged 75.

RITSO.—On March 8, 1930, at 66, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, BERNARD WILLIAM RITSO, M.I.C.E., F.C.S., beloved husband of Caroline Ritso, late of Cape Town and Montevideo.

ROBERTSON GRANT.—On March 10, 1930, at Estancia Santa Catalina, Azul, Argentina, EDWARD JOHN ROBERTSON GRANT, late of Tarndune, Colintonroad, Edinburgh.

SELBY-LOWNDES.—On March 14, 1930, at Ellerslie, Cheltenham, RICHARD MONTAGUE WILLIAM, beloved husband of GLADYS SELBY-LOWNDES and third son of the late William Selby-Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, Bletchley.

SNOWDEN.—On March 13, 1930, in Paris, after a short illness, following pneumonia, ERNEST EDWARD, second son of FREDERICK SNOWDEN, of 8, Templewood-avenue, Hampstead, aged 46 years. Funeral service at Hampstead Parish Church on Tuesday, March 18, at 11.30 a.m., and afterwards at Abney Park Cemetery.

STEWART.—On March 13, 1930, at Shambellie, May Grace, wife of CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEWART, of Shambellie, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and eldest daughter of the late William Brown, Esq., of the Old House, Sowerby, Thirsk, aged 45. Funeral from Shambellie to-day (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m.

TAYLOR.—On March 13, 1930, at 2, Cavendish-crescent, Bath, ADA MARGARET, daughter of the late THOMAS TAYLOR, of Liverpool. Funeral at Locksbrook, Tuesday, March 18, at 2.30 p.m.

TRAPNELL.—On March 14, 1930, at 15, Whatley-road, Clifton, Bristol, ELIZABETH GEORGINA, widow of CALEB TRAPNELL. Funeral 2.30 Tuesday, March 18, at Christ Church, Clifton.

WALTERS.—On March 13, 1930, AMELIA JANE WALTERS, aged 87. Funeral at Brookwood on Tuesday. Train leaves Necropolis Station 11.50 a.m.

WEBBER.—On March 13, 1930, at his residence, 15, Cavendish-road, Bournemouth, COLONEL JAMES WEBBER, late South Staffordshire Regiment, in his 85th year.

WOODROFFE.—On March 3, 1930, at a nursing home, Cheltenham, Mrs. PENELOPE CROKER WOODROFFE, wife of J. E. Woodroffe. (Irish papers, please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BILTON.—In ever-loving memory of my son, EDWARD RAYMARD BILTON, Captain, Barrister-at-Law, Capt., Highland Cyclist Batt., attached 2/5th K.O.Y.L.I., who fell in action March 15, 1917.

HART.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my husband, MAJOR G. W. HART, R.F.A., killed in action in Flanders, March 15, 1917.

NELSON.—In proud and loving memory of E. B. NELSON (BEN), Capt. and Adjt. 1/8th Gurkhas, I.A.R.O., killed at Mushaidie, March 15, 1917, aged 31.

WALLER.—In proud and loving memory of our elder son, THEODORE EDMUND FITZGERALD "WALLER, "A" Company, 2nd H.A.C., who was killed in action at 2 p.m. on March 15, 1917, at Bucquoy, France, aged 21.

"So he passed over."

WINN.—In ever-loving memory of LIEUT. ARTHUR FARRAR WINN (Royal Fusiliers, 1915-1919), who from shock and war strain passed to rest to

Where beyond these voices there is Peace.

—MOTHER and SISTER.

ALEXANDER, Sir GEORGE.—In ever loving memory. Sadly missed and never forgotten by his devoted wife, his many friends, and his kind public.

ALLFREY.—In dear memory of DAVID RICHMOND, who entered into life March 15, 1929, aged nine years. "We thank our God upon every remembrance of you."

BEVAN.—In ever-loving memory of AMY BEVAN, who entered the Higher Life March 16, 1909. R.I.P.

"How can I cease to pray for thee?" Somewhere In God's great Universe Thou art to-day."

BRADLEY.—In loving memory of DR. NORMAN BRADLEY, of Crowborough, Sussex, who died March 15, 1921.

BROWNE.—To the dear memory of ALICE BULLER BROWNE, who passed over on March 15, 1929.

DARCH.—In affectionate remembrance of EDITH ELIZABETH DARCH, who passed away March 14, 1927.

FRAMPTON, WILLIAM JOHN GOULBURN SUFFOLK.—In tenderest memory, my precious son. I am always with you, my darling.—MUMMIE.

I am linked with him who is unseen,
More close than hands or feet the one I love.
Nearer than breathing is his presence now,
And as we go on eternally move.

GUILFORD.—In loving memory of my dear wife, ALICE, who died March 16, 1920.—W. J. GUILFORD, Mostyn Hotel, W.1.

HAWTREY.—In loving memory of the REV. JOHN WILLIAM HAWTREY, who died at Canterbury March 15, 1891, aged 79. R.I.P.

LAGER.—In affectionate remembrance of my son-in-law, DR. WALTER JAEGER.

MORRIS, ALEXANDER OHLMANN, 1853-1914.—Honoured in the memory of those he loved.

WILSON.—To the beloved memory of our precious JOHN, loving son and brother, who passed over suddenly in New Zealand a year ago to-day, aged 21 years and three months.

FUNERAL

RADMALL.—The funeral service of the late Mrs. E. N. RADMALL will be at St. Michael's Church, North Kensington, Monday, March 17, at 11.30.

BRIGGS : THOMPSON.—On March 12, 1930, GEORGE WILLIAM GUY BRIGGS, Nigerian Civil Service, to ANNE WALKER DONALD THOMPSON, of Scarborough.

CLEMENT : TEMPLETON.—On March 10, 1930, at Karachi, WILLIAM LAIDLAW CLEMENT, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Clement, of Falkirk, to MARGARET ANNIE TEMPLETON, eldest daughter of Mrs. G. Brigstocke, Karachi.

LYSAGHT : LYSAGHT.—On March 14, 1930, HENRY LYSAGHT, Fort William, Doneraile, Co. Cork, to ALICE AMY, elder daughter of the late HON. H. G LYSAGHT and the Hon. Mrs. Lysaght, Newmarket Cottage, Co. Cork.

OWEN : OGDEN.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at the Cathedral, Perth, Western Australia, FRANCIS ERNEST, elder son of E. J. OWEN, Watford, England, to HELEN EMMA, second daughter of WRAIXTON OGDEN, Katanning, Western Australia.

SOCIETIES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CREMATION SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—Life Membership £5 5s. includes cremation at any Crematorium at death.—23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

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THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car-Hiring, 482, Caledonian-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

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GODFREY DAVIS, 26, Bruton-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 4412 (4 lines).

FREIGHTS WANTED

LET us move you to glorious Devon to LIVE. Free Estimates for Removals and particulars of Houses for sale.—SELLICKS, Removal Experts and Estate Agents, The Close, Exeter. London Office, 30, Sarita-street, W.2.

IF you CONTEMPLATE REMOVING you should consult PICKFORDS; 100 Branches, Home and Abroad. —Apply 206, High Holborn, W.C.1.

SPORT AND GARDEN

BUSH ROSE TREES (best assorted), 6s. dozen; Standards 2s. each; Climbers 7s. dozen. Carriage paid.—Fred Crossley, Hexham Bridge.

CRAZY and RECTANGULAR PAVING, WALLING and ROCKERY STONE. Price List Free.—Chatsome Quarry Garden Section, 35, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

FOR YOUR GARDEN.—Expert Gardeners say cannot imagine a more perfect Plant Food—all genuine organic matter sterilised. Prices, approx., post C.O.D.:—One-third bushel 2s. 4d., one bushel 4s. 3d., two bushels 7s., four bushels 12s. 6d., eight bushels 23s. 6d. Carriage paid.—The Plant Food Co., Harlech, Merioneth.

GARDEN PLANNING for patentees of modern methods, advice, assistance to existing staff, or complete undertaking; really artistic rock gardens at low cost.—Herbert G. Longford, Abingdon-on-Thames.

GLADIOLI.—100 named varieties in stock; large flowering varieties, good collection. Also Primulinus, all at 4s. per 100. Mixed 3s. per 100, carriage paid. Send for full list of these, also seed potatoes, giving 60 varieties old and new, and other flowering plants.—CROSS and Co., Elm-road House, Wisbech.

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PERSONAL

BELIEVE I was mistaken Wed. Badly want to see you.—W.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Letters and Stamps for Numbered Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£200 REWARD.—STOLEN from house in Crowborough-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, on 11th inst., a QUANTITY of JEWELLERY, comprising Three-stone Diamond Ring, Diamond and Pearl Brooch, Pair of Four-stone Diamond Drop Earrings, Ruby Heart Cluster Ring, Three-stone Diamond and Pearl Ring, Two-row Pearl Necklace, Single-stone Diamond Ring, Peridot Lamb Crest, Musquash Coat, Birkett Foster Water-colour, Silver, and Articles of Clothing.—The above reward will be paid by Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3, to the first person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thief and the recovery of the stolen property, or pro rata to the value recovered.

£7 REWARD.—LOST on 8th inst., between Queen's-gate and Hammersmith, FIVE-STONE DIAMOND RING.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

TWICKENHAM. England v. Scotland.—WANTED, TWO STAND SEATS.—Please 'phone Longton, Royal 0404.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.—Two or Three Covered Stand Seats wanted. Premium paid. Telephone, Hounslow 2153.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.—WANTED, TWO SEATS. —'Phone Regent 5540.

GRAND NATIONAL MEETING.—ROW of FIVE SEATS in one of the best boxes in County Stand, Aintree. Owing to illness owner would let for 25gns.—Write Box A.341, Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.

CHRIST CHURCH COMMEMORATION BALL will be held in Hall on MONDAY, June 23rd, 1930. Tickets £2 2s.—Applications (from Old Members only) to W. B. GOULDING, Christ Church, Oxford.

IF YOU HAVE MODERATE CAPITAL and are not satisfied with your present position, this big chance may be in South Africa.—Write for particulars to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

FOR SALE, "Sabbath Bells Chimed by the Poets," illustrated by Birket Foster, published 1859 by Bell and Daldy. Philip Holland, 22, Taviton-street, Gordon-square, London, W.C.1.

BUDDHISM.—LECTURE by Mr. CHRISTMAS HUMPHREYS, M.A., LL.B., at 41, Gloucester-road, London, N.W.1, to-morrow (Sunday), at 7 p.m. Admission free.

FOR SALE, handsome CHINESE SHAWL, heavily embroidered. Offers.—Write Box G.834, The Times, E.C.4.

ULWORTH COVE.—To be LET, FURNISHED, delightful BUNGALOW; accommodates six; 5gns. weekly. Apply Mrs. Lane, The Post Office.

EX-ARMY CAPTAIN'S SON with excellent prospects of passing final exam. must have financial assistance or sacrifice career. Will someone help? Would repay later.—Write Box N.155, The Times, E.C.4.

ONLY REMAINING BELL FROM YPRES CATHEDRAL. WHAT OFFERS?—Write Box 03003, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ANGMERING-on-SEA.—To be LET, for end after Easter, exceptionally attractive FURNISHED HOUSE.—Write Box 21484, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSETSHIRE.—XVIth-CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE, well known for its architectural beauty and literary associations, of quite moderate size, with gardens in keeping, about one mile trout stream; gravel soil, modern services, mixed farm of 230 acres grass and arable; possession.—For SALE.—Write Box T.1482, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSERVATIVE M.P. strongly RECOMMENDS his late BUTLER for post of butler or caretaker; possesses all necessary qualities; integrity, sobriety, strict honesty; long experience and complete knowledge of duties; further particulars willingly supplied. —Write Box T.1480, The Times, E.C.4.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR. Sundays 5 o'clock. Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION in RUSSIA.—The authenticated facts are contained in a pamphlet just issued at one penny, post free, by THE ANGLICAN AID FREE RUSSIA CLEARING HOUSE AND FUND. Details of the work of this Appeal, which has been active since early 1923, will be gladly given and donations welcomed by Mr. W. Tudor Pole, Hon. Treasurer, 6, Fitzalan-street, Kennington, S.E.11. You are invited to ATTEND a SERVICE of Solemn Intercession organised by the Committee of the above Fund on behalf of the persecuted Christians in Russia, to be held at St. Martin's Church, Trafalgar-square, on Wednesday, March 19th, at 6 p.m. Sermon by the BISHOP of GUILDFORD.—Further details from Rev. H. J. Fynes-Clinton, S.S.J.E., Hilfield, Dorset.

CAN anybody HELP advertiser who is entirely ignorant of how to set about getting two small families out of undesirable basement rooms? One couple with one child, and one with a child and baby? It is understood that Council houses are only for families with three children. Will someone please help by advice or information?—Write Box R.1590, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

STOWE SCHOOL 3½ miles, Buckingham one mile.—Medium-sized COUNTRY RESIDENCE; four reception, 13 bed rooms; electric light; central heating; two lots of acres; splendid situation. £7,700.—Write Box T.1494, The Times, E.C.4.

SAILING, Duck and Rough Shooting, Fishing.—To be LET, Unfurnished (June), 14th CENTURY FARM HOUSE, London 50 miles. Also Furnished Lodge.—Hector, Bradwell, Essex.

LADY would EXCHANGE her nice HOUSE 10 miles PORTSMOUTH, for a SIMILAR HOUSE or FLAT in London for one or two months; Bond Street or Knightsbridge Garden preferred.—Write Box F.1198, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. Constantly needs Surgical Aid for Children. Legacies, Subscriptions, Letters Patron—Queen Mary. Offices: 1, Riding House-street, W.C.2.

WONDERFUL.—Yes, usual postage but allow time for your letter to be forwarded. All well.

RETIRED BUSINESS MAN, 40, seeks OCCUPATION, preferably out of doors.—Write Box P.1111, The Times, E.C.4.

DISABLED OFFICER, 30, married, business, journalistic experience, REQUIRES EMPLOYMENT; urgent.—Write Box P.1114, The Times, E.C.4.

SALMON FISHING, 3½ miles Spey, to be SUB-LET, April. Holds three rods. Bargain price.—Write Box P.1117, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENTLY WANTED to LEASE, SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY; Berks, Surrey, or district. Option to purchase preferred.—Write Box T.1479, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, summer holidays, UPPER CHINE, SHANKLIN, School Boarding House. Accommodate 26-30 (also cottage).—Write "S.Z." care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

SUCCESSION WANTED to sound LONDON SOLICITOR'S PRACTICE; present profits best £1,000 per annum net.—Write Box N.158, The Times, E.C.4.

FUR CRUSADE.—Remember that every time you buy a trapped fur you condemn another animal to a death of ghastly torture to replace it.—Major C. Van der Byl, Warnham, Towcester.

AUTHOR wants Life of a Sportsman, 1842; also Life of John Mytton, by Apperly.—Write Box T.1473, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE in or near village, within easy distance of rail; two sitting rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom; suitable for gentleman about One-Acre; mid-Surrey or Petersfield, Midhurst district preferred. Price about £1,200.—Write Box T.1478, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated by Royal Charter. Princes Arms Office, 10, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 3567. Babies' Hostel and Princess Alice Training School for Nurses, Cavendish-road, Clapham Park. No connexion with any other Adoption Society.

MODERN SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, electric light, main water, to be LET; 12s. per week to retired gentleman able to assist in developing riverside estate; completion paid; apply J. A. Brinkman, Temple Gardens Estate, Chertsey-lane, Staines.

THE New Health Society is teaching the WAY of HEALTH to over a million workers all the year round. We need financial help to carry on this work.—Hon. Treasurer, The RT. HON. LORD MELCHETT, New Health Society, 59, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

APRIL in the COUNTRY. London 40 minutes.—Three reception, nine bed rooms, two baths; central heating, all conveniences. Dance Court, Pyrford, Woking.

ROSS-SHIRE.—Excellent HOUSE; good moor, golf, sea fishing; £550 season, or lease.—Speedys, Edinburgh.

HAMPSTEAD.—Sunny, semi-basement, self-contained, Unfurnished FLAT; two rooms, kitchenette, &c.; central heating; Fellows-road Tube. £104 per annum.—Atkinson, 1, Greencroft-gardens, Maida Vale 5997.

FRENCH LADY (diplômée) gives LESSONS, 3s. an hour.—Box 666, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.

DULWICH.—An opportunity to acquire the long LEASE of a fine FAMILY RESIDENCE, three reception rooms, exceptionally large garden with tennis court; owner compelled to sacrifice.—For particulars write Box N.143, The Times, E.C.4.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, facing Sea.—FLATLET to be LET; rent £60.—Rack Mansions.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents; researches undertaken; wills abstracted; parish registers examined; verifies Arms and Crests; paintings on vellum, wood, &c.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 10, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

CORNWALL.—To be LET UNFURNISHED, sunny, sheltered MODERN HOUSE; sea views; two reception, four-five bed, sun lounge, bath (hot and cold); garage; garden; fishing, bathing, golf.—Rowe, Coverack.

LADY, good social position, SEEKS GIRL to EDUCATE with DAUGHTER aged 10; exceptional tuition; country; £80 per annum.—Write Box P.1126, The Times, E.C.4.

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FRIGIDAIRE for SALE; perfect order; £30.—Write Box 8918, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GOLF ENTERPRISE. PROFIT.—Ideal situation. Rapidly growing neighbourhood; electric and steam tram; London, 14 miles, 30 minutes.—Delightful MANSION, suitable Dormy House or Country Club; ample outbuildings, staff, &c.; gravel and chalk subsoil, land undulating and well sheltered, magnificent views; area surveyed and approved by eminent authority as ideal for concentration. Make Golf Course. Low price. Good mortgage, or part cash and balance on completion in two years. Fortune in hands of right people.—Write Box T.1500, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY HOUSE REQUIRED to PURCHASE by advertiser immediately; in Sussex preferred (adjoining counties considered, but not Kent). Must have some character, face South with open views. Nine to 12 bed, two bath, and usual rooms, electric light, garage, stabling, gardens. Good price paid.—Full particulars and photos to Mrs. P. F., 77, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

TO be LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, borders of WEST SUSSEX and Hampshire, near Gillingham Station, attractive RESIDENCE containing three reception and four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; high elevation, charming views. Rent, Furnished, £2 12s. 6d. per week; unfurnished by arrangement.—Write Box P.1128, The Times, E.C.4.

TAILORED SUITS for SPRING SUNSHINE.—Nine new Model Suits are ready for you to see at FENWICK of Bond-street, all at one fixed price, 10½ gns., in many beautiful materials. See one on a customer to-day.

GOING ABROAD? Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for the sunshine ready at Fenwick's to-day. Leaf Green, Lupin Blue, Rosewood, Mimosa, and Ivory, 69s. 6d.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

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LOBSTERS COOKED ready for table; caught daily; 2s. 9d. per lb., sample 1s.—Secretary, 73, George-street, Oban, Scotland.

PERSONAL (continued)

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LOST, a CERTIFICATE for 50 shares, numbers 33729 to 33779, of the BUKIT RAJAH RUBBER Co., Ltd., in the name of Charles Chambers Smith. Will anybody finding this Share Certificate kindly forward same to the Secretary of the Company, 37-38, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3?

WILL MAJOR BAINES, at one time member Junior

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By s.s. Rawalpindi, 16,600 tons.

May 3.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 28 days; from 50 guineas.

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Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Morea	11,000	Holland	—	Mar. 21
Ranpuk	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Oldson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Osmonia	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Chitral	15,000	Sievers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,600	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	17,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	18,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Othello	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Rangpur (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 28	—
Bebar (cargo)	8,500	—	Apr. 11	—
†Nevasa	8,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Massilia	11,000	Hissett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
†Lahore (cargo)	8,304	Mace	Apr. 24	—
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	—
Mooltan	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	LONDON
*MASIRA	7,241		Mar. 28	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA	8,247	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 10
*WARFIELD	6,030	Apr. 29	May 5	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,183	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*MASIRA	8,383		Mar. 28	Mar. 29
MEKRANA	8,246	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
MARGHA	8,278	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MALDA	9,070		Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 28
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 17
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MAHANA	9,067	May 28	June 6	June 14	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Immingham	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suez.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., 3, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (Agents), 168, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. J. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Cape Town, thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI	April 2	May 16
MAKURA	—	—
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. J. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

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FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Firm'th.
DENDIGO	13,000	—	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
†MALWA	11,000	23 May	24 May

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
H.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
H.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	—
ORVIETO	12,000	Apr. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 27	June 27	June 29
ORTANTO	20,000	July 10	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	9,129	Mar. 29	Colombo
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares	6,984	Mar. 25	Calcutta
City of Poona	7,485	April 3	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	(Mar. 29) C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Valencia	7,329	April 12 E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. ... Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street ... Cent. 9222

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(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	11,980	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	May 31
HAKUSAN MARU	16,938	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
KASUGA MARU	16,146	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

London. Southampton.

†EDWARD CASTLE	Mar. 20	—
†BALMORAL CASTLE	—	Mar. 27
†BRAMPTON CASTLE	Mar. 27	Mar. 21
†EDWARD CASTLE	—	Mar. 28

† Via Madeira.

Fortnightly Sailings to Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

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20th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.

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SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26	Olympic	Wed., Apl. 9

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

via Queenstown.

(2) Arabic	Sat., Mar. 15	Cedric	Sat., Mar. 29
(2) †Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22	(2)*Albertic	Sat., Apl. 5

†Via Belfast and Glasgow. *Belfast or Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. ‡ Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22	Albertic	Sat., Apl. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic		Sat., Mar. 29.	

Via Cardiff and Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

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By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Canard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 28-37, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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"ALMEDA STAR"		20 MAR.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	COMFORT LUXURY	10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"	AND SERVICE	1 MAY
"AVILA STAR"		5 MAY

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BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.

Various Cruises in the Most Delightful Countries of SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.		APRIL 12th MAY 7th MAY 31st JUNE 18th	24 days 22 days 14 days 14 days
SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS for LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.		JULY 5th JULY 19th AUG. 9th AUG. 23rd, 29	13 days 20 days 13 days 28 days

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"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax"	11,120 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	Aug. 16th

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Worcestershire	15,000	Apl. 4	Apl. 12
Staffordshire	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6086, 8097.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

SFINKS ... Mar. 21 and April 4 ... GEN. MEUNIER
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHAMOUNA ... Apr. 2

PIRÆUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE ... Mar. 25 and April 8 ... PIERRE LOTI

EGYPT AND HAVRE ROUTE.
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Law Report, Mar. 14

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Romer—in allowing the appeal of the defendant, Mr. Cecil Charles Trevanion, in the action in which Mr. Justice Bennett had awarded the executors of the late Mr. Charles Stewart Carstairs £1,490, held that Mr. Trevanion had not made knowingly false representations as to a picture being painted by Romney so as to induce Mr. Carstairs to buy the picture for £1,500. Their Lordships found that Mr. Carstairs, who was an art expert, had bought the picture relying on his own judgment, and that no express warranty that Romney was the artist had been given. (Carstairs v. Trevanion.)

The Lord Chief Justice and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch claims from Mr. Ernest Miles, a surgeon, damages for alleged negligence in leaving a pair of forceps in her when operating for the removal of a fibroid tumour in November, 1920. Mr. Miles denies that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body, or that they were left there through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any one for whom he was responsible. He also pleads the Statute of Limitations. (Crotch v. Miles.)

The cross-examination was continued of Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, in the action before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate, which controls the price of diamonds, damages for alleged conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants deny the charges. (United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited v. Joel and Others.)

COURT OF APPEAL

DISPUTE OVER A PICTURE: DEFENDANT'S APPEAL ALLOWED

CARSTAIRS v. TREVANION

(*Before the* Master *of the* Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence *and* Lord Justice Romer)

The Court allowed this appeal by the defendant from a decision of Mr. Justice Bennett, who had given judgment for the plaintiffs for £1,490 damages in respect of the sale to Mr. Charles Stewart Carstairs of the picture of a lady as a Romney. The hearing before Mr. Justice Bennett was reported in *The Times* of January 18, 1930.

The first day's proceedings in the Court of Appeal were reported in *The Times* of to-day.

The plaintiffs, Mrs. Elizabeth Carstairs and Mr. Otto Charles Henry Gutekunst, the executors of Mr. Charles Stewart Carstairs—who died in July, 1928—claimed against the defendant, Mr. Cecil Charles Trevanion, who sold the picture to Mr. Carstairs for £1,500, rescission of the agreement and repayment of the £1,500, or, alternatively, damages for alleged breach of warranty and for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation.

The defendant denied that he had ever represented to Mr. Carstairs or his agent that the portrait was painted by Romney; or, alternatively, that if he had, it was not made with knowledge that it was false. He said that he still believed the work to be a Romney and put the plaintiffs to proof that it was not.

The picture, stated to be a portrait of Mrs. Maria Trelawney, the defendant's great-great-grandmother, was first known to the defendant in 1890, when it hung in his grandfather's house. On the back of the picture were two labels in the grandfather's handwriting, stating who the subject of the picture was, and one of them stated that it was a Romney.

In December, 1927, the defendant was introduced to Mr. Lewis, a partner in a firm of dealers in works of art, with a view to disposing of the picture in America. Mr. Lewis, however, took the view that it was not a Romney and not painted during the period when Romney was painting. He took the picture and showed it to his restorer, who thought that the picture was a copy painted 60 to 80 years ago; and on December 28, 1927, Mr. Lewis wrote to the defendant telling him that and that it would be useless to proceed with negotiations for an American sale.

An Advertisement

On February 9, 1928, the defendant answered an advertisement inserted in a newspaper by someone in touch with collectors of Old Masters. In the result, he informed Major Nornabelle, the advertiser, that he had a Romney for sale. Major Nornabelle inspected the picture, and the defendant admitted that he spoke of the picture in conversation with Major Nornabelle as "the Romney portrait." Shortly afterwards Major Nornabelle passed on the information to Mr. Carstairs, who bought the picture for £1,500. On April 26, 1928, about six weeks after the purchase, Mr. Carstairs asked for a return of his money, because, he said, the picture was found not to be a Romney. In July, 1928, shortly after the present action was begun, Mr. Carstairs died, and the action was continued by his executors.

Mr. Justice Bennett said that he was satisfied that the defendant made the representation to Mr. Carstairs's agent that the picture was a Romney; that it was plain that the picture was not a Romney; that the defendant made to Major Nornabelle representations which at the time he made them he knew to be false; that the representations which were made to Mr. Carstairs's agent with the intention of their being passed on to him were representations by which Mr. Carstairs was induced to enter into the contract; and that the estate of Mr. Carstairs had suffered damage by the purchase of the picture, which was perhaps worth £10. He therefore awarded damages for £1,490.

The defendant appealed.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Spens, K.C., and Mr. J. B. Lindon appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Conway, K.C., Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C., and Mr. B. G. Burnett-Hall for the respondents.

Continuing his argument for the respondents, Mr. Conway said that if a false representation had been made, and there was evidence that there had been a demonstration of its falsity, then the plaintiffs had practically established their claim. The defendant had been told that the picture was not a Romney, and could not possibly be a Romney, and once that was proved it was for the Court below to weigh all the evidence and judge what was really a question of fact. The letter of December 28, 1927, was the vital piece of evidence. It conveyed to the defendant that the picture was not a Romney. It should at any rate have put him in a state of doubt and prevented him from making a false declaration.

Mr. Spens, while replying, was stopped by the Court.

Judgment

The Master of the Rolls (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that the late Mr. Carstairs was an art expert; he had a gallery in Bond-street and was well known in the artistic world. In particular, he had had a knowledge of 18th-century pictures, which would include the period when Romney was painting. The defendant, Mr. Trevanion, was a man of position, and he possessed a number of pictures of value and importance. So far as was known, Mr. Trevanion was not only a man of position, but a man of honour, and no charge of any kind, in connexion with business or otherwise, had ever been brought against him. He was entitled to have that statement made, and, apart from this case, his character had never been attacked in any way.

The plaintiffs sought to recover on the basis that Mr. Trevanion had fraudulently induced Mr. Carstairs to buy the picture by alleging that it was painted by Romney, at a time when he knew it was not painted by Romney; and he was said to have induced this picture expert to buy something different from what had been represented.

Having dealt with the earlier facts, his Lordship, continuing, said that Major Nornabelle had taken Mr. Carstairs to see the picture. The latter had looked at it very closely and had turned it round to inspect the two labels on the back. The labels were to the effect that the portrait was of Maria Trelawney, sister of Sir C. Hawkins, and that she had died in 1862, aged 90. One label described her as "a very disagreeable old woman." It was stated that the picture was by Romney, and the labels were signed by H. C. Trevanion, the defendant's grandfather.

Major Nornabelle's evidence was to the effect that Mr. Carstairs had asked for a history of the picture; he had wanted to get all the particulars in writing. Major Nornabelle thought he had taken for granted that it was a Romney because the owner said so.

The Receipt

After the transaction had taken place, Mr. Carstairs sent a receipt for the defendant to sign, in which the receipt was stated to be for £1,500 for the purchase of a painting by Romney. If Mr. Trevanion had been guilty of fraud, as found by Mr. Justice Bennett, it would have been very little more for him to have signed that receipt. But he did not. He substituted and signed a receipt for £1,500 payment for a portrait of Mrs. Trelawney. He (the Master of the Rolls) attached immense importance to that. If Mr. Trevanion were carrying out a fraud why should he hesitate to sign a receipt carrying it out? On the other hand, Mr. Carstairs was an expert and a dealer and, as such, he could hardly fail to appreciate the fact that the receipt was not in the form asked for.

Six weeks or so later came a letter from Mr. Carstairs's solicitors in which they suggested that the picture was an heirloom and that Mr. Trevanion was not entitled to sell it, and they added that their client was not satisfied that it was a Romney. It was noticeable that the main charge was of the picture being an heirloom; the suggestion as to its not being a Romney was incidental, and it seemed probable that if Mr. Carstairs really thought that he had been defrauded the letter would have been couched in very different terms.

Dealing with the defendant's transaction with Mr. Lewis, his Lordship said that the defendant had himself disclosed the letters which he had with regard to that matter. The letter of December 28, 1927, stated that Mr. Lewis and his restorer were satisfied that the picture was not a Romney, but the letter also recorded the fact that Mr. Trevanion believed it to be so. Mr. Trevanion had no knowledge of art. He could not himself tell if the picture were genuine or not, but it was hardly necessary that on receipt of that letter he should immediately abandon his own view, which was based on the statement of his grandfather and on the family history, and which Mr. Carstairs also had thought of great importance. It would not be so very surprising if he attached more importance to that than to the finding of those experts. Mr. Justice Bennett thought that after receiving that letter no honest man could continue to think that the portrait was a Romney, but he (Lord Hanworth) could make no such deduction.

He thought that Mr. Carstairs, in buying the picture, had relied on his own judgment and expert knowledge, and that if he had been really anxious about anything, it was to have the history of the picture.

The plaintiffs, however, relied on a further point; that they were entitled to claim for a breach of warranty, the warranty being that the picture was a Romney. It was difficult to find that Mr. Carstairs had attached any great importance to the defendant's view whether it was a Romney or not, or that he was reluctant to enter into any bargain unless he got a guarantee that it was so. It was difficult to find that this expert of Bond-street had relied, and relied only, on the statements made by Mr. Trevanion. There was no doubt that the lady in question had at one time been painted by Romney, and the defendant was in the line of direct succession from her, and he might well have been justified in calling it "the Romney picture," or "my Romney," but when the question was raised whether he had given a definite warranty, it seemed clear that the case must break down. The appeal would, therefore, be allowed, and judgment entered for the defendant, with costs.

Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Romer gave judgments to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ernest Salaman, Wade, and Co.; Messrs. Mead, Sons, and Bingham.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

ORDER FOR WIFE'S COSTS IN DIVORCE SUIT REFUSED

HARVEY v. HARVEY AND TURNER

(*Before the* President)

The petitioner in this suit, Mr. Rudolf Pogson Harvey, a bill-broker, of Shalford, near Guildford, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Hilda Mary Reed Harvey, *née* Cook, on the ground of her adultery with Captain Eric Turner, a riding instructor, formerly in the Indian Army. It was alleged that adultery had been committed at a boarding-house at Grande Bouet, Guernsey, last August.

The marriage took place on September 15, 1922. In June, 1928, the petitioner left the respondent owing to differences arising out of her association with the co-respondent.

Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. Tyndale for the respondent; and Mr. Noel Middleton for the co-respondent.

Judgment

The President, in giving judgment, said that there was no doubt about the adultery charged. The only misgiving arose out of questions put by the respondent's counsel to the petitioner whether he had determined to make some provision for the respondent's future. Coming in the course of a hostile suit, that inquiry raised the question whether or not the petition was presented or prosecuted in collusion. A defence was put in to the charge, but information had been received from the respondent's solicitors that the defence would not be proceeded with. Collusion was always practised under a mask. But he had heard what the petitioner said on the matter, and was satisfied that he had come into Court in an honourable way and not in consequence of any collusive arrangement. There would be a decree *nisi* with costs against the co-respondent.

On an application by Mr. Tyndale for the usual order for the payment by the petitioner of the wife's costs, the President said that he could see no merits in the case for the respondent. If she denied adultery she would be denying a series of patent facts. She and her paramour, a married man, spent a holiday together in the Channel Islands. If she denied facts of that kind she was imposing on the credulity of those who were minded to help her. There was provision in the jurisdiction enabling the Court to make an order for the wife's costs, but one became conscious from time to time that it was capable of being abused and highly oppressive. The safeguard was that at the proper stage in the proceedings necessary steps could be taken, and then control could be exercised. He would make no order as to the respondent's costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Moon, Gilks, and Moon; Messrs. Durrant Cooper and Hambling; Mr. Frank Titmuss.

RELEASE AFTER COMMITTAL FOR CONTEMPT

An application was made to Mr. Justice Bennett yesterday by Mr. James MacMillan for the release of Dr. James Lionel Bocarro, who had been committed to Brixton Prison under an order of attachment for contempt of Court made against him by Mr. Justice Eve on December 13, 1929, as reported in *The Times* of December 14, 1929. The order was made for breach of an injunction (obtained in an action against him by Dr. R. D. Kamdin, to whom he had sold his practice) restraining him from practising as a doctor at 10, Bermondsey-square, London.

Counsel stated that his client admitted his contempt and apologized to the Court.

Mr. Justice Bennett directed that Dr. Bocarro should be released.

EX-SERGEANT GODDARD

It is expected that ex-Sergeant Goddard, of the Metropolitan Police, who was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court early last year to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for receiving bribes from night clubs, will be released within the next few weeks. Luigi Archille Ribuffi, a former club manager, who was convicted at the same time of giving bribes, left for the Continent at the end of February, a few weeks after his release from prison.

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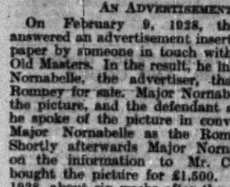

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HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

SURGEON SUED FOR ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE

CROTCH v. MILES

(*Before the* Lord Chief Justice *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of this action, in which the plaintiff, Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch, of "Auntie's Tea Shop," Place Peyra, Vence, near Nice, alleges that after performing an operation on her for the removal of a fibroid tumour on November 27, 1920, the defendant, Mr. William Ernest Miles, a surgeon, of 14, Park-crescent, Regent's Park, N.W., left in her abdomen a pair of forceps, five inches in length, which were not discovered until an X-ray examination revealed their presence eight years later. She claims damages from the defendant for the resulting injury, which, she says, was caused by his negligence as a medical man.

The defendant admits that he performed the operation, but he denies that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body or that they were left in through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any person for whom he was responsible. He also pleads that the action is barred by the Statute of Limitations, 1623.

Mr. J. W. Morris and Mr. W. A. Davies appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Dickens for the defendant.

The evidence, taken on commission, of three medical men practising in the South of France was read.

Dr. Louis Prat, surgeon, of Nice, stated that he operated on the plaintiff in June, 1926, at the Belvedere Clinic, Nice, and removed her gall bladder, which was very diseased. He dealt only with the local condition and did not explore the abdomen. He noticed a sort of rupture with a swelling, or a hard mass, where the previous operation had been performed.

Shown the X-ray photographs, the witness said that the forceps which were found were not in the region of his operation. He did not use forceps of that type. No surgical instrument belonging to him could have been left in the plaintiff's abdomen.

In cross-examination Dr. Prat admitted that nobody counted the instruments or swabs at his operations. His forceps were hinged, not screwed, as the hidden forceps were. He did not know that at the end of the War the British military authorities sold a large amount of surplus surgical apparatus in France.

The Removal of the Forceps

Dr. D. Maestracci, of Vence, near Nice, stated that he examined the plaintiff in September, 1928, when she was complaining of severe abdominal pains and a persistent metallic taste in her mouth. She told him that she had undergone an operation in the abdomen eight years before. He insisted on X-ray photographs being taken of the seat of the trouble, and these revealed the presence of the forceps in the abdomen. He advised another operation, and was present when it was performed at Nice by Dr. Henri Fay. The witness administered the anæsthetic, and saw the surgeon remove the forceps from the small intestine in which they were embedded. The forceps were rusty and had lost all trace of their nickel plating.

In cross-examination, the witness stated that he told Miss Crotch that her condition was due to a surgical instrument or an intestinal cancer.

Dr. Henri Fay, surgeon, of Nice, who operated on the plaintiff on September 27, 1928, stated that the small intestine had to be cut to remove the forceps, which had become coated with matter. He did not see the X-ray photographs until the day before the operation.

That concluded the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Goddard, for the defence, submitted that the action was barred by the Statute of Limitations, 1623, by reason of the fact that it had been instituted more than six years after the alleged negligence of the surgeon. The date from which the limitation was calculated was that at which the alleged negligence was committed, and not from the date of the discovery of the act. It was hard, he said, that a medical man should be asked after eight years to account for some alleged breach of duty, especially when there had been another operation performed in the meantime by another medical man.

Mr. Morris, in reply, said that the plaintiff had displayed no lack of diligence in beginning the action, because it was not until the cause of her misery was discovered that she could call on Mr. Miles to account for his alleged negligence. He contended that the cause of action continued while the forceps were in Miss Crotch's body. If a surgeon left a pair of forceps in a patient's body he did not display that skill and care which was required of him and had not completed his contract.

Mr. Goddard said that the defendant desired to give evidence in answer to the allegations, and

His Lordship said that, in the circumstances, his decision on the legal point could be postponed until after the evidence was completed.

Mr. Goddard, who described the action as one of great importance to all operating surgeons, said that Miss Crotch's letter complaining of negligence by Mr. Miles reached that surgeon eight years to a day after the operation was carried out. It was unfortunate that one of the vital witnesses for the defence, the theatre sister who was present at the operation, was now dead. An important feature of the case was that in 1926 Miss Crotch was operated on for another complaint by a French surgeon who admittedly did not count his instruments after the operation, and the inference was irresistible that the forceps were left in the plaintiff's body at the second operation.

His Lordship asked counsel to deal with the point that, although it was the duty of the theatre sister to count the instruments, there might be a duty of supervision on the part of the surgeon.

Mr. Goddard said that it was in the interests of the patient that the surgeon should rely on the sister rather than delay the operation. In South Africa it had been held that a surgeon was entitled to rely on the sister, and that if the Court were satisfied that he took precautions and asked the sister if the appliances had been counted he was not guilty of negligence. Counsel cited Van Wyk v. Lewis ([1924] App. Div., S.A. Reports, 438).

Mr. Morris pointed out that that was the case of a swab.

The Defendant's Evidence

The defendant, Mr. William Ernest Miles, Emeritus Surgeon to the Brompton Cancer Hospital, giving evidence, said that he was the author of various books which were regarded as standard works in the profession. He had conducted many operations at the hospital where he operated on Miss Crotch and had regarded the theatre sister there as a competent person.

Although he had performed hundreds of operations he had a slight recollection of the one in question, because the anæsthetist advised him to complete it as speedily as possible as the patient showed signs of collapse. He always took the same number of instruments for every abdominal operation, unless special instruments were required, and they were always in threes or multiples of three to simplify counting. Surgeons were well aware of the danger of leaving instruments in a patient. Cases had occurred from time to time.

When he went to the operating theatre he counted his instruments out to the sister, pointing out that they were in threes, and she sterilized them. He used 5-in. Spencer Wells forceps. The swabs could not be placed in position unless the forceps had been removed. The forceps were used to stop the flow of blood from the severed vessels while the ends were tied.

Mr. Goddard.—Have you ever used that kind of forceps in the abdominal cavity?

The defendant.—I have been performing abdominal operations for 30 years, and I can say quite emphatically and confidently that I have never used a pair of 5-in. Spencer Wells forceps in an operation of that kind.

Mr. Miles said that after an operation the theatre sister counted the instruments and swabs. Sometimes she said that they were short of one, and then they had to search for it. They were sometimes found hidden in a towel.

His Lordship.—To whom does she address her remarks?—To me.

Mr. Goddard.—Do you keep count?—No; by having the instruments in threes I can see at a glance if they are all there.

On whom do you rely for the counting of the instruments?—On the theatre sister; that is the accepted method at all hospitals.

Are theatre sisters trained in that respect?—Very carefully.

The defendant added that it would be absolutely impossible for surgeons to hunt round for missing instruments or swabs. It would expose the patient to greater risks by delaying the operation.

His Lordship.—If the sister says that the instruments are correct, you are quite satisfied?—Quite.

Mr. Goddard.—Have you ever missed a pair of forceps in the whole of your existence?—Never.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning, when the defendant will be cross-examined.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Churchill, Clapham and Co.; Messrs. Hempsons.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE

UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice McCardie *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 30, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.; Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C.; Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C.; Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stack, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The plaintiff company alleges that, when it had a contract with the Diamond Syndicate under which the syndicate undertook to buy all the output of the company's fields in British Guiana, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, who was acting as technical adviser to the company, instructed his representatives in British Guiana to take steps which would result in cutting down the prices paid to the company for the diamonds and so lessen its power to purchase from the natives and consequently reduce its output.

The plaintiff company says that, in doing that, Mr. Oppenheimer was acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate, which was anxious to restrict the output of diamonds throughout the world.

The defendants deny all the allegations of conspiracy and fraud made against them.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur H. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; and Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack. Mr. Paul Bennett held a watching brief for an interested party.

Mr. Victor Coen, further cross-examined by Mr. Beyfus, said that he objected to the agreement between his uncle, the defendant, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Otto Oppenheimer by which they divided Mr. Oppenheimer's 2 per cent. commission on the cost of diamonds purchased by the syndicate. In his opinion that gave the Diamond Syndicate a "string" on Mr. Cohen, whose judgment as a director of the plaintiff company might be coloured by it in matters where the interests of the syndicate and those of the company came into conflict.

Mr. Beyfus.—I suggest that the fact that a man has a legal right against another in no way puts him under an obligation?—Very well. I differ on that.

A Letter to Mr. Reuben Cohen

Mr. Cohen agreed that in December, 1927, he wrote a letter to Mr. Reuben Cohen, whom he addressed as "Dear Reuben," concluding with "yours affectionately."

Mr. Beyfus.—Was that a genuine expression of affection or the kiss of Judas?—Neither.

Were you at one and the same time denouncing your uncle and making a false display of pretended affection for him?—I think that you are allowing your enthusiasm to run a little too far.

Were you attacking the honour of your uncle at that time?—I reported to the solicitors that he was receiving his 1 per cent. commission, which I thought was not right.

Were you convinced then that he was fraudulent?—I was satisfied that he was doing things which were grossly improper.

And you wrote to him "Dear Reuben"?—At that time there was no idea of suing the three directors.

Mr. Cohen agreed that on December 2, 1927, he voted at a board meeting in favour of the appointment of the defendant, Mr. Stack, as managing director of the company. He had it placed on record, however, that he dissented from the policy of the board. He only voted for Mr. Stack so that the business of the company might be carried on.

Mr. Beyfus.—Your vote may have been formal, but it resulted in Mr. Stack becoming managing director of the company?—Yes.

At that time, you say, you believed him to be fraudulent?—I believed him to be acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate. I was hoping that it would not be necessary to join him in the writ.

The Question of Arbitration

The majority of the directors, added Mr. Coen, agreed that matters between the company and the Diamond Syndicate should be submitted to the arbitration of Sir Gilbert Garnsey. He (the witness) did not approve of the arbitration and he refused to supply material on which it could proceed. He was not consulted until after the arbitration agreement had been engrossed.

Mr. Beyfus.—One matter of which you complain is the failure to employ an expert for the company?—Yes.

You dismissed the only two experts which the company had?—Mr. Pires was there.

The company was left with Mr. Pires, who was the managing director in British Guiana. You do not suggest that he was going to spend his days assorting diamonds?—It is the most important job we have. It is done by a director to-day.

Why was it not left to Mr. Pires in the beginning?—Because Mr. Otto Oppenheimer said that Mr. Pires must not interfere.

Mr. Coen said that in March, 1928, his fellow-directors, agreeing with him, resolved that no employee of the Diamond Syndicate should be employed to assort the company's diamonds. Immediately afterwards they arranged that one of the syndicate's employees should sort and value the company's diamonds for delivery to himself. He did that until those directors resigned.

Mr. Beyfus.—You allege that, by paying less for coloured and bad-shaped stones, creating these intermediate categories, the Diamond Syndicate was fraudulent?—Yes, and by putting some white stones in with the coloured ones.

You will never find any letter in which instructions are given to put white stones among the coloured ones?—There are instructions to sort "finer," or "better," or "tighter," which mean the same thing.

Have you ever seen white stones among coloured ones?—I have.

Do you know anything about stones in the rough?—I know a bit about them now.

In September, 1927, Mr. Coen said, the company received a report from one of its representatives criticizing the methods of the buyers employed by the company in British Guiana.

Mr. Beyfus.—Has any human being, except yourself, ever suggested that it was wrong to make deductions for inferior stones?—I think that Mr. Pires held that opinion.

Can you suggest anyone else in the employment of the company, before the issue of the writ, who took that view?—Mr. Stack thought that it was wrong.

Mr. Coen admitted that he informed the Colonial Office that the plaintiff company was in no way under the domination or control of the Diamond Syndicate.

Mr. Beyfus.—Mr. Reuben Cohen and you invited the defendant, Mr. Tilley, to become chairman of the board?—I would not deny it. He was, of course, introduced for the purpose of being connected with the company.

You knew at the time that Mr. Tilley's firm had acted as private accountants to Mr. Otto Oppenheimer?—I understood that Mr. Tilley's firm were accountants to the Diamond Syndicate.

Mr. Coen did not agree that, in June or July, 1927, his fellow-directors had reason to think that there was a somewhat chaotic state of affairs in British Guiana. All reports from British Guiana were referred to Mr. Reuben Cohen as being the man who had been to British Guiana, and knew the conditions on the spot. Mr. Cohen said that the reports must be received in their true proportion. British Guiana was a tropical country which was full of rumours, and the good in the reports must be sifted from the bad.

Mr. Beyfus.—As late as August 10, 1927, you had complete confidence in Mr. Otto Oppenheimer?—I accept that at once.

A Board Meeting

On October 31 there was the important board meeting at which you put forward the case in its present form?—Yes.

The directors of the company had before them the reports of two officials of the company, who, rightly or wrongly, severely condemned the management of the company in British Guiana?—Quite right.

And they had before them your complaint that proper prices were not being paid by the syndicate for the diamonds?—Yes.

The board instructed you to interview Mr. Otto Oppenheimer on the points raised by you?—Yes.

One of the charges of fraud which he (the witness) made was based on the fact that Mr. Tilley, Mr. Stack, and Mr. Reuben Cohen "connived" at going to arbitration. He dissented from the policy of the board at that time, not only with regard to the arbitration, but also with regard to proposals to increase the prices which were to be paid for diamonds in the bush without obtaining a corresponding increase in the selling prices given to the company by the syndicate. The policy of his fellow-directors was to carry on the business on borrowed money at a heavy loss, which meant that, instead of the position being remedied, the company was getting deeper and deeper into the hole. Mr. Pires left the company on the day after he had given evidence on commission in the present proceedings.

Mr. Beyfus.—After he had stated that he made no charges of fraud against any of my clients?—I think that there was some misunderstanding about that testimony.

Had it been arranged between you and your colleagues that he should go?—No.

Mr. Pires, added Mr. Coen, would not agree to certain conditions which had been laid down, and, therefore, he left the company.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott; Messrs. Deacon and Co.; Messrs. Lovell, White and King; Mr. G. A. Herbert.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

DECREE OF JUDICIAL SEPARATION

CHESTERS, E. M., v. CHESTERS, E. H.

(*Before the* President)

In this petition Mrs. Enid Mary Chesters, *née* Whiteley, of Nightingale-lane, Bickley, Kent, prayed for a judicial separation from Mr. Eric Horsfall Chesters, a dental surgeon, of Blaise-avenue, Bromley, on the ground of his alleged cruelty. By his answer the respondent denied the charges.

The marriage took place on June 20, 1917, at St. Thomas's Church, Portman-square, and there are three children of the marriage, two sons aged 11 and seven years, and a daughter aged nine years.

It was alleged that the respondent had threatened, abused, and assaulted the petitioner on various occasions at the home.

Mr. H. W. Barnard appeared for the petitioner. The respondent conducted his own case.

Judgment

The President (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, referred at the outset to the wish of the respondent that he and his wife should come together again and make a new start in life. But the petitioner, he said, had declared that she would not accept the respondent's assurances and would not return.

It had been said that the respondent had at times broken out in violent outbursts of passion, that he had used language of a most injurious character, and that on occasions he resorted to acts of physical violence, with the result that at the beginning of 1929 the petitioner had no alternative but to leave him.

There were quarrels, and on some occasions violence on his part. The respondent had deplored the language which he used, and said that, if he committed some of the acts of which the petitioner complained, he did so—in the terms of modern pseudo-scientific discussion—subconsciously or automatically.

His Lordship reviewed certain incidents which, he said, were not provoked by the petitioner, and said that there was undoubtedly a state of the most extreme domestic discord.

It had been said that the petitioner was an emotional woman who became subject to a fixed belief—something like an obsession—in what was commonly called spiritualism, and that she became a spiritualistic medium. It had been said that she became temperamental and unreliable in that way. It was not for him (his Lordship) to attribute praise or blame to those who applied their minds to occult matters. He would only say that it was not likely to promote domestic happiness unless both husband and wife were devoted to it. But in a letter the petitioner had offered to give up her spiritualistic associations before the later differences arose.

The petitioner had established that there was a state of things which injuriously affected her health. It was a great disaster that what was for some years a happy home should have been wrecked, as had happened in that case.

He would pronounce a decree of judicial separation, with costs, but he would make no formal order of custody for the present. The children would remain in the care of the petitioner, the respondent to have reasonable access to them.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Levett and Son.

Thieves entered the dressing rooms of the covered lawn tennis courts at Dulwich early on Thursday and stole the property of several players taking part in a tournament, including Miss Joan Ridley.

COURT OF APPEAL

SHARE TRANSACTIONS: NOT GAMING CONTRACTS

BROWN v. SAINT-PHALLE, LIMITED

(*Before* Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, *and* Lord Justice Slesser)

The Court dismissed this appeal by the plaintiff, Mr. Constantine Albert Brown, a journalist, of Elm Park-road, S.W., from the decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in the action which he brought against the defendants, Saint-Phalle, Limited, who carried on business at York House, Lower Regent-street, W.1, to recover £1,204 which he said he had lost in dealing in differences in share transactions. Mr. Brown claimed, *inter alia*, an account of all the transactions between himself and the defendants. He contended that the defendants were stock and share brokers and that they carried on the business of gaming and wagering in differences in the prices of stocks and shares.

He said that the defendants had a room at York House, Lower Regent-street, in which there was a large board, and that on the board the fluctuations of sensitive shares, chiefly American, were shown. On payment of £594 he was allowed to deal in £1,500 worth of stock. At the back of the room were the defendants' clerks, who recorded the dealings of clients, who sat on chairs facing the board. It was never suggested, he said, that he would be required to take delivery of any stocks or shares in any company at all.

With the exception of a profit of £200 on one transaction, he lost on the other transactions. He contended that the transactions were in the nature of gaming transactions.

The defendants denied that the transactions were gaming transactions. They said that the transactions represented real commercial dealings and that they were agents for stock-brokers in New York. They said that they carried on a big business in the capitals of Europe, and that half the firms of the London Stock Exchange dealt through them on the New York market. They further said that there was a contract note given to Mr. Brown in respect of each transaction.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt held that the plaintiff had failed to make out any case and that the defendants were entitled to recover £54 19s. 1d., the amount of their counter-claim.

The plaintiff appealed.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the appellant; Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., and Mr. Humfrey Edmunds for the respondents.

Judgment

Lord Justice Scrutton, in giving judgment, said that the transactions were not bets. He had very carefully read the judgment of Mr. Justice Rowlatt. It appeared to him (the Lord Justice) that that judgment accurately represented the authorities. Mr. Brown had entirely failed to make out his claim, and the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

Lord Justice Greer and Lord Justice Slesser concurred.

Solicitors.—Mr. C. S. Tomlinson; Messrs. Stanley Attenborough and Co.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 15

Chancery Division

County II. (Luxmoore, J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Applications.

King's Bench Division

Chambers Judge (Finlay, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In Chambers.—Room 56 (Registrar Mellor).—At 11.30:—Ex parte Applications.

Master sitting.—Whately.

Taxing Master.—Cave.

Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—Ritchie (on Appeal Court I.); Andrews (on Eve, J.); Hicks Beach (on Maugham, J.); More (on Bennett, J.); Ritchie (on Clauson, J.); Joly (on Luxmoore, J.); Blaker (on Farwell, J.).

AUCTION SUMMARY

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALE THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Harner Rooke and Co.	188, Strand, London, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps

SALES BY AUCTION

RIPPON, BOSWELL AND CO.

EXETER.—New North-road, "Oakfield," freehold £2,600

JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—"Welcombe Estate (part) 3,375

SERVICES TO-MORROW

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. L. G. Mannering. 10.30, Benedicite (Palmer in E flat), Benedictus (Gibbons in F). Introit, "Jesu, Star of consolation" (Macpherson). H.C. (Palestrina, *Assumpsi*); Canon W. H. Elliott, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in F). A., "Hear my prayer" (Mendelssohn): the Rev. A. Thompson, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. E. P. Swain, 10.15, Benedicite and Benedictus (Farrant in G minor). A., "O Jesu, look" (Kirby); Canon W. H. Carnegie, 3. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Causton in F minor). H.C. (Palestrina, *Assumpsi*). A., "By Thy glorious death" (Dvorak); the Dean, 6.30, Litany in Procession.

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon T. Tatlow, 11, H.C. (Charles Wood, in the Phrygian Mode). Motet, "Ave verum Corpus" (Carissimi); Canon F. A. Cockin, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Purcell in E minor). A., "Wash me throughly" (S. S. Wesley).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Canon F. H. Dudden, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—11, Te Deum (Tallis, in the Dorian Mode), A., "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge" (Walker), Kyr

Sporting News

RACING

THE GRAND NATIONAL

HURST PARK MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Easter Hero, who was, as announced in these Notes yesterday, found to be lame after his return to his stables from Cheltenham, where he had won the Gold Cup, walked out yesterday morning apparently sound. He has now been sent to Mr. Cundell's establishment, where he will undergo "Light" treatment. I understand that those people who should know most about him are by no means hopeless that he may yet be got to the post for the Grand National, but I shall be more than surprised if he is a starter. Mr. Cundell, who examined him after he had been found to be lame, was definitely of the opinion that he could not be got fit to run at Aintree, and it must be remembered that walking out of a box soundly is very different from being galloped. The present favourite for the great race has been sent to Hurst Park, and may run this afternoon in the Hurst Park Trial Steeplechase. It was not apparently definitely decided yesterday afternoon whether he would actually be saddled for that race or not. K.C.B., who has come definitely into the Grand National picture following the success of his stable companion, Don Sancho, at Cheltenham, has also been sent to the meeting and may be saddled in the race to which reference has already been made. Here again no definite decision will be made until this morning.

These facts were much discussed at Hurst Park yesterday, where the annual March Meeting was begun in fair weather and on excellent going. One almost becomes tired of calling attention to the always good going that is found on this course, which really is most beautifully kept. The afternoon's racing may not have been important, but it interested and probably enriched quite a number of the excellent attendance of visitors. There were only two starters for the opening race, the Amateurs' Steeplechase—namely, Nannie II., ridden by Mr. Sclater, and Golden Street, ridden by his enthusiastic owner, Captain Sassoon. For a reason not too obvious on the previous form of the two horses Nannie II. started at 5 to 2 on. All the running, however, was made by Golden Street, who jumped much the better of the two. Nannie II., indeed, made many mistakes. Still, she was close up to her solitary opponent two fences from the finish. She was a length behind at the last fence, and once on the Flat was always being held safely by Golden Street, who won by three lengths, to the obvious delight of her owner-rider, who even when the race was not definitely won, some 60 yards from the winning-post, ceased riding to give him two pats on the neck. Captain Sassoon's success was greeted with much cheering and clapping of hands. National Hunt racing could do well with a number of similar enthusiasts.

There is very little that needs to be written about the Kew Selling Hurdle, for which Bonanza, who had run only once before over hurdles, was always a pronounced favourite, finally starting at odds on. Ridden by Nicholson, he won with ease, and although it must be admitted that the opposition was very weak—Periscope was second and Marauder third—he won in such good style that it was not at all surprising that there was quite animated, and at times spirited, bidding for him after the race. In the end he was sold to Mr. J. Hylton for 450 guineas, and is probably cheap at the price. I can never understand why the owner, or his representative, of a selling-plate winner should object to anyone else bidding for his horse, for he knows beforehand the conditions of the race. Between the last two fences in the Riverside Selling Steeplechase it seemed that the favourite, Cylvida, would pass with ease Shadow, who was in front, and win comfortably, but when his rider, Cullinan, asked his mount for a final effort it was not forthcoming and once on the Flat Shadow drew away to win decisively. Mr. S. Wootton completed a nice double when Abdul won the Burlington Hurdle after a fine finish with Harpagon, who was carrying a penalty for his recent win. Don Pat was third and the mulish The Sirdar last. Abdul, who is only a small horse, but a very game one, was always favourite, with The Sirdar, ridden by F. B. Rees, also well backed. There was also sound support for Don Pat, who made the early running and was still in front two hurdles from the finish. In between the last two hurdles The Sirdar refused to struggle, no matter how hard Rees tried to persuade him to do so, and fell out of the fight, leaving Harnagon, who had always been going well, and Abdul to challenge the leader. All three were together at the last hurdle with a chance, but on the Flat Don Pat began to lose ground, leaving the other two to fight out a great battle, of which only the judge could say which was the victor, and he decided in favour of Abdul, who had won by a short head, with Don Pat half a length away third. McGonigal rode a fine race on the winner and is one of the most promising apprentice riders I have seen for a long time under National Hunt Rules.

There was another very fine finish to the Palace Steeplechase, for which the Cheltenham winner, Fluke, in spite of his large penalty, was a good favourite. He ran very well but just failed to catch Tootenhill, who, after making all the running won by a head. General Advance was third. When pulling up the winner slipped up and his rider was thrown. The rider of the second, apparently in his ignorance of the Rules of Racing as they relate to National Hunt sport, considered that the poor man had dismounted in the wrong place and at once took his mount into the ring reserved for the winner. Many people standing around, including some quite experienced followers of racing, thought that there would be an objection, but no grounds for an objection existed. The Stewards, in the circumstances, even excused the rider of the winner from weighing in, as they were entitled to do by the Rules. Tootenhill, who won at Liverpool last autumn and is in this year's Grand National, is, in his class, a nice sort of horse, but I very much doubt whether he will ever stay the distance of the Grand National. Still, he jumps well, is very fit, and, with ordinary luck, will make a decent show in the great race. He could, I believe, be bought before the race. Incidentally it was announced a few days ago, but not in these Notes, that Merrivale II. had been sold to a well-known Canadian, but such, I understand, is not the case. The horse still belongs to Lord Westmorland.

After Glenhazel had won at Lingfield, beating such horses as Clear Cash and Peerto, it was quite naturally assumed that he was about the best hurdler in training. After his performance in the Hampton Hurdle yesterday it does not seem possible that he is anything of the sort. He started at long odds on and won, but he had to be ridden all out to beat Muezzin, and the previous form of that animal does not suggest that, even at the difference in weights, Glenhazel is any more than very moderate. It may be, indeed it probably is so, that we have at the moment no good hurdler.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

GARRICK SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Slieve Grien has a chance. Benjamin Cherry ran yesterday. The best of the other starters may be Magic Bard, who has won a race of this kind this season, and Smilin' Through. Of the two I like best the chance of MAGIC BARD.

PICCADILLY HURDLE (2m.).—Burgee at his best is a very nice hurdler even if last time out he was beaten by Corduroy. Golden Rain has won two races over hurdles, and when beaten last time out ran quite well. Yale Blue won at the last meeting here but was disqualified. Numide was well backed when failing at Kempton Park. He and others do not seem of quite the same class as Burgee and Golden Rain, and one of the two should win. I prefer the chance of GOLDEN RAIN, because Burgee has already once failed over this course, which does not suit all horses.

HURST PARK TRIAL STEEPLECHASE (3m. 3f.).—Gregalach is to be sent to the meeting but may not be started. The same can be stated of K.C.B. If Gregalach is started it seems to me that he is, on his Kempton Park form, the obvious selection. In his absence it is not so easy to make a selection. Peggie's Pride won his last race, but he has to carry a penalty this afternoon. Savernake has not run for a long time, while Merrivale II., even if useful, seems to lack the finishing speed necessary for a race of this class. Glangesin apparently is not to run. Scotty Rig has been sent from the North to run, so presumably he is expected to run well. In the absence of GREGALACH I should expect K.C.B. to win.

CHISWICK SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Gafadoun won at the last meeting here when Yale Blue had been disqualified. On that form he has a good chance. Miscou could, no doubt, win if he would do his best, but he never seems to do that in a race. Festum ran well at Sandown Park, and on that form could about win. Yarmouth waits for a later race. I do not like to make a selection because Miscou is in the race, so I shall leave it at this. If Miscou runs his race out to the end he will win.

GARRETT MOORE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—There is no steeplechase form of any value to go on here. Perhaps MOUNTOI will win. He has shown a certain amount of ability over fences.

KINGSTON HURDLE (2m.).—Residue runs, but it is some time since he was seen at his best. Apparently neither Porthaon nor Engelberg is to be started. Lower in the weights mention must be made of Cardinal's Ring, who missed a race here yesterday to run in this event; Ivory, who has won two of his races in this country and who was second in the other; Porporino, who before he ran badly in his last race had won several times over hurdles; and Yarmouth. It is not easy to make a selection. I choose CARDINAL'S RING, for he seems to me rather the best handicapped horse in the race, and he won in good style last time out.

HURST PARK RESULTS

2.0 (2.4).—The AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

GOLDEN STREET, br g, 7, by Ben Alder—Bauble (Capain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st.. Owner 1

NANNIE II., br m, by Strickland, out of a hunter (Major Priestland) (Mr. H. B. Braid), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Mr. Sclater 2

(Winner trained by Martin, at Ogbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 on Nannie II.

TOTALISATOR PRICE (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, £s. 2d. Total win pool, 3,894 units.

Won by three lengths.

2.30 (2.32).—The KEW SELLING HURDLE of 150 sovs.: for four-year-olds. Two miles.

BONANZA, ch g, by Slivern—Precieuse (Mr. S. Wootton), 10st. 11lb. ..... H. Nicholson 1

PERISCOPE, b f, by Perkoteen—Evening Star (Mr. J. B. Leigh), 11st. 2lb. ..... T. Cullinan 2

MARAUDER, b g, by Rutgand—Lun Mara (Mr. R. Abrahams), 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Pollen 3

Arch Court (Mr. G. Boswall-Preston), 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 0

El-Claro (Captain G. Lockett), 11st. 2lb. ..... T. Leader 0

Purple Emperor (Mrs. T. Setchell), 11st. 2lb. ..... R. McCarthy 0

Headache (Mr. R. Thackray), 11st. 2lb. Mr. Thackray 0

Littlewanted (Mrs. T. Walton), 11st. 2lb. ..... G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by F. Woottton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Bonanza, 4 to 1 agst Periscope, 5 to 1 Marauder, 7 to 1 El-Claro, 100 to 8 Arch Court, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 18s. 6d.; places, 6s. 3d., 3s. 3d., 4s. Total win pool, 8,776 units; total place pool, 9,385 units.

Won by a head; five lengths separated second and third. May King was fourth and Colliery Band last.

4.30 (4.32).—The HAMPTON HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

GLENHAZEL, b g, by Dairy Bride—Corrie Investie (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... W. Stott 1

MUEZZIN, b g, by Golden Myth—Vesper Bell (Mr. C. F. Leader), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... D. Leader 2

LAMBIS, b g, by Diligence—Stevene (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... E. Foster 3

(Continued at foot of next column)

HURST PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The GARRICK SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 130 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
SLIEVE GRIEN (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	a	12	7
aBENJAMIN CHERRY (Mr. W. P. Doyle) ..... Whiting	a	12	6
MILASAIS III. (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	12	5
QUITE ALONE (Mr. R. F. Goad) ..... J. Nightingall	a	12	5
KEEP COOL (Mrs. E. Wilson) ..... J. Chapman	a	12	0
BALLYSTOCKART (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... J. Nightingall	a	11	12
aANTHONY (Major H. F. Lyon) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	11
aMAGIC BARD (Mr. A. Dixon) ..... Woodland	a	11	5
aCULLAIRN (Mr. S. Bennett) ..... S. Bennett	a	11	4
aRARE SORT (Captain R. C. G. Vivian) ..... Vivian	a	11	3
ROYAL STINGO (Mr. R. W. Buckingham) ..... G. L. Ward	a	10	13
SMILIN' THROUGH (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	10	10
SKAMANDROS (Miss N. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey) ..... Rayson	a	10	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SLIEVE GRIEN, C. Wenham; BALLYSTOCKART, Owner; RATHORY, D. Williams; MAGIC BARD, Speck; CULLAIRN, T. James; RARE SORT, T. Morgan; SMILIN' THROUGH, Owner.

2.30.—The PICCADILLY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	st	lb
aBURGEE (Lord Glanely) ..... T. E. Leader	12	7
GOLDEN RAIN (7lb. ex.) (Sir M. Wilson) ..... W. Nightingall	12	2
LOUNGE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) ..... W. Nightingall	12	2
aSIR CHRISTEN (Mr. C. H. Bostwick) ..... I. Anthony	11	12
ZINITA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... A. Law	11	10
THE BUTLER (Mr. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	11	10
aROCK BOTTOM (Mr. J. Tiller) ..... Martin	11	7
aCOLESEO (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	11	6
FILDESDEN (Mr. G. Hulbert) ..... W. Payne	11	5
aYALE BLUE (Mr. E. O. Holter) ..... H. Leader	11	5
aOLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	11	4
NUMIDE (Mr. G. S. Bennett) ..... G. Bennett	11	3
aFIREBAND (Mrs. H. Thomson) ..... H. Coyne	10	13
BEDDADACH (Mr. R. J. Froome) ..... Tabor	10	13
LUCKYSTONE LASS (Mr. R. L. Glasspool) ..... Chapman	10	12
aHYDE PARK (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	10	12
GLENDYE (Mr. M. Steedman) ..... Willett	10	8
PORTICO (Lady Warrender) ..... H. A. Brown	10	8
MURPHY (Mr. W. Whitehead) ..... G. Bennett	10	8
SWEET OCEAN (Mrs. M. Gordon) ..... Powell	10	8
aLITTLEWANTED (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killalee	10	7
MONICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	10	7
ÆSCULAPIUS (Major R. Ratliffe) ..... Hyams	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BURGEE, Leader; GOLDEN RAIN, Pellerin; SIR CHRISTEN, T. Morgan; THE TORCH, —; COLESEO, Dodd; YALE BLUE, Pringle; NUMIDE, Doherty; FIREBAND, Sergeant; HYDE PARK, Owner; MURPHY, H. Nicholson or J. McGonigal; ROCK BOTTOM, —.

3.0.—The HURST PARK TRIAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 800 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Three miles, three furlongs, and 68 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGREGALACH (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... T. E. Leader	a	12	7
THE DRUCE MACHINE (Mr. E. O. Gray) ..... R. Payne	a	11	2
GATE BOOK (Marquis de San Miguel) ..... F. Barrett	a	11	2
aPEGGIE'S PRIDE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. H. E. Peck) ..... James	a	10	12
aDONEGAL (Mr. A. Bendon) ..... Woodland	a	10	11
aK.C.B. (Mr. J. Leigh) ..... Withington	a	10	11
NEWSBOY (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	10	7
RED WONDER (Mr. G. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a	10	7
REVENGE (Mr. J. Dodd) ..... Dodd	a	10	7
GLANGESIA (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. K. Mellon) ..... A. Law	a	10	7
aSCOTTY RIG (Major W. Nelson) ..... F. Armstrong	a	10	6
EAGLE'S TAIL (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ..... I. Anthony	a	10	5
EAST VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ..... H. A. Brown	a	10	3
GUIDING LIGHT (Mr. J. B. D'Ardenne) ..... D'Ardenne	a	10	2
SAVERNAKE (Mr. C. Anson) ..... W. Nightingall	a	10	2
THE MOY (Mr. F. Woodland) ..... Woodland	a	10	2
aCORAL REEF II. (Major I. Straker) ..... Woodland	a	10	0
aARDEEN (Sir K. Fraser) ..... Fraser	a	10	0
aHIGH TEMPLE (Mr. H. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	a	10	0
aMERRIVALE II. (Mr. Eaton) ..... T. Rissell	a	10	0
aKILBRAIN (Mrs. E. V. Longworth) ..... Bickley	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GREGALACH, T. Leader; THE DRUCE MACHINE, R. Payne; GATE BOOK, Owner; SCOTTY RIG, W. Gurney; EAGLE'S TAIL, D. Williams; SAVERNAKE, R. McCarthy; CORAL REEF II., G. Goswell; ARDEEN, Rayson; HIGH TEMPLE, D. Morgan; MERRIVALE II., F. Brookes; KILBRAIN, J. Mason.

3.35.—The CHISWICK SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGAFADOUN (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... Thrale	5	11	10
OLD BERKELEY (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) ..... W. Payne	5	11	10
TRANSMIT (Miss N. Paull) ..... Private	5	11	10
aZERO (Mr. W. F. Ransom) ..... Ransom	5	11	10
aJINGLE JOHNNIE (Mr. W. Dudley Ward) ..... F. Hartigan	5	11	10
PHYSIC BALL (Major W. V. Beatty) ..... F. Leader	5	11	5
MISCOU (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... F. Wootton	5	11	5
aBEN TROVATO (Miss V. Ellis) ..... Gore	5	11	5
AVERON (Viscount Foy) ..... J. Chapman	5	11	5
PADDY TOWN (Mr. J. Hylton) ..... Killalee	5	11	5
EPITOGUE (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..... Pendarves	5	11	5
aBRANCH VIEW (Mr. G. C. Ricby) ..... Gore	5	11	5
FESTUM (Mr. W. Scott) ..... Killalee	5	11	5
aWILD RAKE (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) J. Anthony	5	11	5
Mrs. ELSIE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	11	5
aYARMOUTH (Mr. A. Ansell) ..... Thrale	5	11	4
BYRON (Mr. G. Reed) ..... Pulford	4	11	0
TETRIFTE (Mr. T. Blois) ..... Peel-Yates	4	10	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CAPTAIN'S LUCK, W. Payne; BEN TROVATO or GRANGE VIEW, R. McCarthy; PADDY TOWN, G. Hardy; EPILOGUE, Owner; FESTUM, T. Leader; WILD RAKE, T. Cullinan; YARMOUTH, —; TETRIFTE, G. Pellerin; ZERO, —; JINGLE JOHNNIE, —.

4.5.—The GARRETT MOORE STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

	st	lb
PORTOON (Mr. W. A. Bankier) ..... I. Anthony	6	12	3
NORTH POLE (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary	a	12	3
aROCK SPIRE (Mr. J. Beary) ..... Law	a	12	3
aZAHRAT (Mrs. L. G. Berwick) ..... Boswall-Preston	a	12	3
PORPORINO (Lieutenant D. Bingham) ..... R. Thomeson	a	12	2
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins) ..... G. Bennett	a	12	2
aGAVIN (Mr. W. H. Cooper) ..... Whiting	a	12	2
RED ADMIRAL (Mrs. Doyle) ..... Law	a	12	2
NORTHCLIFFE (Mr. E. Dodd) ..... Woodland	a	12	2
KLOOF (Mr. A. Dorn) ..... C. Langlands	a	12	2
TONY BEE (Mr. W. Frazer) ..... Willett	6	12	2
BONAWE (Mrs. Huntington) ..... Withington	a	12	2
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	a	12	2
aFULL DRESS (Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Jiralling) ..... Mr. Morgan	a	12	2
CAPSIZANT (Lady H. McCalmont) ..... Gore	a	12	2
HIKARI (Major R. J. McCreery) ..... I. Anthony	6	12	2
KARIBA GORGE (Mr. R. G. Macmillan) ..... R. Thomeson	a	12	2
aDOVEDALE (Mrs. L. Ribb) ..... Beckett	6	12	2
aCLENDOLE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	6	12	2
ROSSMORE'S PRIDE (Captain G. E. D. Shaw) ..... Blair	6	12	2
THE WOLF (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..... Dick	a	12	2
TWO ROVATS (Mr. C. M. Smith) ..... C. Langlands	a	12	2
ROSOLIO (Miss P. F. Stewart) ..... Cranage	a	12	2
SAVOY NIGHT (Mr. C. N. Brownhill) ..... Thrale	5	11	10
SILVER CORD (Mr. J. Chappell) ..... J. Chapman	5	11	10
aSIDI-GABA (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5	11	10
GOLDEN EBA (Mr. W. Fry) ..... J. Chapman	5	11	10
JACALLEN (Mr. T. O'Brien) ..... Woodland	5	11	10
ALDERON (Mr. J. Hall) ..... Poole	5	11	10
PRINCE'S COVERT (Major A. H. Pryce) ..... A. Law	5	11	10
VARSITY STAR (Mr. P. Usher) ..... H. Smyth	5	11	10
CLARCIT (Miss A. W. Huntington) ..... Withington	4	10	7
aIVORY (Mr. C. Livingston) ..... C. Chapman	4	10	7
MOSQUITO (Mr. J. Rolfe) ..... W. Payne	4	10	7
GALLINA (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLACK SHEEP, G. Turner; FULL DRESS, —; ZAHRAT, C. Wenham; ROSOLIO, Glendole; HIKARI, Sidi Gabai; J. Hamer; VARIETY STAR, G. Hanley; MOSQUITO, G. Goswell; GALLINA, —; GAVIN, —. F. Brookes rides either Full Dress or Gallina.

4.35.—The KINGSTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
WEST INDIES (Mr. C. B. Bowe) ..... C. Chapman	6	12	11
EATON (Mrs. R. W. Foster) ..... H. Leader	5	12	1
UMSLOPAGAAS (Mr. H. Stobart) ..... R. W. Collins	5	12	1
aREMEDUR (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	6	11	12
PORTRAGH (7lb. ex) (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	4	11	12
KNOBELSDORF (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	4	11	11
KNIGHT OF KNOCKERVAN (Mr. A. E. McAlpine) ..... Poole	4	11	11
aSANTHORNE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	11	7
LADOCK (Mr. F. Bayliss) ..... Hackett	a	11	7
PANSPERMIE (Mr. G. Clement) ..... Chapman	a	11	7
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	a	11	6
FORTUNE'S SMILE (Mr. T. E. Leader) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	6
TALPA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	5	11	5
aFAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	6	11	5
aGREAT CARE (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) ..... Whitaker	a	11	4
CHATSWORTH (Lady Warrender) H. A. Brown	5	11	3
ON APPROVAL (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) Dick	5	11	3
LOUNGE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) ..... W. Nightingall	4	11	2
aSAVERNAKE (Mr. C. Anson) ..... W. Nightingall	a	11	1
aHARBINGER (Mr. W. T. Sears) ..... Leach, jun.	5	11	0
RELENT (Mr. J. Darlington) ..... Thrale	5	11	0
SKY-WRITER (Mr. W. Fox) ..... J. Chapman	5	10	13
FIRST OFFENCE (Mr. R. Cornelius) ..... Butchers	6	10	13
aMARMION (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	4	10	13
aNEAR EAST (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	5	10	11
PARSON'S WELL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	6	10	11
TRUTH'S CALL (Mr. H. J. Weel) ..... C. Chapman	5	10	9
SLEEPY LAD (Mr. W. J. Gale) ..... W. J. Gale	5	10	9
ROSSIGNOL (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) ..... Whitaker	5	10	8
aALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	a	10	8
HIGH SPRAY (Mrs. F. Gilbert) ..... Coldbeck	a	10	8
aDREAM SHIP (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	5	10	6
MARATHON (Mr. H. F. Clarke) ..... H. Brown	5	10	6
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... J. Chappan	5	10	5
KINSDALE (Mrs. E. M. Rayner) ..... East	4	10	3
TREASURE HOUSE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	a	10	1
aROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. T. P. Kimbell) ..... C. Chapman	6	10	1
aSOUTHFORD (Captain H. R. Broughton) ..... T. E. Leader	5	10	0
RUSTHORNE (Mrs. H. T. L. Young) ..... H. Young	5	10	0
KHADIR (Lord Queenborough) ..... G. Bennett	5	10	0
NEVER CARE (Mr. A. J. Bastard) ..... I. Anthony	a	10	0
DRACOS (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	a	10	0
aIRISH LORD (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	5	10	0
SOLITARY (Mr. C. Reader) ..... Private	a	10	0
MIGHTY CHANCE (Mr. R. Thackray) Thackray	4	10	0
MERRY POACHER (Mr. E. M. Crosse) ..... Powell	4	10	0
POUNCE (Lady Warrender) ..... H. A. Brown	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RESIDUE, G. Pellerin; SANTHORN, Owner; POLISH PATRIOT, H. Graves; FAIR WEATHER JACK, F. Rees; PORPORINO, S. Ingham; CHATSWORTH or MARTIAN, F. Kelly; IVORY, J. Venables; CARDINAL'S RING, T. Leader; YARMOUTH, NEAR EAST, P. McCarthy; SLEEPY LAD, F. Fish; ALLITERATION, J. Hamey; DREAM SHIP, A. Rocco; MONARCHY, K. Piggott; ROYAL ROWLAND, G. Whaden; SOUTHFORD, H. Brooks; KHADIR, F. Doherty; IRISH LORD, E. Foster.

LONDON BETTING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

(To be run at Lincoln on March 20)

7 to 1 agst SLIPTEE (c.) (in France).
100 — 6 — PACHALIC (c.) (C. Leader).
100 — 6 — RED FOX (Maquis (c.) (in France).
100 — 1 — GARNOCK (h. g.) (C. Scobie).
20 — 1 — PORTHOLE (f. & c.) (Earl).
20 — 1 — GUARDS' PARADE (c.) (R. Day).
25 — 1 — CARALERO (c.) (T. Walls).
25 — 1 — IRISH ROMANCE (c., 33 to 1 t.) (Templeman).
28 — 1 — PORTRAITIST (c., 33 to 1 t.) (E. Dawson).
33 — 1 — SONG OF ESSEX (t. & c.) (Nugent).

THE GRAND NATIONAL

(To be run at Aintree on March 23)

7 to 1 agst GREGALACH (c.) (T. Leader).
9 — 1 — CRAKLE (c.) (Coolthwaite).
100 — 8 — SIR LINDSAY (t. & c.) (J. Anthony).
100 — 6 — K.C.B. (c.) (T. E. Withington).
100 — 1 — EASTER HERO (t. & c.) (I. Anthony).
20 — 1 — CARALERO (c.) (T. Hatton).
28 — 1 — RHYTHMIST (c., 33 to 1 t.) (O. Duller).
33 — 1 — MAY CRESCENT (c., 40 to 1 t.) (Rayson).

Glenachara (Mr. A. D. Conyn) ..... D. Conyn 0
Flying Arab (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... F. Morgan 0
Oliver Cromwell (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Dodd 0
Harpooner (Mr. T. Taylor) ..... R. Matthews 0

(Winner trained by R. J. Colling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 on Glenhazel, 6 to 1 agst Muezzin, 100 to 7 Oliver Cromwell, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,090 units; total place pool, 5,385 units.

Won by a length; eight lengths separated second and third. Harpooner was fourth and Glenachara the only other to finish.

HOCKEY

ENGLAND V. WALES

England and Wales meet to-day at Whitchurch in the 28th game between the two countries. All the previous matches have been won by England, and although it is unlikely that Wales will gain that very much overdue victory to-day, they have at least a good chance of making a draw of the game.

Last month Wales were beaten by Scotland in their first game, but little value need be placed upon the result as the conditions in which the game was played were so bad. To-day the ground should be in splendid condition and a fair result obtained. The English selectors are experimenting in the forward line by playing J. N. B. Ashton at centre forward, a position he has not previously filled, but F. W. Carpenter, who is playing at outside right, could easily be changed to the centre, his proper position, if necessary. The English defence is so strong that they can afford to experiment in the forward line, but the Welsh forwards must not be taken too lightly, for the line is probably the best they have ever had.

In the English final trial last week it was noticeable that S. A. Block, at left back, by playing so far up the field, forced his half-back, C. A. Fiddian-Green, to play much too far back, and a repetition of these tactics against the very fast Welsh right wing, W. E. Williams and M. D. A. Evans, might prove as disastrous as the final English trial did to England last year in very similar circumstances. The inclusion in the Welsh side of J. H. Lewis at right-half will strengthen the defence. A. T. Sharpe is still unable to play and H. N. Jones (Southgate) comes in again as left half-back, but whether H. Sharpe, who has replaced T. S. Nevill at back, is experienced enough to cope with S. H. Saville remains to be seen.

The teams will be:—

WALES.—*R. S. Crair (Wrexham), goal; *J. Archer (Gracesern) and H. Sharpe (Abergavenny), backs; *J. H. Lewis (Aberystwith); *G. Theophilus (Oxford University), and *R. N. Jones (Southgate), half-backs; *W. E. Williams (Penarth), *M. D. A. Evans (Tulse Hill), *Captain O. L. Roberts (Amyr), R. Rocyn-Jones (Cambridge University), and *J. Theophilus (Tulse Hill), forwards.

ENGLAND.—J. F. Wolfenden (South), goal; *WO Instructor A. W. Godfrey (Army) and *S. A. Block (East), backs; *J. K. Waydelin (Midlands), *E. S. Hoare (West), and *C. A. Fiddian-Green (Midlands), half-backs; F. W. Carpenter (Wembley), *D. Blosse-Gleendole, Hogan; Sidi Gabai, J. Hamer; VARIETY STAR, G. Hanley; MOSQUITO, G. Goswell; GALLINA, —; GAVIN, —. F. Brookes rides either Full Dress or Gallina.

* A former International.

R.M.A. BEAT R.M.C.

The Royal Military Academy beat the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) in their annual match at Woolwich yesterday by two goals to one, after having led at the interval by one goal to nothing.

The Academy attacked on the right in the first minute of the game, but T. W. F. Paterson, at right back, defended well. Then D. G. M. Wright, the college centre-forward, led his side down to the other end of the field, but C. F. C. Holder made two very good saves. The home team attacked again, and G. C. Reeves, the Academy inside left, after E. Johnson had saved from M. St. J. Oswald, opened the scoring with a hard shot. Just before the interval Reeves, who was the most prominent forward on the field, again got the ball in the Sandhurst goal, but the point was disallowed on the ground of off-side. The play in the second half was even. After the College had been awarded three corners the Academy forwards took the ball down the field, and Reeves scored again with a shot from a difficult angle. Five minutes later Wright scored for Sandhurst during a scrummage in front of goal.

The teams were:—

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—C. F. C. Holder, goal; Maharaj-Jam and J. G. Geddes, backs; J. A. H. Mitchell, W. A. R. Sumner and G. R. T. Gillett, half-backs; L. J. Harris, G. C. Grimshaw, M. St. J. Oswald, G. C. Reeves (captain) and D. K. Holbrook, forwards.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—E. Johnson, goal; T. W. F. Paterson and M. B. Jenkins, backs; F. A. Lovegrove (captain), R. H. Seaton and T. S. Taylor, half-backs; J. B. Ainsworth, R. W. W. Parkinson, D. G. Wright, R. G. L. Molesworth and F. M. Hughes, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY OFFICERS

At a meeting of the Oxford University Hockey Club last night G. Theophilus (St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, and University College) was elected captain, and P. F. Garthwaite (Wellington and Brasenose) secretary.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

WHITCHURCH (NEAR CARDIFF).—Wales v. England.

OTHER MATCHES

RICHMOND (ATHLETIC GROUND).—Mid-Surrey v. Teddington.
KENT HOUSE.—Tulse Hill v. Hampstead.
SOUTHGATE.—Southgate v. Richmond.
BECKENHAM.—Beckenham v. Dulwich.
ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Command v. Wimbledon.
OTTERLEY.—Broadsbury v. London University.
ALDERSHOT.—Royal Engineers v. Purley.
CITY ROAD.—Hon. Artillery Company v. Bromley.
HIGH BEACH.—Old Loughtonians v. Old Kingstonians.
STAINES.—Staines v. Heydon.
READING.—Reading University v. Surbiton.
EPSOM.—Epsom v. United Service (Portsmouth).
CHISWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. Spencer.
EAST GRINSTEAD.—East Grinstead v. Barnes.
HEATHFIELD.—Civil Service.
HIGHB

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND

TO-DAY'S CHANCES AT TWICKENHAM

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

If there were no Calcutta Cup and no championship, the annual match between England and Scotland, the oldest Rugby-playing nations, still would have an interest second to none.

Some idea of the keenness with which the match is played may be gained from the fact that when the two XV.s take the field at Twickenham this afternoon there will be nothing in the records of past achievements to indicate which of the two ought to win. This will be the 52nd fixture since the first was played at Raeburn Place in the season 1870-71, and the record reads:—England won 21; Scotland won 21; drawn, nine. More remarkable still, perhaps, is the fact that in each case very nearly half of these victories—nine and 10 respectively—have been gained away from the inspiring atmosphere of a home crowd. This, as any footballer of either code knows, is quite an exceptional state of affairs. Nor, though this fact is less easy to substantiate in a few words, can either country build too much upon victories gained over the other countries during the previous two months; as in the University match, there is a splendid uncertainty about current form.

ENGLAND'S STRENGTH AT FORWARD

As a matter of interest, however, and because the match may decide England's chances of winning the Championship or of sharing that unofficial honour with France, should the latter beat Wales in Paris at the end of the season, it should be mentioned that England have a much better record than Scotland so far. It was, to start with, a great achievement to beat Wales at Cardiff, particularly with a largely young and untried side. That was a forward victory, and upon their pack and the quickness and first-class technique of W. H. Sobey at their heels and in the breakaway, England will depend most this afternoon, though individually there is no lack of defensive skill and scoring power among the other backs. The defeat at Dublin by a dropped goal to a try was largely due to the inability of an incoherent attack to beat more than once a strong defence that was able to operate behind a strong pack of forwards that stayed well. Sobey was not playing at Dublin and, contrary to expectation, R. S. Spong showed himself unable to take in his stride the long and frequently high passes thrown out by Sobey's substitute, A. Key, of the Old Cranleighans and Barbarians. Spong, of course, might have been expected to adjust his standing position to Key's passes, which, at their worst, merely represented a worthy and wise determination to beat the winging forwards at all costs.

Then came the French match at Twickenham and another triumph for the English pack and Sobey, supported by an ample, if not entirely sound, defence, and the speed and strong running of men like M. Robson and J. S. R. Reeve in the three-quarter line. The English selectors were not satisfied with the form of the other three-quarters and decided to leave out both A. L. Novis and H. P. Jacob. They then recalled somewhat rashly F. W. S. Malir to the centre and, judging him upon the magnificent form he showed for the Barbarians against the East Midlands, offered his first cap to C. C. Tanner, of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Tanner is by no means the first player to assist his country before his University—Scotland have one notable example of this in G. P. S. Macpherson—but his rise to fame undoubtedly has been exceptionally rapid. If, however, he is not overwhelmed by the occasion, and the Northampton match scarcely pointed to him as a nervous player, Tanner may well prove a great asset to England in attack. In appearance, he is a more robust Reeve and nearly as fast.

The English selectors also were in doubt about one outside berth in the back row of the scrummage, and it was not until last evening that they announced that P. W. P. Brook, of Cambridge, would take the place occupied by H. Wilkinson against Ireland. Brook possesses strength and speed and at his best would be the most dangerous forward on the field inside the opposing "25." Brook and Periton, however, will have to watch Nelson closely.

IMPORTANT SCOTTISH CHANGES

Scotland started their season badly in Paris, and scarcely played like the holders of the championship when they met a reorganized Welsh side at Murrayfield. Certainly, the backs possessed plenty of pace and, whenever given the chance, which was not often, showed the scoring power that might have been expected of players like Ian Smith, G. P. S. Macpherson, and W. M. Simmers. Two of these are certain to be playing today, but Smith is suffering from an injured ankle and Macpherson may lose his famous partner and have instead D. St. Clair Ford, of the United Services, who played on the wing to Simmers in the Irish match. J. B. Nelson, too, though pitted against a successful Welsh pack and W. C. Powell on one of his good days, showed that as a scrummage half he still has to be regarded as one of the best of his kind. He will now have for a partner for the first time this season H. D. Greenlees, of Leicester, who, if he has regained his fitness, also is second to none of the stand-off halves now in the game. J. E. Hutton, another Anglo-Scot, has been selected for the great match of the year. Hutton, who made a name for himself, first as a Banks player, then as a Middlesex County player, and next as a Harlequin, will play in the centre, with Simmers once more moved out to the wing.

If the Scottish forwards for once play as well in the first half of the match as they played in the later stages against Wales and Ireland, the English defence will be well tested. It was a great effort on their part that made Waddell's dropped goal possible against Wales, and it was not their fault that the rally in the second half against Ireland was wasted; it was a weakness in defence in midfield that enabled Ireland to score the winning try. It will be there and in the scrummage that Scottish spectators this afternoon will watch most anxiously for signs of failure, for Scotland hold the hooking powers of J. S. Tucker and his men in great respect. At full back, Scotland will have a steady and experienced man in R. C. Warren, but he may be outranged by J. C. Hubbard, of the Harlequins, who has come into the English side at the last moment owing to the inability to play of J. G. Askew. Hubbard generally kicks a remarkable length at Twickenham. There will be one new man in the Scottish pack, A. H. Polson, of Gala. Polson and that splendid player J. W. Allan, who happily has recovered at last from the injuries he received at Colombes, will fill the places of W. C. C. Agnew and R. T. Smith.

The teams will be:—

ENGLAND.—*J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins), back; J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), M. Robson (Oxford University), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), and *C. C. Tanner (Pembroke College, Cambridge), three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians), and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians), half-backs; J. S. Tucker (Bristol), captain, H. Rew (Exeter), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), P. D. Howard (Oxford University), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), and *P. W. P. Brook (Cambridge University), forwards.

SCOTLAND.—R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals), back; I. S. Smith (London Scottish), G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), *J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), and W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), three-quarter backs; H. D. Greenlees (Leicester), and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; J. W. Allan (Melrose), J. Graham (Kelso), H. S. Mackintosh (Glasgow University), W. N. Roughead (London Scottish), L. M. Stuart (Glasgow High School), *A. H. Polson (Gala), F. H. Waters (Cambridge University), and W. B. Welsh (Hawick), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. R. W. Jeffares (Ireland).

* A new international player.

LAWS OF THE GAME

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD

Decisions of great importance to the Rugby game were reached at a meeting of the International Board at the Hotel Metropole, London, yesterday.

One decision affects Law 15, which governs the putting of the ball in the scrummage. In 1927 the board decided that this law should operate for a period of three years, and yesterday they passed the following resolution, the effect of which is that the arrangement will be continued:—"That Law 15 remains as now printed. That in the opinion of this meeting the difficulty of getting the ball put properly in the scrummage arises mainly from the fact that referees do not observe Rule 15 and that a sub-committee of this board, consisting of one representative from each union, interview the referee and the captains of the two teams before to-morrow's match and inform them that Rule 15 must be strictly enforced."

An alteration has been made in Law 19, which refers to the taking of a penalty kick for charging or obstruction when the ball alights in "In-Goal," the words "not less than" being deleted. The law at present reads:—"In the event of the ball alighting in 'In-Goal,' the mark shall be at a spot not less than 10 yards from the goal-line on a line parallel to the touch-line through the spot where it crossed the goal-line."

Another very important decision was to amend the by-laws by deleting from sub-section 1 of By-law 1 the words "international matches" and to delete from By-law 7 the word "international." The effect of this decision is that in future all Rugby matches will be played under the laws of the International Board, who previously have legislated only for international matches.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. A. Smith (Scotland), and the following were present:—Mr. W. T. Pearce, Vice-Admiral P. Royds, and Mr. J. Baxter and Mr. V. H. Cartwright (England), Mr. J. D. Dallas (Scotland), Mr. H. S. Lyne and Mr. J. Jarrett (Wales), Mr. A. D. Clinch and Mr. R. J. Warren (Ireland).

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

TWICKENHAM.—England v. Scotland (3.0).

CLUB MATCHES

BLACKHEATH v. BIRKENHEAD PARK (11.0 a.m.)

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles, back; D. E. Morris, J. A. Tallent, A. E. Charlton, and Sir T. G. Devitt, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; R. A. Brasher, C. L. Ashford, M. S. Bonaventura, W. E. Pratten, C. H. B. Rodham, A. G. Cridlan, K. J. McIntyre, and C. B. Bailey, forwards.

GLOUCESTER.—GLOUCESTER v. OLD BLUES

OLD BLUES.—W. W. Nielson, back; T. G. Jennings, K. C. Oliver, A. C. Bennett, and R. A. Jones, three-quarter backs; F. M. Lindey and J. Hooper, half-backs; J. J. Redman, P. O. Wyatt, P. S. Osborne, D. K. Payne, H. H. McCleery, T. N. Pearce, Dr. C. Roberts, and D. S. Maclagan forwards.

BEDFORD.—Bedford v. Cheltenham.

BLACKWELL.—Blackwell v. Manchester.

BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Broughton Park (3.0).

BRISTOL.—Bristol v. Plymouth Albion (3.0).

CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Glamorgan League (3.30).

DEVONPORT.—Devonport United Services v. Torquay Athletic (3.15).

EALING.—Ealing v. Berkshire Wanderers.

EDITH.—Old Brithians v. Cranleigh.

GALA.—Gala v. Watsonians (2.0).

GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School v. Glasgow University (3.0).

HARROW.—Polytechnic v. Norwich (11.0).

KINGSTON.—K.C.S. Old Boys v. Civil Service (11.30).

LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Percy Park (3.15).

LINCOLN.—Old Nottinghamians v. Lincoln.

LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Newport (3.30).

MAIDSTONE.—Maidstone A v. Old Maidstonians.

MOSELEY.—Moseley v. London Welsh (3.0).

NEATH.—Neath v. Maesteg (3.30).

NEWCASTLE.—Northern v. Liverpool.

NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Bath (3.15).

ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. Twickenham.

ORPINGTON.—Orpington v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

EXETER A.

PENARTH.—Penarth v. Edgware.

PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Cross Keys (4.15).

PORTSMOUTH.—United Services (Portsmouth) v. Coventry (3.15).

RICHMOND.—Richmond v. United Services (Chatham) (11.0).

SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Aberavon (3.30).

WIGAN.—Wigan Old Boys v. Birmingham.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Eton v. Eton Manor; Radley v. Oxford Exiles; K.E.S., Birmingham v. Mossley 11.; Ratcliffe v. Old Public Schools; Ashby v. Old Ashbeas; Herne Bay College v. Herne Bay Club.

FENCING

AMATEUR FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

Two further poous in the preliminary round of the Amateur Foil Championship were fought last night at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, but the standard of foil play shown on the previous evening was not maintained. Some pretty displays were given by the leaders in either pool, but some of the bouts between those who failed to qualify or barely succeeded were far below the standard expected in a championship.

No Pool IV. two fencers stood out a long way above the rest, C. R. Hammersley, of the London Fencing Club, and J. B. Armstrong, a left-handed fencer from the Inns of Court School of Arms. The latter is better known as an *épée* fencer, but for the last month he has concentrated on the foil, and under the guidance of Professor Grainger has made great improvement. Early in the pool he was rather shaky against A. E. Russell, and only just won by four hits to three, but afterwards he fenced with more confidence, and when he met Hammersley in his last fight both combatants were, up to that point, undefeated. Their assault, though somewhat marred by an unfortunate tendency on the part of both to launch attacks simultaneously, was far the best of the pool. Hits were level up to two all, when Armstrong, with a stop hit in plenty of time, went ahead. Hammersley equalized with a second attack after both had passed, and after some well-fought phases which yielded no result Armstrong scored the winning hit with a beat attack. This put him at the head of the pool undefeated, but Hammersley, who was second, won his other fights more summarily and had eight hits only scored on him to Armstrong's nine. C. J. Stonbold (Polytechnic F.C.) just gained third place by a single hit, defeating the Cambridge undergraduate A. C. F. Green by four hits to three.

J. Enrys Lloyd, amateur champion of 1928, was undefeated in Pool III., and had five hits only against him in five fights. He was, however, taking matters rather easily. Only once did he show his best form. This was in his fight with F. E. Charlton, who, attacking with great vigour, and fencing exceptionally well, led him by three hits to two. The next two hits, a counter-*riposte* and a *ripostè*, were made with great speed by Lloyd, to win the bout. Charlton, though beaten by C. C. Shadrach for second place, was, on the evening, the better fencer, for though Shadrach fenced well in that assault, he was most uneven.

The results were:—

POOL III.—J. Enrys Lloyd no defeat. C. C. Shadrach 1. F. E. Charlton 2. R. H. Evans 3, qualified for second round; D. H. O'Connor 4 and E. J. Morten 5, failed to qualify.

POOL IV.—J. B. Armstrong no defeat. C. R. Hammersley 1. C. J. Stonbold 2. A. C. F. Green 3, qualified for second round; A. E. Russell 4 and A. E. Odell 5, failed to qualify.

TO-DAY'S LACROSSE FIXTURES

SOUTHERN TRIAL

HAMPTON WICK.—London v. The Rest.

CLUB MATCHES

KESTON.—Hampstead v. St. Dunstan's College.

SOUTH CROYDON.—Purley v. Lee.

HAMPTON COURT.—Willoughby v. Buckhurst Hill.

CAMPDEN (St. Dunstan's College Ground).—Catford "A" v. Surbiton.

BUCKHURST HILL.—Buckhurst Hill II. v. Willoughby II.

JUNIOR LEAGUE

WALLINGTON.—Wallington v. Old Dunstonians.

CATFORD.—St. Dunstan's College 4 v. Lee II.

HAMPTON WICK.—Surbiton II. v. Hampstead II.

WESTERN CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

BRISTOL.—Bristol University v. Wills.

BRISLINGTON.—Brislington v. Old Fairfieldians.

WESTERN CLUB MATCH

CLIFTON.—Clifton North v. Kingswelton.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH

The prospects of the Amateur International match between Scotland and England at Hampden Park were fully discussed in *The Times* yesterday. The teams will be:—

SCOTLAND.—R. Peden (Queen's Park), goal; T. K. Campbell (Queen's Park) and W. Wiseman (Queen's Park), backs; R. Grant (Queen's Park), R. Gillespie (Queen's Park) and W. S. King (Queen's Park), half-backs; J. McCree (London Caledonians), J. McDonald (Murrayfield Amateurs), D. McClelland (Queen's Park), F. P. Taylor (Queen's Park), and J. D. McKenzie (Queen's Park), forwards.

ENGLAND.—A. M. Russell (The Casuals), goal; J. W. Preston (Leyton) and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians), backs; E. Gilderson, (Ilford), J. G. Knight (Corinthians), and F. H. Ewer (Corinthians), half-backs; L. B. Morrish (Dulwich Hamlet), E. Kail (Dulwich Hamlet), G. H. Smithies (Northern Nomads), V. Gibbins (West Ham United), and Bigger H. L. Coates (Royal Navy), forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY OFFICERS

P. G. T. Kingsley (Winchester and New College) has been elected captain and W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) secretary of the Oxford University Association Football Club for the ensuing year.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH

HAMPDEN PARK.—Scotland v. England (3.0).

F.A. AMATEUR CUP—SEMI-FINAL ROUND REPLAY

CRAMPTON HILL.—Ilford v. Northern Nomads (3.0).

SERVICES MATCH

WIMBLEDON.—The Army v. Royal Air Force (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

HIGHBURY.—The Arsenal v. Birmingham (3.30).

BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Huddersfield Town (3.0).

BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. Liverpool (3.15).

BURNLEY.—Burnley v. Blackburn Rovers (3.15).

DERBY.—Derby County v. Manchester United (3.0).

LIVERPOOL.—Everton v. West Ham United (3.15).

LEEDS.—Leeds United v. Sheffield United (3.15).

MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Grimsby Town (3.0).

PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth v. Leicester City (3.15).

SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Newcastle United (3.0).

SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Middlesbrough (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Millwall (3.15).

BRISTOL.—Bristol City v. Bradford (3.15).

CARDIFF.—Cardiff City v. Tottenham Hotspur (3.15).

CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Bury (3.15).

HULL.—Hull City v. Chelsea.

NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County v. Barnsley (3.0).

PRESTON.—Preston North End v. West Bromwich Albion (3.0).

READING.—Reading v. Blackpool (3.15).

STOKE.—Stoke City v. Nottingham Forest (3.15).

SWANSEA.—Swansea Town v. Southampton (3.15).

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Oldham Athletic (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

BOURNEMOUTH.—Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic v. Merthyr Town (3.0).

BRIGHTON.—Brighton and Hove Albion (3.15).

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Crystal Palace v. Clapton Orient (3.30).

EXETER.—Exeter City v. Brighton and Hove Albion (3.15).

FULHAM.—Fulham v. Watford (3.30).

GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Bristol City (3.15).

LUTON.—Luton Town v. Plymouth Argyle (3.15).

NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton Town v. Bristol Rovers (3.15).

NORWICH.—Norwich City v. Coventry City (3.15).

SOUTHEND.—Southend United v. Swindon Town (3.30).

WALSALL.—Walsall v. Torquay United (3.0).

NORTHERN SECTION

ACCRINGTON.—Accrington Stanley v. Port Vale (3.15).

CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield v. Carlisle United (3.15).

DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. Barrow (3.0).

DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Wigan Borough (3.15).

HALIFAX.—Halifax Town v. Crewe Alexandra (3.15).

HARTLEPOOLS.—Hartlepools United v. Wrexham (3.0).

LINCOLN.—Lincoln City v. Nelson (3.0).

ROTHERHAM.—Rotherham United v. York City (3.15).

SOUTH SHIELDS.—South Shields v. New Brighton (3.15).

BARKENHEAD.—Tranmere Rovers v. Southport (3.15).

ROCHDALE.—Rochdale v. Stockport County (3.15).

CLUB MATCH

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Corinthians v. Yorkshire Amateurs (3.0).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

TUFNELL PARK.—London Caledonians v. Dulwich Hamlet.

FOREST GATE.—Clapton v. Wycombe Wanderers.

ST. ALBANS.—St. Albans City v. Wimbledon.

OXFORD.—Oxford City v. Nunhead.

WOKING.—Woking v. Tufnell Park.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

Sutton United v. Hampstead.

Southall v. Redhill.

Finchley v. Bromley.

Enfield v. Walthamstow Avenue.

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Chesham United v. Egham.

Cricklade v. Leyton.

C.E. (Romford) v. Staines Town.

Hayes v. Brentwood and Warley.

Wood Green v. Metropolitan Police.

DIVISION I.

Haywards Sports v. Apsley.

Hertford Town v. Berkhamsted Town.

Hounslow v. Leagrave and District.

Polytechnic v. Leighton United.

Watford Old Boys v. Uxbridge.

BERKS AND BUCKS CUP—SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Maidenhead United v. Windsor and Eton, on ground of Slough F.C.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP—SEMI-FINAL REPLAY

Eastbourne Comrades v. Hastings and St. Leonards.

OTHER MATCH

HITCHIN.—Hitchin Town v. Casuals (3.30).

SCHOOL MATCHES

Eton v. Old Wykehamists; Brentwood v. Casuals "A."

ICE HOCKEY

PRINCES II. BEAT HAMMERSMITH

The first game in the Second Division of the Southern League was played at Hammersmith last night, when Princes II. beat Hammersmith after an interesting game by four goals to one. As there is insufficient time this season for each club to play one another, the Championship probably will be decided on the knock-out principle.

Considering the Hammersmith club has only just been started and this was their first game, they did exceedingly well, and gave evidence that they had been well coached by their captain, G. H. Strubbe, the Services player. During the first two periods they had rather the better of the game, but fell away in the final period, when Prince's scored three times. A very young player in D. Porter showed great promise. Others to do well were G. W. Clode, G. M. Johnstone, and G. H. Strubbe. F. H. Fishenden and T. Job were good for Prince's and R. Lullin was the better of the goalkeepers. Both sides were rather slow in passing, and they want to learn to shoot quicker and more often. Three periods of 12 minutes were played, and in the first Hammersmith led by a goal to nothing, scored by Porter. Fishenden equalized in the second period, and in the final one Prince's scored three times through Job (2) and Thomson.

The teams were:—

PRINCE'S II.—R. Lullin, goal; E. O. Thomson and P. S. Hawes, defence; T. W. Job, F. H. Fishenden, M. P. Levy, E. D. Barwell, and S. Barnett, forwards.

HAMMERSMITH.—F. P. Well, goal; T. T. Kelough and G. H. Strubbe, defence; E. G. Gardner, D. A. Porter, G. M. Johnstone, G. W. Clode, and R. Cussy, forwards.

SQUASH RACKETS

The Jesters beat Clare College in a squash rackets match at Cambridge by three matches to two. The results were:—

B. W. Greenup (Jesters) beat O. J. Grace (9—0, 9—2, 9—0); T. C. S. Haywood (Jesters) beat A. F. R. Jarrett (9—3, 9—3, 9—3); V. R. Mardon (Jesters) lost to F. E. Hicks (6—9, 10—8, 4—9, 9—6, 7—9); R. McC. Walker (Jesters) beat S. P. Bennett (9—6, 9—0, 9—3); D. E. Smith (Jesters) lost to P. Brunner (4—9, 6—9, 9—6, 9—3, 5—9).

Shrewsbury School beat Repton School at Shrewsbury by 90 points to 45.

TO-DAY'S ATHLETIC FIXTURES

STAMFORD BRIDGE.—2.30 p.m.—Oxford v. Cambridge.

PUTNEY HEATH (Green Man).—3.30 p.m.—Ranelagh Harriers' Public Schools' race.

HUDDLE (R.A.F. Records Office).—3.15 p.m.—Railways A.A. cross-country championship.

SURBITON (Tolworth).—London Shipping A.A. seven miles walking championship.

COULSDON (St. Andrew's Hall).—Lloyds Bank cross-country championship.

ROMFORD (Havering-road School).—3.45 p.m.—Essex County 10 miles walking championship.

ROMFORD.—2.30.—Essex County Youths' three miles cross-country championship.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—Bishop's Stortford College v. London A.C.

COVENTRY.—Humber Harriers v. North London Harriers.

MANCHESTER.—Manchester Business Houses cross-country championship.

WINDSOR (The Windmill).—London Olympiades A.C. three miles walking championship.

HIGHGATE (Angel).—Metropolitan Walking Club Handicap (six miles).

WESTCOTE (Black Bull).—St. Mary's (Hornsey) Harriers' novices' race.

REGENT'S PARK (Inner Circle).—2.30 p.m.—St. Dunstan's Blinded Athletes' walking race (15 miles).

MANCHESTER.—Manchester Grammar School Steeplechase.

NORTHAMPTON.—Ashcombe A.C. five miles handicap.

PRESTON ROAD (Wembley).—Finchley Harriers' 10 miles walking handicap.

MITCHAM.—King's College v. Orion Harriers "A."

BIRMINGHAM.—Bishop of Birmingham's walk (20 miles).

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Wigmore Harriers' 10 miles handicap.

CHINGFORD.—Grafton A.C. six miles road race.

SHERBORNE.—Sherborne School Junior Steeplechase.

UPPINGHAM.—Uppingham School v. Blackheath Harriers.

BRIGHTON.—Brighton College v. South London Harriers.

MALVERN.—Malvern College "Ledbury" Run.

NEW MALDEN.—London School of Economics v. Surrey A.C.

WIMBLEDON.—King's College School cross-country race.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY

It is a pity that the Calcutta Cup match and the University Sports should both take place this afternoon, for there are a great many people who would like to see both. As it is, the lure of Twickenham will probably be too strong for some who would otherwise have helped to fill the great open spaces of Stamford Bridge. They are likely to see the closer fight of the two, for, making all due allowance for the singular things that can happen, it is hard to see how Cambridge can fail to win the Sports. Last year Oxford had a great chance of stemming the tide; they did not take it, or were not allowed by Cambridge to take it. This year whether we judge merely by the performances at Fenner's and Iffley Road, or by the opinions of well-accredited prophets, Oxford seem to have an almost impossible task.

Oxford should win the High Jump comfortably, for Gordon has jumped his six feet and over, though in conditions balmier and more encouraging than those which as a rule make Brooks's jump so unchallengeable. That is one event, and there are two more which most people are disposed to give them. One is the Three Miles, which Pumphrey is likely to win again. Cambridge possess two useful runners in Cowburn and Croggon, who fought out a fine race at Fenner's in just under 15min., but of late years, while everything else has gone well for them, the Three Miles has not been their race; they may even begin to have much the same feeling about it that their predecessors did in the time of Pollock-Hill. So, on the whole, this race may be given to Pumphrey, and similarly Townend should just win the Mile for Oxford, although he has at least two dangerous adversaries in Bryan, the Cambridge first string, and Horan, son of an illustrious father, the second.

After that the real difficulty begins. Townend will have as long a rest as possible before facing Gutteridge in the Half Mile, and these two races have been won by the same man on the same day. Green did it at Queen's Club, helped by his Oxford adversaries, who meant presumably to run him off his legs at the beginning of the Half Mile, and by some strange miscalculation started instead at a funereal rate. Gutteridge, however, is surely too strong a runner not to take advantage of his freshness, and this race should be Cambridge's. So should the two Hurdle races, in both of which the admirable Tisdall, who rivals Ashington in versatility, will be running.

The most eminent persons may knock down hurdles and fall on their eminent noses, but to rely on such happenings is like refusing to give up a hole lest the adversary fall down dead before holing his putt. So far as times are concerned Tisdall has all but 3sec. the best of it in the Low Hurdles, and has a very distinct margin in the High Hurdles. He has also, as it appears, a margin of several feet to play with in the Weight, to say nothing of a strong second string in Wallace, and either Revans or Sartain has fully as great an advantage in the Long Jump as Gordon has in the High Jump. So here are four events as to which it seems that nothing but a stroke of apoplexy can save Oxford, and to start with four millstones round the neck is hard work. There is also the Pole Jump. It is an event which we have grown accustomed to assign to someone who has been trained in this graceful art on the other side of the Atlantic, but Cambridge have this year a home-bred jumper in Ogilvie, who got very near to 12ft. at Fenner's and may well accomplish it at Stamford Bridge.

That leaves the Hundred and the Quarter. Sprinters travel to some extent on the wings of chance, and although Rinkel will probably start favourite, Gonin or Andrews might beat him, and to see their flag run first up the pole would send Oxford away in good spirits. The time of their two quarter-milers, who fought out a desperate finish at Iffley, does not, however, hold out many hopes of their beating Neame, though he will not have Tisdall to pat him metaphorically on the back down the straight as he had at Fenner's.

The impartial spectator, if such there be, must hope for a surprise or two in Oxford's favour, and then there may be exciting moments, but surprises would not be surprises if they were expected, and there seems no obvious reason to expect them.

PROGRAMME AND TEAMS

100 YARDS

OXFORD.—T. T. Andrews (Monmouth and Keble) and H. L. Gonin (Stellenbosch, S.A., and Balliol).

CAMBRIDGE.—L. F. J. Rinkel (Blundell's and Clare) and J. C. Walker (Monkton Combe and Christ's).

ONE MILE

OXFORD.—H. S. Townend (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and Hertford Exhibitioner) and W. Curzon (Clifton and Corpus), and I. G. Gunn (Edinburgh Academy and Brasenose).

CAMBRIDGE.—T. B. L. Bryan (Monkton Combe and Christ's), F. T. Horan (Sherborne and Trinity Hall), and J. E. Robbie (Lancing and Christ's).

120 YARDS HURDLES

OXFORD.—R. A. Hewins (Winchester and Christ Church) and C. C. Marker (Dynside and Trinity).

CAMBRIDGE.—E. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius) and W. L. H. Thring (Wellington and King's).

PUTTING THE WEIGHT

OXFORD.—H. C. Koch (Grahamstown, S.A., and New College), and W. T. Taylor (Fettes and Brasenose).

CAMBRIDGE.—E. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius) and J. P. A. Wallace (Geelong, Australia, and St. Catharine's).

LONG JUMP

OXFORD.—A. B. W. P. Norton (Shrewsbury and New College) and A. M. C. Smith (University of Western Australia and Balliol).

CAMBRIDGE.—E. W. Revans (University College, London, and Emmanuel) and W. T. Sartain (Portsmouth and Christ's).

QUARTER-MILE

OXFORD.—H. L. Gonin (Stellenbosch, S.A., and Balliol), and G. C. Cradock-Watson (Merchant Taylors', Crosby, and St. John's).

CAMBRIDGE.—L. H. Neame (Haileybury and Pembroke) and K. D. Brough (Blundell's and Christ's).

THREE MILES

OXFORD.—J. M. Pumphrey (Winchester and New College), C. J. Maley (Taunton's School, Southampton, and St. Edmund Hall), and N. C. Moses (Dean Close, Cheltenham, and St. Edmund Hall).

CAMBRIDGE.—E. E. Cowburn (Lancing and St. John's) and R. E. Croggon (Blundell's and Sidney Sussex), and C. W. Benson (Eton and Magdalene).

POLE VAULT

OXFORD.—F. Jacquard-Smith (Cheltenham and Christ Church) and F. L. Hoyde (Minnesota, U.S.A., and Brasenose).

CAMBRIDGE.—P. B. B. Ogilvie (Charterhouse and Pembroke) and H. H. Bayley (Columbia University and Sidney Sussex).

HIGH JUMP

OXFORD.—C. E. S. Gordon (Charterhouse and Christ Church) and T. E. Deighton (Appleby and Queen's).

CAMBRIDGE.—T. P. Moll (Bedford and Pembroke) and R. W. Revans (University College, London, and Emmanuel).

220 YARDS LOW HURDLES

OXFORD.—N. R. Dobree (St. Peter's, York, and Balliol) and F. G. B. Wills (King's School, Rochester, and University).

CAMBRIDGE.—R. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius) and E. K. Brown (Kingswood and Trinity Hall).

HALF-MILE

OXFORD.—W. C. Wentworth (Armidale, New South Wales, and New College) and H. S. Townend (St. Edmund's, Canterbury, and Brasenose).

CAMBRIDGE.—M. H. C. Gutteridge (Uppingham and Trinity Hall) and J. N. Mason (Shrewsbury and St. John's).

ETON COLLEGE SPORTS

Eton College Sports were continued yesterday, when T. Montgomerie won the Junior High Jump at 4ft. 10in. and R. Whitworth was first in the Junior Long Jump with a leap of 16ft. 10in. The following Houses won heats in the Inter-House Relay Race:—Mr. A. McNeile's, 2min. 51 3-5sec.; Mr. J. Chute's, 2min. 58sec.; Mr. A. Whitworth's, 2min. 53 1-5sec.; and Mr. A. Huson's, 2min. 54sec.

The St. George's School, Harpenden, steeplechase was run on Wednesday over a 4¼-mile course and was won by W. F. Rathbone in 23min. 38sec. M. F. Tabor was second and G. W. M. Bernau third.

Aldenham School beat Lancing College in an Eton Fives match at Shoreham by seven games to two.

GOLF

THE LADIES' LONDON FOURSOMES

There was an exciting final in the Ladies' London Foursomes at Beaconsfield yesterday, the holders, Miss D. R. Fowler and Miss P. Lobbett, who represented North Hants, beating Miss E. Wilson and Mrs. Payne, of the Lady Golfers' Club, at the 22nd hole.

The Lady Golfers' Club representatives started the match by finding all kinds of trouble, and an easy victory for North Hants seemed probable, but Miss Fowler missed a putt at the fifth after Miss Wilson had holed one of four yards, and the holders lost another hole at the sixth, where they were over the green in 5. Miss Fowler holed a four-yard putt at the eighth, but Miss Wilson replied by getting down from three yards for a half, and North Hants turned only one up. The holders added to their advantage at the 10th, but lost the short 11th, and were saved by a half-stymie from losing the 13th. At the 14th Mrs. Payne played two bad shots, but Miss Wilson made a great recovery each time and the Lady Golfers' Club pair actually won the hole in 5 to become all square.

Miss Wilson and Mrs. Payne had a chance to take the lead at the 16th but putted weakly, and two halved holes left the game all square at the 18th. Amid great excitement the players went out again, and three holes were halved in succession, but Miss Wilson showed signs of strain when she missed a putt for a win at the 21st hole, and on the next green, faced with a putt of five yards, she sent it two yards past the hole. Mrs. Payne missed the return and the match was over.

The results were:—

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

NORTH HANTS (holders) (Miss D. R. Fowler and Miss P. Lobbett) beat ST. GEORGE'S HILL (Miss Joannides and Mrs. A. C. Johnston) by 1 hole.

LADY GOLFERS' CLUB (Miss E. Wilson and Mrs. W. Payne) beat ADDINGTON (Mrs. Brindle and Miss C. Leitch) by 7 and 6.

FINAL ROUND

NORTH HANTS beat LADY GOLFERS' CLUB at the 22nd hole.

LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Glamorganshire, who represented the South-Western Division in the final stages of the Ladies' county championship last year, gained their second success of the season at Southern-down yesterday, when they beat Monmouthshire by five matches to two. Miss B. Pyman, the Glamorganshire lady champion, defeated Miss L. Newman, the Monmouthshire champion, by four and three in the top match, and excellent form was shown by a newcomer to the Glamorgan side, Miss Irvine, who beat Miss R. Lewis by seven and six.

TEAMS FOR TO-DAY

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE G.S. (v. Cambridge University to-day and Oxford University to-morrow, both matches being played at Rye).—R. H. Wethered, H. W. de Zoete, O. C. Bristowe, D. E. Landale, A. J. Evans, Sir H. Bray, Captain A. C. Pearson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Lumsden, D. H. R. Martin, N. C. Selway, T. P. Whittaker, and R. B. Vincent.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (v. Royal St. George's at Sandwich to-day, and Oxford and Cambridge G.S. at Rye to-morrow).—R. H. Baugh (Wadham), J. P. Marston (Trinity), G. P. Jackson (Lincoln), J. R. Keen (Wadham), R. N. M. Fogg (Exeter), H. M. Bray (Trinity), H. Sefferis Mallin, J. W. C. Adams (Balliol), J. M. Tew (Magdalen), A. S. Miller (Wadham), I. Wilson-Young (Balliol), and P. F. McDonald (New College).

ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S (v. Oxford University at Sandwich to-day).—D. Grant, W. L. Hartley, G. D. Hannay, H. E. Taylor, J. S. C. Maughan, P. C. Quilter, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Moore-Brabazon, R. J. Whitbread, the Hon. H. Scott, W. C. Gordon, Major E. S. Lambert, and Major G. C. Campbell.

ETON FIVES

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD

Cambridge beat Oxford in the annual Inter-University Eton Fives match at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday by two matches to none.

The date arranged was an unfortunate one, for Oxford, owing to "Schools," could only find two pairs approaching representative strength. The Cambridge first pair—K. C. Gandar Dower and G. R. McConnell—are holders of the Kinnaird Cup, the highest honour a pair can win in Eton Fives, A. H. Fabian and F. K. Reeves, the Cambridge second pair, were both at Highgate, where the standard of Eton Fives in recent years has been very high indeed. The first Oxford pair—C. K. Hill-Wood and C. H. Gosling—began their match by playing really well. C. K. Hill-Wood started the match with a slight

CHANNEL TUNNEL REPORT

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

LORD EBBISHAM'S DISSENT

The report of the Committee which has been inquiring into the possibilities of the proposed Channel Tunnel was issued last night. (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3513, price 3s. net.) Mr. Baldwin, then Prime Minister, on April 5, 1929, appointed a sub-committee of the Committee of Civil Research (since absorbed in the Economic Advisory Council) with the following terms of reference:—

To examine and report on the economic aspects of proposals for the construction of a Channel tunnel or other new form of cross-Channel communication.

The Committee was composed of Mr. E. R. Peacock (chairman), Lord Ebbisham of Cobham, Sir Clement D. M. Hindley, Sir Frederick W. Lewis, and Sir Henry Strakosch. All the members have signed the report, but Lord Ebbisham did so subject to a "minute of dissent" which is attached to the main report.

In studying the report it has to be borne in mind that the Committee, throughout their inquiry, considered it essential to obtain adequate material with which to satisfy themselves on the question of whether the geological conditions of the bed of the Channel were such as would render it physically possible to construct a tunnel; if so, whether the engineering difficulties likely to be encountered were such as might reasonably be anticipated it would be possible to overcome; and, assuming that the answers to these questions were in the affirmative, what would be the probable cost of constructing and operating a tunnel. "On the answer to the last of these questions," the Committee state, "must depend any conclusions on the question whether a tunnel might be expected to compete effectively for traffic with existing routes, at reasonable rates, having regard to the heavy standing charges which it would have to meet."

PROHIBITIVE COST OF ONE SCHEME

The terms of reference, they point out, did not direct them to consider any particular proposal for a tunnel, and, in fact, only two schemes were laid before them. The first was by the Channel Tunnel Company, the second by the London and Paris Railway Promoters, Limited. The proposals of the latter company include the acquisition of the rights of the English and French Channel Tunnel companies, the construction of a Channel tunnel, and the provision of a new railway from London to the English coast and from the French coast to Paris. They propose that a 7ft. gauge should be adopted for this line, and they claim that under their scheme it would be possible to run a train from London to Paris in 2¼ hours.

The company estimate the cost of the English section of the railway at £58,500,000, that of the French section at approximately £100,000,000, and that of the tunnel at £30,500,000. This scheme seemed to the Committee prohibitive in cost and impracticable in the present state of engineering knowledge and experience, "quite apart from the strong opposition which existing interests would certainly raise as soon as any attempt was made to obtain the necessary statutory powers from Parliament."

TUNNEL COMPANY'S PROPOSALS

The proposals of the Channel Tunnel Company are on a different footing. Parliament has conferred certain powers in connexion with the proposals for a Channel tunnel on this company and on the Southern Railway (as the successors of the South Eastern Railway Company). The two companies have always been closely associated, and the chief engineer of the Southern Railway is also chief engineer to the Channel Tunnel Company. The Committee confined themselves to the consideration of the scheme put forward by the Channel Tunnel Company or to possible modifications of it.

The company's proposal contemplates the construction of a Channel tunnel of a total length of 36 miles, of which 24 miles would be actually under the Straits of Dover. The remaining 12 miles would be approach tunnels on either coast. The company would itself undertake the construction of the approach tunnel at the English end and of the English half of the tunnel under the sea. The other half of the tunnel under the sea and the French approaches would be built by the Association française pour l'étude et la réalisation du Chemin de Fer sous-marin entre la France et l'Angleterre.

TOTAL COST OF £30,000,000

The company propose that the tunnelling should consist of (*a*) two independent traffic tunnels, each with a diameter of 18ft. 6in., and (*b*) of a smaller pilot tunnel, having a diameter of 10ft., for drainage and ventilation purposes. The company consider that the only practical route for the tunnel would be in the bed of the grey chalk, and that the geological data available are sufficient to justify an immediate start being made on the pilot tunnel without further extensive geological investigations. The Chemin de Fer du Nord are also optimistic regarding the continuity of the geological formation, but consider that expenditure amounting to, say, eight or ten million paper francs would be desirable on further exploratory work before the boring of the pilot tunnel is begun.

The company estimate that it would be possible to complete the pilot tunnel in a period of about 2½ years and the traffic tunnels in about 4½ years. The whole operation could, in their view, be carried through in a period of 6½ to seven years. They estimate the cost of the pilot tunnel at £5,000,000, and that of the traffic tunnels (including approach tunnels) at £25,000,000. Of the total expenditure of £30,000,000, one-half would fall to be met by the English company.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

EFFECT ON AGRICULTURE AND SHIPPING

Below is a summary of the principal conclusions of the Committee on the economic aspects of the scheme:—

The farming community, especially in the South and East of England, are apprehensive of the effect which a tunnel would have on their industry. "We have examined the various classes of agricultural produce that might be imported by a Channel tunnel, and our general conclusion is that, in the case of special classes (particularly grapes, cucumbers, and flowers), there would be some increase of foreign competition on the opening of a tunnel. In our view, however, closer proximity to their market should continue to enable the British producer to bring his crop to London more rapidly and in better condition than is possible for his foreign rival, especially if there were an improvement in the existing methods of marketing the produce grown.

"The bodies representing industry and trade whom we have consulted have, in the main been reluctant to commit themselves to any definite view on the effect of a Channel tunnel. Subject to a reservation on its possible adverse effect on trade, Chambers of Commerce are, on general grounds, in favour of its construction, but manufacturers are apprehensive that it might stimulate the import of foreign goods to the detriment of their own production.

"As regards shipping, the companies engaged in running cargo boats on the cross-Channel short sea trades are alarmed at the prospect of a Channel tunnel which, they consider, would be able, with the aid of through rates, to secure a large part of their present business, and would, in any case, be sure of obtaining a considerable part of the perishable and high-paying traffic. If it were decided to proceed with the Channel tunnel scheme, it would be necessary for careful consideration to be given not only to its effect on these companies, but to the danger that, if they were driven out of business, freights might tend to rise owing to the disappearance of their competition.

"Turning to the railways, the Southern is in a special position, as its active cooperation is essential to the tunnel scheme. Such cooperation would naturally only be forthcoming if the company considered that the terms they could obtain from the Channel Tunnel Company were sufficiently attractive. The London and North Eastern Railway fear that part of their Continental business might be diverted to a tunnel. The London Midland and Scottish Railway entertain the same view as regards their Tilbury-Dunkirk service, but consider that losses on that account would be more than off-set by general growth of traffic following on the opening of a tunnel.

SMALL ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT

"We have also examined the tunnel scheme from the point of view of the amount of employment that it would give and of the amount of labour that it might displace. As regards the former, it appears that the construction of the British portion of the pilot tunnel would probably give direct employment to an average of 250 men per annum for five years while the pilot tunnel was being built, and that in the following three-year period, when the main tunnels were under construction, approximately 1,550 men would be directly employed. For the same periods, the estimated number of men to whom employment would be indirectly afforded is estimated at 750 and 4,500 respectively.

"As regards the displacement of labour on the opening of a Channel tunnel, it is probable that reductions amounting to about 1,000 men would be made by the Southern Railway. In addition, there are some 2,000 men engaged in the short sea shipping trade, some of whom might also lose their employment. It appears, therefore, that the additional employment likely to be afforded, directly or indirectly, by the tunnel during construction is not very large. No question of displacement of labour would arise until the tunnel was actually opened. When it occurred, it would also probably not be very considerable."

PASSENGER MOVEMENT

Turning to the wider aspect of the problem, "it is important to bear in mind," the Committee say, "that the tunnel scheme is essentially a proposal designed to secure a larger passenger movement between this country and the Continent and *vice versa*. The movement of merchandise at present shipped to and from the Continent on the cross-Channel short-sea routes is comparatively unimportant in relation to the trade of the country as a whole, and largely consists of perishable goods or goods of relatively high value. In fact, the value of goods imported, exported, and re-exported in recent years by the Dover, Folkestone, and Newhaven routes has amounted to less than 3 per cent. of the foreign trade of this country.

"The trades and industries upon which the advantages claimed for a Channel tunnel (*i.e.*, greater facilities, greater speed, and the avoidance of handling at the Channel ports) would be likely to react directly in one way or another are few and unimportant in relation to the total trade of this country if the character of the goods shipped remained as at present. The advantages or disadvantages, on the other hand, which an increase of passenger traffic is likely to produce are almost impossible to trace to any particular industry or locality. It is not surprising therefore that the representatives of trade and industry of the country as a whole should be reluctant to express a view on the economic value of a tunnel to themselves.

"But, even if the economic reactions upon individual industries were more obvious, it would, in our view, be hazardous to attempt to determine the economic value to this country of a Channel tunnel by weighing the advantages which might accrue to one set of industries against the disadvantages to others. It would be extremely difficult to place relative values on the extent to which this or that industry would be affected if the assessment was to be made merely in the light of present-day conditions. But when, as is the case, these determinations have to be made in regard to conditions not of the present day but of a period 10 years or more distant, the impracticability of such a line of approach becomes even more evident."

The Committee feel, however, that the trades that may be adversely affected by the existence of a Channel tunnel, though important in themselves, are not numerous, and represent only a small section of the trades and industries of the country taken as a whole.

CREATION OF NEW TRAFFIC

Going into the history of innovations in methods of transport, the Committee argue that "these improvements have, during the last 80 years, revolutionized all forms of communication, and the period as a whole was characterized, not by losses due to their introduction, but rather by general economic progress unequalled in previous experience. . . . The question before us is whether, from the point of view of the country as a whole, the benefits which a Channel tunnel would bring would more than counterbalance the inevitable hardships which in the initial period would follow in its train.

"On the whole, after weighing all the evidence, we are of the opinion that the advantages that would accrue to this country from a Channel tunnel would be likely to increase with the passage of years. The hardships that it would cause would, we believe, be temporary in character and relatively slight in extent. From the evidence received there is every reason to hope that they would be far less than those which in the past have marked the introduction of other material changes in the economic life of the country. We conclude, therefore, on balance that if, as we believe, a Channel tunnel could be built, maintained, and operated by private enterprise at a cost which would permit of the traffic through it being conveyed at rates no higher than those at present in force on the short cross-Channel route, its construction, by creating new traffic and thus increasing trade, would be of economic advantage to this country.

"We recognize that the Government of any country has the power to modify or impede the working of trade routes through its territory by means of fiscal tariffs. Whether such action would be taken in the case of the Channel tunnel route, it is, of course, impossible to say. In the foregoing survey of the economic effects of a Channel tunnel on this country we have therefore assumed that no discriminatory tariffs would be directed against the tunnel, and that from this point of view the conditions in which it would be operated would be substantially the same as those which now obtain between this country and the Continent.

THE RETURN ON CAPITAL

"It remains to examine what the return on the capital is likely to be. Taking the figures submitted to us by the consulting engineers in their estimate of the cost of constructing, equipping, maintaining, and operating the Channel Tunnel, and assuming that the rates of charges for the conveyance of passengers and goods would not exceed those at present in force, and that the passenger traffic in the first year of its operation (1938) would be that estimated by us (2,357,000), with due allowance for mail and merchandise traffic, our calculations indicate that the return on the capital invested, though probably meagre in the early years, should increase steadily if—as may with some confidence be expected—the passenger traffic continues to expand at the same average compound rate as that at the same average compound rate since 1850, namely, 4 per cent. per annum.

"In submitting these conclusions we desire to emphasize, however, that they can only be expected to be realized if no major physical difficulties are encountered in the construction of the tunnel, and if the estimates submitted to us are not, for other reasons, exceeded to any material extent. We wish, further, to emphasize that the expenditure involved in the exploratory work of driving the pilot and drainage tunnels must, of necessity, be highly speculative. Whether the risks involved are commensurate with, or disproportionate to, the financial reward likely to accrue to those embarking on the enterprise is largely a matter of personal feeling, and is an aspect of the problem upon which we do not feel called upon to express an opinion."

RESERVATIONS BY LORD EBBISHAM

"OPPOSED TO THE SCHEME"

Lord Ebbisham signs the report subject to certain reservations. He expresses his conviction that the figures adopted by his colleagues are not likely to be reached, and that the rates of increase chosen are not likely to be attained. "However, for the purpose of examining the effect of the tunnel, I will assume that the tunnel will be such a success in the volume of traffic, both of passengers and goods it will carry, as to afford a reasonable return on the capital outlay involved; on any other assumption there can naturally be no justification for embarking on such a vast expenditure."

Lord Ebbisham's general conclusion is that even if a tunnel could be built, maintained, and operated by private enterprise, and if it could carry traffic at competitive rates, any resultant advantages are uncertain, and, at the best, slight in extent, whilst, on the other hand, evidence submitted has shown that there would be a definite detriment to substantial portions of established industries, such, for instance, as shipping and agriculture. "After hearing all the evidence and taking all the conditions into consideration," he says, "I am opposed to the scheme on economic grounds." Even if the effect of the tunnel might be to stimulate passenger traffic, Lord Ebbisham believes that the effect of such stimulus would be slight.

In regard to goods traffic, he thinks "that the preponderating advantage will lie with the importer of foreign goods," and it must be remembered that the ratio of imports to exports by the Channel routes is to-day as 3 to 1. Therefore any advantage to be gained by the tunnel will be an advantage in favour of the foreign producer. This view was confirmed by an experienced witness, who definitely stated that in his opinion the circumstances of the trade between the Continent and this country are such that a tunnel must benefit imports more than exports.

"It may of course be the case, as suggested, that the added facility will so stimulate exports by this route as to restore the balance of trade, but if this is to be the case, then in my view wholly new markets will have to be created."

THE RISK OF TARIFFS

Another argument advanced by Lord Ebbisham is that the possibility of tariffs being specially directed against the tunnel must always constitute a considerable element of risk, not only to the traders but to the tunnel itself as a commercial enterprise.

The appeal to the history of innovations in transport methods is rejected by Lord Ebbisham, who points out that the tunnel would necessarily be largely local in effect, and could react to the advantage or disadvantage of only a small part of the business life of the country.

"Further," he says, "such innovations have made possible developments of trade and manufacture which, without them, would have been undreamed of. On the other hand, as regards passenger traffic, the tunnel is a mere replacement of existing facilities, which are capable of ready expansion to meet an increased demand, and are also capable of ready contraction, if such demand should diminish.

"As regards goods, it is, I think, worth while to remember that existing facilities are both numerous and flexible, and that they can continue to give adequate service to those industries requiring such service. The tunnel, on the other hand, would, if a success, undoubtedly oust most competing facilities from the field, and any accident to it or deliberate suspension of its operation, whether caused by national emergency or sabotage, would, for a time at least, mean partial withdrawal of facilities with consequent disorganization of trade and expenditure of time and money in devising alternative systems. In other words, the construction of a tunnel would mean that all or nearly all the eggs would be put in one basket."

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

BREWERIES AND BEER

Mr. Frank Nicholson, of Sunderland, gave evidence before the Licensing Commission at Westminster yesterday, on behalf of the Brewers' Society.

"We contend that the quality of beer brewed in this country has never been better than at the present time, and that it stands unrivalled," he said. "That the strength of the ordinary supply has decreased is due to the pressure of taxation. In my opinion, the alcohol content of present-day beer is so low that it is not a correct description to call it intoxicating liquor. Beer is the purest drink manufactured, and a great many not manufactured—and I do not exclude milk. It is made under the most hygienic conditions." Many of the old-fashioned breweries, he admitted, did not produce their beer under the best conditions, but they had now gone out of business. The number of brewery companies was still decreasing. Mr. Nicholson contended that there was no trade subjected to so much criticism, or which was so restricted and controlled by legislation and by the administration of the law. Most of the criticism came, he said, from people who did not use public-houses and consequently had no first-hand knowledge of conditions. He thought, however, that the testimony that the industry was well conducted was overwhelming.

"In the past legislation has concentrated on a policy of restrictive regulations," he added. "Insufficient attention has been paid to the necessity of considering the comfort and convenience of the consumers of alcoholic beverages." Endeavours to improve conditions under which drink was consumed diminished the likelihood of any excess. Mr. Nicholson said that he was opposed to early morning permitted hours of sale. In industrial areas such as Sunderland the early morning hours permitted before the War led to a very great deal of abuse and were a social evil. It was impossible to fix permitted hours on a national basis. They should be regulated to suit local conditions. He was in favour of games for small stakes being permitted in publichouses and saw no objection to facilities for music being provided. He entirely disagreed with various proposals which had been put forward for local veto on the question of Sunday closing because they were essentially undemocratic.

LORD AMULREE (chairman).—Do not you think the time has come when the licensee of a publichouse should be a man who has had previous experience in the trade?—It would be a great advantage.

Mr. GEORGE BRYSON (a member of the Commission).—Do not you think it is the older men who prefer these cramped, ill-lit publichouses, and the young men who want something better?—Yes, there is no doubt that a number of frequenters of those old-fashioned houses remain, although there may be an improved house next door.

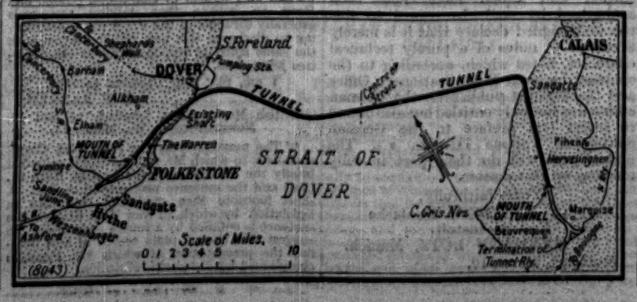
Mr. Nicholson had not completed his evidence when the Commission adjourned until next Tuesday.

MISLEADING BUTTER LABELS

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE FORMED

As a result of the suggestion put forward at a meeting recently arranged by the Empire Day Movement to protest against misleading butter labels, a Butter Consumers' Vigilance Committee, with headquarters at Cecil Chambers, 76-78, Strand, W.C., was constituted in London yesterday.

The members of the committee are:—Dame Beatrix Hudson Lyall (chairman); Lady Cowan, the British Women's Patriotic League (vice-chairman); Mrs. C. S. Peel, the British Housewives' Association; Mrs. Margaret Maclean, the League of Empire Housewives; and Mrs. Mary Gorringe. The committee's main concern is the sale, under labels or in wrappers, which suggest an English origin, of blended butters which are in many cases predominantly imported, or predominantly foreign. The committee believes that it is in the public interest that butter shall be so clearly described with its source of origin as to make it impossible for the consumer to be misled, either by the label itself, the ticket used for marking in the shops, or the statement of a shopkeeper or his subordinates. The committee learns that during 1929 £32,000,000 worth of butter was imported from foreign sources. The committee is satisfied that, with one notable exception, these foreign butters are rarely, if ever, sold over the counter under labels, or in wrappings, which indicate the country of origin. If (as has been suggested) the quality of these foreign butters and the hygienic standard under which they are produced are equal to those relating to home and Empire butters, it fails to see why those responsible for their sale in this country should have anything to lose by adopting an unequivocal indication of the source of origin. The committee is forced to the conclusion that the housewife pays about 3d. a lb. more for blended packet butters than she would have to pay as the average price of the constituent butters if sold "straight," mainly because of her belief that such packet butters are English.



Parliament

THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS

A SHORT SITTING

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, MARCH 14

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

NEW BILL

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) presented a Bill to provide for the establishment of consultative works councils in factories and workshops for the consideration of various matters of mutual concern to employers and employed persons; and for other purposes relating thereto.

The first Bill down for second reading was the Unlawful User of Vehicles Bill. The SPEAKER said that a Bill dealing with the same matter had already been given a second reading, and it was not in order to have two Bills on the same subject in a Session. The second Order, Rural Workers (Housing and Allotment) Bill, was not printed; and the third Bill, dealing with small-holders in Scotland, was also ruled out of order by the Speaker on the ground that it was covered by an earlier Bill still before the House.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

Mr. FOOT (Bodmin, L.) moved the second reading of the only other Order on the paper, the Protection of Animals Bill, the object of which, he explained, was to extend the operation of existing Acts relating to the protection of animals kept in captivity or confinement and released for the purpose of being hunted or coursed. An Act passed in 1921 amending the original Act of 1911 made illegal the coursing or hunting of any animal in an enclosed space from which it had no reasonable chance of escape. Unfortunately that Act had not accomplished its purpose. Such prosecutions as were instituted generally proved futile because of the difficulty of the Courts in interpreting the words "a reasonable chance of escape." His Bill sought to repeal that Act and substitute a simple straightforward measure which would present no difficulties in the Courts. The Bill dealt with rabbit coursing and the hunting of the carted stag. One hundred years ago an Act was passed to stop the baiting of animals. In a case which came before the Courts in 1874 it was held that the term "baiting" could not be applied to a rabbit because a rabbit could not defend itself; that "baiting" applied only to an animal attacked with violence and having the power to defend itself. This legal decision brought about the anomalous position that the bear, the badger, and the rat, or any other animal which could defend itself, was protected by law, while the rabbit, which was defenceless, had no real protection at all.

In the country we prided ourselves on having got rid of cock-fighting and bear-baiting, and we affected to despise Spain for continuing bull-fighting, but we still allowed the coursing of the captive rabbit and the carted stag. Under the Bill the penalty for the hunting or the coursing of any animal which had been kept in captivity was a fine not exceeding £25, or alternatively, or in addition, a term of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding three months. The Bill was on similar lines to a measure brought in a quarter of a century ago, and backed, among others, by the present Prime Minister. The interest in the protection of animals which had been so marked in recent years was a sign of a healthy social conscience. Wherever there had been a move forward in the relief of the burdens of men and women, at the same time the social conscience had been quickened as to responsibility to animals under our care. It was sometimes suggested that Bills such as this were only brought forward by persons who had not sufficient regard to our national sentiment. On the contrary, he could not imagine any Bill in support of which so many names could be invoked as representing what was best in our English history and national character. If it were possible to put on the back of a Bill the names of great English people who in past years had been associated with the purpose of the Bill, he could put on the back of his Bill such names as Robert Burns, William Wordsworth, William Cowper, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Walter Scott, Robert Browning, Thomas Hardy, John Galsworthy, John Masefield, and, if he might extend the list, he would include Harry Lauder and the Apostle Paul. (Laughter.) (Mr. LOVAT FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.).—"What about Shakespeare?") He had considered Shakespeare, but, as was generally the case with that poet, there was much to be said on both sides. (Laughter.) If he might go back earlier than Shakespeare he would quote one of the greatest books in the world's literature—"And should I not spare Nineveh, that great city wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand; and also much cattle." (Cheers.)

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said that among the names mentioned by the mover of the Bill was that of his great-uncle, William Cowper, who was a warm supporter of the protection of animals, and started an institution to promote kindness to dumb animals. He, therefore, was, by heredity, disposed to support the Bill, and he did support it. (Hear, hear.) No true sportsman would wish to chase, course, hunt, or shoot any animal that was being held in captivity and was just let out for the purpose of the exercise of skill in marksmanship or in riding or hunting. But there was a clear line of demarcation when they came to the hunting of wild animals. His constituents of the New Forest were particularly interested in the sport of hunting the wild deer, and while he did not say that much improvement could not be made in the mode of killing the deer, he thought the stopping of hunting altogether would be wrong and a gross interference with the liberty of the subject. The Bill went about as far as they could go without interfering with legitimate sport.

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), said the Government offered no opposition to the Bill, and if there was a division would leave the decision to a free vote of the House. If the Bill went to Committee it might be necessary for the Government to move certain amendments.

The Bill was read a second time without a division.

The House stood adjourned at half-past 11 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Wednesbury Corporation and West Bromwich Corporation Bills read second time.

Falmouth Water Bill read third time.

Debate on Final Report of Royal Commission on Local Government.

WEDNESDAY.—Coventry Corporation, Derby Corporation, and South Staffordshire Mond Gas Bills read first time.

Sutton Coldfield Corporation, Walsall Corporation, and Faversham Oyster Fishery Company Bills read second time.

Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment) and Bromborough Dock Bills read third time.

Debate on Debts of American States to British Bondholders.

THURSDAY.—Land Drainage (Scotland) and Newport Corporation (No. 1) Bills read first time.

Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) and Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bills read second time.

Clacton-on-Sea Pier Bill read third time.

Parsonages Measure, 1930, Marriage Measure, 1930, and Archdeaconry of Surrey Measure, 1930, agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel Bill read second time.

Supply: Vote on Account agreed to on Report.

TUESDAY.—Falmouth Water and Works Councils Bills read first time.

Coal Mines Bill: Unionist amendment to delete proposed levy carried by majority of eight.

Local Government (District Council Electors) Order (Scotland), 1930, agreed to.

Coventry Corporation and Derby Corporation Bills read third time.

WEDNESDAY.—Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment), Local Authorities (Admission of the Press), and Bromborough Dock Bills read first time.

Supplementary Votes for Overseas Trade Department, Army and Air Services agreed to in Committee.

Supplementary Votes for Fishery Board for Scotland, Post Office, Dominion Services, Mines Department, and Registrar-General's Office agreed to on Report.

Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill read third time.

THURSDAY.—Clacton-on-Sea Pier Bill read first time.

Coal Mines (Washing and Drying Accommodation) Bill withdrawn.

Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water) and Newport Corporation (No. 1) Bills read third time.

Supplementary Votes for Overseas Trade Department, Army and Air Services agreed to on Report.

Parsonages Measure, 1930, Marriage Measure, 1930, and Archdeaconry of Surrey Measure, 1930, agreed to.

Unionist Vote of Censure in regard to Fiscal Duties defeated by 308 votes to 235.

FRIDAY.—Works Councils (No. 2) Bill read first time.

Protection of Animals Bill read second time.

MR. CLYNES ON TRADE DEPRESSION

CRIPPLING EFFECTS OF THE WAR

Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, was the guest of the Incorporated Secretaries' Association at its annual dinner at the Hotel Victoria last night. MAJOR RICHARD RIGG, the president, was in the chair.

Proposing the toast of "The Association," the HOME SECRETARY said that he believed that the quality covered by the term "secretary" was not as amply or highly rewarded by recognition—or remuneration—as it merited. The association had grown in strength and position and had become more able to put men and women of capacity in the front rank than was possible 20 years ago. (Cheers.) As Home Secretary he found himself for the time being head of the police of the country. One of his purposes at the moment was to develop plans for a police college which would give opportunities to the best men, including those from public schools, who joined the force, to rise to the top of the service without the department having to bring men in from outside. (Cheers.) Speaking of national problems, Mr. Clynes said that as regarded most important groups of industry, there was an unexampled condition of deepening depression. Here and there some improvement had occurred in the coal industry, but the cotton trade prospects were not bright. Gloomy though the position was in the Lancashire cotton trade, there was a feeling that the bottom of the trouble had been reached, and that soon there would be better times. Whatever might be the cause of our industrial troubles he was sure that they were not due to any lack of business brains in Britain. The conduct and management of our businesses stood second to none in the world. He believed that the source of the trouble was that we had difficulties to surmount which as yet had proved insurmountable. This country lost more than any other by the War, and its industries and activities were liable as a result to be crippled and shattered more than those of other countries.

Mr. ARTHUR DOWNER, chairman of the association, responding, said that while rationalization had its advantages in certain industries, particularly where the equipment and machinery needed overhauling and adapting to the needs of the times, there was in its general application a dangerous tendency to elevate financiers to positions of control, to create unemployment, stifle individualism, vision, courage, and initiative, and to destroy good will. The rationalization needed to-day was the infusion of the team spirit and a trade brotherhood throughout the Empire. For the pioneer spirit of youth there was a magnificent opportunity. The council of the association were actively cooperating with the universities, technical colleges, and institutions throughout the country, and special classes had been organized to train the students for the various examinations. They had enrolled 1,787 students and graduates.

MR. AMERY AND FOOD TAXES

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

Mr. AMERY, addressing members of the Sparkbrook Division Junior Imperial League last night, said that the ideal of Empire economic unity was the greatest spiritual driving force in the Unionist Party, and to cut it out in practice or circumscribe it within very narrow limits meant the damping down of the enthusiasm of all their best workers and not the least of the younger members of the party, whose proudest boast was that they were Junior Imperialists. On the other hand, the fear of food-tax misrepresentation and the outcry about black bread and horseflesh sausages was a very real factor and one to which the leader of the party was bound to give consideration. The policy announced by Mr. Baldwin at the Hotel Cecil had taken account of both those aspects of the question. By it the Unionist Party was pledged to prompt and definite action with regard to the extension of Imperial preference. By it they were committed in principle to the taxation of foreign foodstuffs to whatever extent such taxation might be required in the interests of the policy of Empire development, in the benefits of which this country reaped its full share. But they were also pledged against the actual imposition of any food duties until an inter-Imperial agreement, which included them, had been laid before the people and approved by their votes in a referendum.

The final say rested with the people. But it was for the Unionist Party to educate the public consistently and fearlessly on this issue in order to make it certain that a Unionist Government could not only negotiate, but confidently present to the nation, an agreement which would mark a notable advance towards the economic unity of the Empire.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1830. Price 7d.

Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his statement of the views and intentions of the Government with regard to the finances of the year. His plans of reduction and retrenchment were anticipated with so much anxiety that it was advisable to satisfy the public mind within the shortest delay possible. . . . Taxes to the amount of 3,400,000*l.* per annum are to be repealed in the course of the present year. "Good," said Lord Althorp, "so far as it goes," and we agree with him. The beer tax produced a revenue of 3,000,000*l.* a year, the leather tax between 300,000*l.* and 400,000*l.* These are not to be reduced, but abolished, which is much wiser; because the whole machinery of excisemen, &c., remains with half a tax as cumbersome and costly as when the whole existed; whereas, in case of a total repeal of a duty, tax and tax-gatherers are got rid of together. . . .

A tolerable judgment may be formed of the mixture of vexation and improvidence which has been suffered to prevail in the management of our financial system, from the statement that the revenue would lose about 3,400,000*l.*; but that the country would be thereby relieved of expense to the amount of not less than 5,000,000*l.* Is it possible to paint a more frightful picture of the administrative part of our finances?

3 per Cent. Cons., 92¾ to ¾.

MOTOR-CYCLES FOR TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS

The Postmaster-General is considering whether motor-cycles could be used with advantage by telegraph messengers in this country. It is stated that messengers in the employment of the Post Office in Dublin have been provided with motor-cycles, and this has quickened the delivery of telegrams. Ordinary bicycles have been used by telegraph messengers here for many years, but, except where there is traffic congestion, as in Central London, the motor-cycle would probably effect a saving in time.

LORD SALISBURY AT GLASGOW

LORD SALISBURY, speaking last night in Glasgow, said they did not know how soon they would be called upon to go into the field again. It was true that on the last occasion there were a few misfortunes, but very soon they would have an opportunity of putting that right. It was, therefore, the duty of the Conservative Party to organize and work so that there would be a very different result at the next election.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS

REDUCTION IN RATES

A Royal Warrant published in Army Orders provides that the service pensions of soldiers, the depôts of whose units are situated in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, and the service element of their disability pensions, shall in future be at lower rates than those at present provided in the Royal Warrant for the Pay, &c., of the Army, 1926.

In the case of such soldiers who enlist or re-enlist on or after April 1, 1930, the amount of ordinary service pension earned by each year of qualifying service will be 8d. a week instead of 1s.d. a day, and the service element of disability pension will be calculated on the following scale, instead of that laid down in the Warrant of 1926:—

	s.	d.	
14 or 15 years' qualifying service	..	5	0 weekly
16 or 17 " "	..	9	4 "
18 or 19 " "	..	10	8 "
20 " "	..	12	4 "

The Warrant also provides that the pensions of such soldiers who enlist or re-enlist on or after April 1, 1930, shall be calculated at weekly rates and that in the total weekly rate a fraction of a penny shall be increased to a penny. Instructions by the Army Council on the Warrant, which are also published in the Army Order state:—

1. No reduction of rank or disability elements of pension is involved.

2. The new rates of service element will not affect soldiers already serving before April 1, 1930, provided they are discharged to pension at the end of their current engagements, or at the end of any period for which they may extend their service or re-engage or continue in the service beyond 21 years.

3. Soldiers who re-enlist on or after April 1, 1930, and who become eligible for re-assessed pensions on final discharge, will be granted re-assessed awards at the revised rates only, but may revert to their original pensions, if more favourable.

4. Pensioners who re-enlist on or after April 1, 1930, and who become eligible for re-assessed pensions on final discharge, will be granted re-assessed awards at the revised rates only, but may revert to their original pensions, if more favourable.

QUEEN'S ARMY SCHOOLMISTRESSES

A similar Royal Warrant provides for the revision of the service pensions of Queen's Army schoolmistresses. In the case of schoolmistresses appointed or reinstated on or after April 1, 1930, the amount of service pension earned by each year of service in the certificated class will be 1s. 6d. a week instead of 3d. a day, and in the uncertificated class 1s. a week instead of 2d. a day. The instructions state:—

1. No reduction of disability element of pension is involved.

2. The new rates of service pension will not affect Queen's Army schoolmistresses already serving as such before April 1, 1930, provided that they are granted service pension on retirement at the end of their current period of service.

3. Queen's Army schoolmistresses who are reinstated for further service on or after April 1, 1930, after previous resignation or retirement from a period of service in respect of which no pension or non-effective gratuity was awarded, and who afterwards qualify for service pension, will be eligible for the revised rates only.

4. Queen's Army schoolmistresses who are reinstated after having earned pension or non-effective gratuity cannot qualify for a pension on combined service except under such special conditions as may be prescribed (Article 1104A, Pay Warrant, 1926), but any such pension will be at the revised rates in the case of those who are reinstated on or after April 1, 1930. They may revert to their original pensions on final retirement, if more favourable.

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY

A further Royal warrant deals with the pensions of soldiers of the Royal Malta Artillery and provides that in the case of such soldiers who enlist or re-enlist on or after April 1, 1930, the amount of ordinary service pension earned by each year of qualifying service shall be 8d. a week instead of 1s. a day, and the service element of disability pension shall be calculated on the following scale, instead of that laid down in the Warrant of 1926:—

	s.	d.	
16 or 17 years' qualifying service	..	6	0 weekly
18 or 19 " "	..	6	9 "
20 or 21 " "	..	7	8 "
22 or 23 " "	..	8	7 "
24 or 25 " "	..	9	6 "
26 or 27 " "	..	10	5 "
28 or 29 " "	..	11	6 "

The instructions by the Army Council on this warrant are identical with the instructions on the warrant dealing with the pensions of soldiers, the depôts of whose units are in the United Kingdom.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

L.C.C. AND POWERS OF CONTROL

The London County Council (General Powers) Bill was again before a Select Committee of the House of Lords yesterday, when evidence was given in support of clauses conferring on the Council power to make by-laws regulating private employment agencies.

Mr. A. G. Channing, chief officer of the Public Control Department of the L.C.C., said powers similar to those sought were exercised in some of the Dominions and in foreign countries. There were 581 employment agencies registered in the County of London, but 121 were philanthropic institutions charging no fees, and 112 charged fees to employers only. Thus 233 agencies would not be affected by the proposal. The L.C.C. asked for these powers because of complaints of excessive fees being charged. They first considered a scheme for fixing the maximum fee to be charged to an employee at one week's wages, payable in 10 weekly instalments, and limited to one-tenth of a week's wages for each week of employment in order to meet cases of the early termination of engagements. It was decided, however, to seek powers in a more general form, so that there might be elasticity in the by-laws to meet special cases. Inquiries showed that many agencies charged a fee of one week's salary, and another common fee was 5 per cent. of the first year's salary. Commission, however, varied from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent., and one case was brought to the Council's notice of a sick nurse who was charged 4s. 6d. in every guinea of her fee, or 21.5 per cent. In some cases fees were charged to both employer and employee. There were many cases of a refund of fees being refused when the employment was terminated after a short period.

The CHAIRMAN (Lord Lytton) asked how it was proposed to deal with such cases.

Mr. Channing said it would be made a condition that fees should be payable by instalments. Often an applicant could not pay the fee in a lump sum and, therefore, did not get employment. He did not think payment in a lump sum should be prohibited if an applicant for employment was able and willing to pay it, but there should be provision for a refund.

Mr. Henry Hallett, president of the Stage Guild, was interposed as a witness in support of the Bill. He said he did not consider employment agencies were essential in the theatrical profession, but in present circumstances people were compelled to resort to them, and he thought fees should be regulated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Abady, on behalf of the London Employment Agents' Federation, who opposed the Bill, Mr. Hallett said he thought there should be something in the nature of a clearing house provided by some organization like the Stage Guild through whom managers could engage artists. At present artists were compelled to go to agents and were not in a position to quarrel about the fees charged. It was a common thing for a fee of 10 per cent. to be charged on the salary for the whole

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

TO-DAY'S RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

This afternoon a running commentary on the Rugby International match between England and Scotland will be relayed from Twickenham and broadcast from the National transmitter. In the evening excerpts from Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte's production of *The Yeomen of the Guard* will be relayed from the Savoy Theatre. The cast will include Miss Nellie Briercliffe, Mr. Sydney Granville, Miss Bertha Lewis, Mr. Darrell Fancourt, Mr. Henry Lytton, Mr. Charles Goulding, and Miss Winifred Lawson. Other items in the London and Midland Regional programmes include a concert of chamber music by the London Wind Quintet and an orchestral concert by the City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Adrian Boult.

The next Bach Church Cantata in the present series will be "Beloved Christians, weep no more." The performance will be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson and broadcast to-morrow afternoon from National transmitter. At 5.30 p.m. Zoltan Szekely will give a violin recital, which will include compositions by Tartini, Bartok, and Kreisler.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 15, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15-10.30 :—Service. 12-1 :—See Manchester. 2.55 :—National Programme. 4.15 :—See Manchester. 4.45 :—National Programme. 6.40 :—See Manchester. 7.30 :—National Programme. 9.30 :—See Manchester. 9.50 :—National Programme. 9.30 :—North Regional News. 9.35-12 :—National Programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 857kc.—1 p.m. :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, Trio Music, and News. 8.30 :—Elementary German Lesson. 9 :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Agricultural Report. 9.5 :—Orchestral Concert. 10 :—News and Barcelona Exhibition Notes. 10.5 :—Programme from Madrid.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—Reading. 7 :—Vocal Concert. 8 :—Concert from the Works of Yugo-slavian Composers. 9 :—Time and News. 9.15 :—Relay of a One-Act Comedy. 9.45 :—Concert from the Hotel Moskva.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—4.30 :—See Hamburg. 4.30 :—Talk. 4.55 :—Debate. 5.30 :—Talk. 5.40 :—Elementary French Lesson. 6.5 :—Programme for Young and Old. 7 :—See Konigsberg. 7.30 :—Programme from Leipzig, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—5.10 :—See Konigsberg. 7 :—Talks. 7.30 :—Music and Songs from The Merry-go-Round; Musical Play (Willi Wilkenen). 8.10 :—Im dreivier da die Liebe—Variety Programme, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (468m.), 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. 6.30 :—Reading. 7 :—Am Wahltag or Frau Vize-Ammann —Dialect Comedy (Steiner). 7.45 :—Popular Programme relayed from Basel (1,010m.). 9 :—News and Weather. 9.15 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.45 :—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—4.5 :—Popular Orchestral Concert. 7.15 :—See Prague. 8.30 :—Programme from Brunn. 9 :—See Prague. 9.55 :—News and Programme Announcements. 10 :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.)—4.5 :—Weather, followed by Concert of Popular Music. 7.5 :—Weather, followed by a Debate. 7.30 :—See Berlin. 8.10 :—Programme from Tannenbaum bei Tannenbaum—Variety Programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.35 :—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6 :—See Prague. 7 :—Plays, Radio, and Theatre Review. 7.15 :—See Prague. 8.30 :—Dance Music. 9 :—News and Theatre Review. 10 :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 15kw.—5.45 :—Elementary English Lesson. 6.10 :—Advanced English Lesson. 6.30 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15 :—Concert. In the interval: Topical Talk. After the Concert :—News and Esperanto Report.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw. :—Military Band Concert. 6.20 :—Talk. 6.45 :—Hungarian Song Recital, to Accompaniment by Tzigane Orchestra. 7.15 :—Programme in commemoration of March 15th, 1848, followed by Concert by the Imre Magyari Tzigane Orchestra, from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.15 :—Talk. 6.45 :—Reading. 7.15 :—A Ladies' Man, Farce in Seven Acts (Kerstl and Nansen). 9.30 :—News. 9.45 :—Dance Music. 11 (in the interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (413m.), 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. 6.20 :—Review of Foreign Affairs. 6.50 :—Time and Chimes. 7.5 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Programme from Warsaw. 11 :—Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 2kw., and CASSEL (346m.)—4.30 :—See Hamburg. 4.30 :—Stuttgart. 6.15 :—See Stuttgart. 10.30 :—Gramophone Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (216m.), HANOVER (568m.), KIEL (346m.)—3.30 :—Concert. 4.30 (from Kiel) :—Orchestral Concert. 5.15 :—Variety Programme. 6.15 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Recital (Herbert Recital). 6.55 :—Weather. 7 :—Military Band Concert, with Choral Selections. 9.31 :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. 11 :—Concert from Town Hall, Brunswick.

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 6.5kw., 9.40 a.m. :—Time and Daily Service. 10.10 :—Gramophone Records. 11.40 :—Police Announcements. 11.55 :—The Station Orchestra (1.40 :—Conference for Schools. 2.10 :—Concert of Dutch Music, on Gramophone Records. 4.10 :—Sports Talk. 4.40 :—Talk. 5.10 :—German Language Lesson. 5.40 :—Time Signal. 7 :—Concert. Overture, The King's Lieutenant (Till); Selection from La Juive (Halevy); Selection from Der Bettelstudent (Millocker); Selection from The Czardas Princess (Kalman); March (v. Dalmen). 7.25 :—Talk. 7.40 :—Orchestral Concert of Dutch Melodies.

HUIZEN (298m.), 8kw.—After 12.40 on 1,071m. 12.40 :—Gramophone Concert. 1.10 :—Sunday Service. 11.40 :—Time Signal. 11.55 :—New Gramophone Records. 12.40 :—Trio Concert. 1.40 :—Children. 3.40 :—Elementary Esperanto Language Lesson. 4.10 :—Weekly Sports Review. 4.40 :—Gramophone Concert. 5.30 :—Weekly Press Review. 6.40 :—Time Signal. 6.41 :—Sports Talk. 6.55 :—Gramophone Records. 7.10 :—Talk. 7.40 :—Time Signal. 7.41 :—Orchestral Concert: Rakoczy March (Liszt); Le Dîner (Saint-Saëns); Selection from Martha (Flotow). 8.40 :—Songs by Richard Tauber. 9.10 :—News. 9.30 :—Concert: Overture, The Maid of Portici (Auber); Ballet Music from Sylvia (Delibes); Salut d'amour (Elgar); Selection from Carmen (Bizet); Waltz from The Count of Luxembourg (Lehar). 10.40 :—Popular Gramophone Records. 11.40 :—Chimes.

LAHTI (1,500m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 5.15 :—Programme on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Finnish Broadcasting Service. 6.30 :—Weather, followed by a Debate. 7.30 :—See Berlin. 8.10 :—Music from Tannenbaum bei Tannenbaum—Variety Programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.35 :—Dance Music.

LANGENBERG (472m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (443m.), COLOGNE (227m., MUNSTER (234m.), 0.5kw. :—Talk. 6 :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Announcements. 6.10 :—Talk. 7 :—Humorous Programme arranged by Lokalanzeiger. Sports Notes, Concert, and Dance Music. 11 :—Modern Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m., 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.)—6.5 :—Talk. 6.35 :—Concert. The Flowing Mede (Rossini); Waltz, Badner Madeln (Komzak); Ballet (on pantomime (Pony); Serenata from Toscanini (Murailli); Duo Concertant for Cello (Schebeck); Russian Echoes (Potpourri, Bosco); Polka (Leopold). 7.35 :—Our Talks have Fair—Cabaret Programme. 9 :—Time, News, Weather, Sports Notes, Sunday Programme Announcements, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m., 3kw. :—Chimes, Time, and Concert. In the interval, Weather, Theatre Notes, and Labour Market Report. 10 :—News. 10.7 :—Concert and Dance Music. 11 :—News. 11.10 :—Chimes, Time, Musical Comedy Selection, and News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m., 7kw.—4.10 :—Concert. 7 :—Programme Concert. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Variety Items. 7.50 :—Time Signal. 7.52 :—Belfagor, opera (Respighi), under the direction of the composer. Talks in the interval.

MUNICH (535m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m., NUREMBERG (239m.)—3.20 :—Wireless Talk. 6.45 :—Trio Concert. 7.15 :—Humorous Swabian Anecdotes. 7.30 :—Variety Programme, followed by Concert from the Odeon Cafeno. In the intervals at 9.20, News, and at 10, Little Alice, sketch (Peschkau).

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.2 :—Relay from the San Carlo Royal Theatre. Sports Notes in the interval.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), FORSGRUND (483m.), RJUKAN (445m.)—3.15 :—Weather and News. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. 8.30 :—Weather and News. 8.55 :—Topical Talk. 9.10 :—Gramophone Dance Records.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert; in the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 2 :—Stock Market Prices, Bank Rate, Exchange Quotations, and Sports Notes. 3.45 :—Concert—Orchestral Selection: Soumanjania (Akhmedro-Chapelier); Sonata for Cello (Grieg); Berceuse for Orchestra (Debosse-Chapelier); Rhapsodie Solo (a) La Statue de Guillaume Tell (Lard); (b) Pazoden (Debussy); Orchestral Selection: Kermaria (Krieger-Moutou); Sonata for Violin (Mozart); Orchestral Selection, Quatuor symphonique (Tiarnett); Fantaisie, Quatre nouveaux symphoniques. 4.55 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 5 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 5.30 :—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35 :—Gramophone Records. 7.5 :—Talk; Funeral Service of Marshal Foch. 7.40 :—Concert. Advanced English Lesson. 7.45 :—Commercial Press, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8 :—Talk; the Tests for Old Music—the Harpsichord, with Gramophone Illustrations. 8.30 :—Concert—Songs (Lazzari) (a) Le Fontaine de Pitié; (b) Les Yeux; Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Paganini); Selection from Der Freischütz (Weber); for Soloists, Choir and Orchestra. 9.30 :—Time and Weather, in the interval at 9.15 :—Theatre, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw. :—Time and News. 6.5 :—Brno Radio and Gramophone Concert. 7.15 :—Gellner's Puppet Programme. 8.30 :—Sonata in A minor No. 9 for Violin (Beethoven). 9 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.20 :—Popular Music. 9.45 :—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 10 :—Concert from the Oasi Lloyd.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7 :—Meteorological Forecast and Sports Items in Wireless Telegraphy. 7.10 :—Gramophone Records. 7.40 :—Exchange, Weather, and Report of the International Labour Bureau at Geneva. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.2 :—Relay of Concert of Sacred Music. 9 :—Talk and Recital of Humorous Poems in the interval; News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,300m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.)—5.30 :—Concert. The Flowing Mede (Rossini); Waltz, Badner Madeln (Komzak); Ballet (on pantomime (Pony); Serenata from Toscanini (Murailli); Duo Concertant for Cello (Schebeck); Russian Echoes (Potpourri, Bosco); Polka (Leopold). 7.35 :—Our Talks have Fair—Cabaret Programme. 9 :—Time, News, Weather, Sports Notes, Sunday Programme Announcements, and Dance Music.

STUTTGART (340m.), 8kw. and FREIBURG (570m.), 4.5kw. :—Programme from Frankfurt. 6.30 :—Debate. 7 :—Faistaff—Opera in three acts (Verdi); relayed from the Wirtt. Landestheater. 9.15 :—News from Frankfurt, followed by Programme Announcements. 9.45 :—Relay of Concert of the Band of the 5th Nassau Infantry Regt. No. 139 from the Kurhaus. 10.30 :—Gramophone Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiodiffusion du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—3.15 :—Programme for Children. 4.15 :—Gramophone Records. 5.25 :—Talk on History. 5.35 :—Vocal Tangos. 6.50 :—Exchange Quotations. 7 :—Military Music. 7.15 :—News. 7.30 :—Concert of Light Music. 9 :—Exchange Quotations. Concert. Transmission of Pictures. 8.25 :—Concert of Light Music, followed by Spanish Song Recital. 9 :—Concert of operetta Music. 10.15 :—North African Programme.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert of Light Music. 7 :—Variety Items. 7.10 :—News. 7.20 :—Variety Items. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Gramophone selection. 8 :—Programme from Milan. Talk in the interval. 10.30 :—News.

VIENNA (516.4m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (293.8m.), KLAGENFURT (483.9m.), and LINZ (245.9m.)—5.45 :—Chamber Music. 6.30 :—Reading. 6.55 :—Time and Weather. 7 :—Orchestral Concert of Popular Music. 8.10 :—Part Relay of a Choral Concert from the Grosse Konzerthaussaal. 9.5 :—Popular Concert (continued).

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS.

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 2kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (460m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (258m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. :—Programme relayed at intervals as 45 and 25m. from 11 a.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m. and by 2XAD on 16.34m. from 5 p.m.–6 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.35 a.m.
ZAGREB (Agram) (437m.), 2.5kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, March 16, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.) ; 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30 a.m. (1,554.4m.) :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. 3 :—Church Cantata (No. 114) (Bach), Beloved Christians, Weep no more—with Doris Owens (contralto) ; Tom Pickering (tenor) ; Stanley Riley (bass) ; the Wireless Chorus ; Arthur Gleghorn (flute) ; Leslie Woodgate (organ) ; two oboes, trumpet, and strings—conducted by Stanford Robinson, relayed from the Guildhall School of Music. 3.45 :—Children. 4 :—Missionary Talk—What Young Latin-America is Thinking, by Dr. John Mackay, from Edinburgh. 4.15 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Alice Moxon (soprano) ; Harold Williams (baritone). 5.30 :—A Violin Recital, by Zoltan Szekely. 6-6.15 :—Bible Reading—Paul's Letters (14), 1 Corinthians, ch. 15, v. 12 to end. 6.30 (1,554.4m. only) :—A Service in Welsh, from the Borough Welsh Congregational Church, Southwark Bridge-road, London.

8 :—A Religious Service, arranged by the National Brotherhood Movement, conducted and addressed by Mr. Charles G. Ammon ; Prayers by the Rev. A. D. Belden and the Rev. J. W. Tuffley ; Scripture Reading by Lady Stamp ; Mr. Spencer Shaw (organist) ; the United Brotherhood Male Voice Choir, conducted by Mr. Frank Idle, relayed from Whitefield's Central Mission. 8.45 :—Appeal on behalf of the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College, by Lord Burnham. 8.50 :—Weather ; News ; Local News. Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m.). 9.5 :—Albert Sandler and the Park Lane Hotel Orchestra, relayed from the Park Lane Hotel ; Kingsley Lark (baritone). 10.30 :—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—Maria Basilides (contralto) ; The Kutcher String Quartet ; Samuel Kutcher (violin), Pierro Tas (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), Douglas Cameron (violoncello). 5-5.30 :—Religion in the Light of Psychology, II.—Health and Healing : The Religion of Body and Soul, by the Rev. E. S. Waterhouse. 8 :—A Service from a Studio, conducted by the Rev. Father C. C. Martindale. 8.45 :—See National Programme. 8.50 :—Weather ; News ; Regional News. 9.5 :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Lelia Megane (soprano) (from Manchester). 10.30 :—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Midland Regional Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Effie Kalisz (pianoforte). 5-5.30 :—See London Regional Programme. 7.50 :—A Religious Service, conducted by the Rev. R. B. Parsiew ; Fred Dunnill (organist and choirmaster) (relayed from the Cathedral, Birmingham). 8.45 :—See National Programme. 8.50 :—Weather ; News. 9 :—Midland News. 9.5 :—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Wassell ; Marguerite Pitcher (soprano), Harold Mills (violin). 10.30 :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3 :—National Programme. 4 :—See Glasgow. 4.15-6.15 :—National Programme. 9 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5 :—National Programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3 :—National Programme. 3.45-6.15 :—National programme. 6.45-8 :—Harmsworth Address by the Right Rev. John Hind, relayed from St. James Parish Church, Belfast. 8.45 :—National programme. 9.5 :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown ; Peter Howard (baritone), Doris Bates (violin). 10.30 : Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-4.15 :—National programme. 5 :—National programme. 9 :—Local News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-4.15 :—National programme. 4.30 :—A Welsh Service from the Borough Road Congregational Church, Southwark Bridge-road, London. Address by the Rev. D. C. Jones. 5 :—National programme. 7 :—See Regional News. 9.5 :—National programme. 9.7 :—Welsh Items, Leader, Louis Levinni, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; Norman Fawcett (bassoon), Frank Titterton (tenor), relayed from the Pump Hall, Cardiff. 10 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue. 10.40-11 :—The Silent Fellowship.

CORK—Call 6CK (225m.), 1kw. Programme relayed by Dublin (413m.).

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3 :—National Programme. 4 :—See Glasgow. 4.15-6.15 :—National Programme. 9 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5 :—National Programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3 :—National programme. 4 :—See Glasgow. 4.15-6.15 :—National Programme. 9 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5 :—National Programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3 :—National Programme. 4 :—Missionary Talk : Dr. Alban MacRae—Real Young Latin America Is Thinking, from Edinburgh. 4.15 :—National Programme. 5.30-6.15 :—National Programme. 7 :—Religious Service from a Studio, Address by the Rev. Dewsnap Daniel ; the St. Cecilia Choir. 8.45 :—National Programme. 9 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5 :—National Programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

3-4.15 :—National Programme. 7.45 :—Carillon, relayed from St. Mary's Catholic Church, St. Helens, Lancashire. 8 :—A Religious Service : Address by the Rev. Reginald Rigby, relayed from St. Peter's Church, St. Helens, Lancashire. 8.45 :—National Programme. 9 :—North Regional News. 9.5 :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Leila Megane (soprano) (from Manchester). 10.30 :—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-4.15 :—National Programme. 5 :—National Programme. 9 :—Local News. 9.5 :—National Programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-4.15 :—National Programme. 4.30 :—See Cardiff. 6 :—National Programme. 9 :—West Regional News. 9.5 :—National Programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue. 10.45-11 :—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-4.15 :—National Programme. 9 :—National Programme. 9.5 :—National Programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 857kc.—1 p.m. :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations ; Gramophone Records in the intervals. 5.30 :—Festival Relay from the Exhibition. In the interval, Talk on a Religious Subject and Portuguese Song Recital. 7.45 :—Talk. 8.10 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.40 :—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6 a.m. :—Divine Service. 8.30 :—National Songs. 9 :—Talk. 9.30 :—Programme for Children (Tritkovic). 7 :—Concert by a String Quartet. 8 :—Concert from the Works of Yugoslavian Composers. 9.30 :—Time and News. 9.45 :—Concert from the Hotel Moskva.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 36kw., 7 a.m.-8 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 8 :—Talk. 8.35 :—Reading. 8.50 :—Concert by Boys' Choir. 9 :—Talk. 9.30 :—In the Mood and on the Road. 10 :—Gramophone Concert. 7 :—Historical Review. 7.15 :—1914-1918—German War Books ; Programme of Readings and Music, followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

BERNE (463m.), 1.5kw. 4.30 :—Time and Weather. 4.32 :—Violin Recital. 7.15 :—Orchestral Concert. 8.40 :—Concert from the Kursaal Schuetzli. 9.30 :—Sports Notes and Time and Weather. 9.15 :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 12.5kw.—8 a.m. :—Agricultural Talk. 8.30 :—Relay of a Sermon. 10 :—See Prague. 1 :—Programme for Children. 2.30 :—See Prague. 3 :—Dramatic Programme. 5.40 :—See Prague. 6.15 :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. 7 :—Fidelio—Opera (Beethoven), relayed from the State Opera House, Dresden. 9.55 :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.)—7.45 a.m. :—Concert. 8.15 :—Christ Church Chimes. 8.30 :—Evangelical Service. 9.30 :—See Prague. 10 :—Programme relayed from the State Opera House, Berlin (Witzleben). 12.30 :—Midday Report. 12.40 :—Guessing Programme. 12.50 :—Talk for Chess Players. 1.15 :—Agricultural Talk. 1.40 :—Sports Talk. 2.15 :—Billeting Programme. 2.45 :—Relay from the Elisabeth Church. 3 :—Orchestral Concert. 4.30 :—Children. 5 :—Weather for Agriculturists. 5.2 :—Zither Recital. 5.30 :—Weather. 6.28 :—Time Signal. 6.30 :—Reading. 6.50 :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. 7 :—Fidelio—Opera (Beethoven), relayed from the State Opera House, Dresden. 9 :—News.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw. 6 :—Religious Programme. 8 :—Concert of Sacred Music. 9 :—Talks. 10 :—See Prague. 3 :—Programme from Bratislava. 4.30 :—See Prague. 5 :—Programme of Humorous Items and Songs (Brunner). 5.40 :—See Prague. 6.45 :—Reading. 9 :—Orchestral Concert. 7 :—Talk. 7.20 :—Brunn and its Surroundings—Talk and Musical Selections. 9.15 :—Military Band Concert. 9.55 :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 15kw.—2.20 :—Relay of the Philharmonic Concert from the Salle des Beaux Arts—Prelude for Organ (Bach) ; Concerto for Cello (Haydn) ; Two Selections from the Works of Honegger, the Composer conducting : (a) Danse Rituel ; (b) Rugby ; Second Concerto for Violin (Bach) ; Prelude et Chant Ravel. 4 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15 :—Orchestral Concert—Symphony Music from The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz) ; Selection from Aida (Verdi) ; Air Arab from La Traviata (Verdi) ; Algerian Suite (Saint-Saëns) ; Suite from L'Arlesienne (Bizet). 10.15 :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—8 a.m. :—Press Review. 9 :—Sacred Music and Address from the University Church. 10 :—Unitarian Service. 11.20 :—Orchestral Concert. 2.30 :—Gipsy Music. 3 :—Hungarian Song Recital and Talks. 4.15 :—Orchestral Concert. In the interval at 5.15 :—Sports Notes. 6.30 :—Humorous Reading. 7 :—The Four-Cornered Hat—Three Acts (Shuard Knoblauch). After the Recital :—Sacred Romantic Concert by the Jeno Fortis Tzigane Orchestra, from the Hotel Britannia.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.)—9 a.m. :—Divine Service from the Garrison Church. 10.30 :—Weather and News. 11 :—Town Hall Chimes. 11.2 :—Concert of Sacred Instrumental Music. 12.2 (noon) :—Talk in French. 12.20 :—Talk in German. 12.40 :—Talk : London Town and the Londoners. 1 :—Trio Concert with Recital of Danish Songs. 3 :—Programme for Boys. 4 :—Divine Service from the Elias Church. 5.30 :—Children. 5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.15 :—Talk. 7 :—Concert from the Hall Chimes. 7.2 :—Concert from the Works of Danish Composers. 8.15 :—The Lion's Den—Play in One Act (Arctander). 9.40 :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert—Overture, Precious (Weber) ; Waltz, Geisterlieben (Waldteufel) ; Cello Solo, Tre giorni (Pergolesi) ; A Wedding Day on Troldhaugen (Grieg) ; Fantasia for Clarinet (Weber) ; La danse (Borodin) ; Selection of Danish Melodies (Hessen) ; Old Viennese Dance Melodies (Kreisler). 9.50 :—Dance Music. 11 (in the Interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (413m.), 1kw.—8 a.m. :—Divine Service from the Chapel of the Royal Castle of Warrel. 10.30 :—A Cracow Wedding—Presentation by Artists of the Municipal Theatre. 11.10 :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert from the Old Theatre. 12.40 :—Agricultural Talk. 12.55 :—Concert by a Mandoline Orchestra. 1.10 :—Agricultural Talk. 1.25 :—Concert. 1.35 :—Historical Play : Children. 2.20 :—Recitations from the Works of Pavlikovska, Kanopka, Galuszka, and Zak-Sharzewsky. 2.40 :—Dance Music. 3.30 :—Talk. 4.15 :—Kosciuzko's Oath—Drama (Anczyc). 4.40 :—Choral Concert from the Works of Polish Composers. 5.15 :—Polish Peasants Before the Microphone ; The Enchanted Pool—Dialogue with Incidental Music. 6.30 :—Songs of the Wandering Ray (Wyspianski). 6.50 : Talk for Tourists. 6.20 :—Miscellaneous Items. 6.58 :—Time and Chimes. 7.5 :—A Ramble Through Cracow, with Musical Illustrations. 7.50 :—Choral Concert from the Works of Polish Composers. 9.5 :—Programme for Foreign Listeners—(a) Reading in French ; L'Ode a la Polonne (Clauge) ; (b) Talk in English ; Cracow ; (c) Reading in Italian ; (d) Recitations in German. 9.30 :—News from Warsaw. 10.10 :—Dance Music. 11 :—Trumpeter's Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m., 2kw., and CASSEL (346m.)—6 a.m. :—See Hamburg. 8 :—Catholic Recital and Address. 9.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 12 (noon) :—Talks. 12.10 :—Educational Talk. 12.30 :—Talk for Farmers. 1 :—See Stuttgart. 2 :—Talks. 3 :—See Stuttgart. 5 :—Educational Talk. 5.30 :—Programme arranged by the Frankfurter Zeitung. 6.30 :—Sports Notes. 6.40 :—The Eagle—Symphonic Poem (Franz Liszt). 7 :—Remembrance Day Programme : Brigade-Vermittlung—Wireless Play (Ernst Johannsen). 8 :—Chamber Music from the Works of Bach.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw. and BREMEN (319m., FLENSBURG (216m.), HANOVER (568m.), KIEL (346m.)—6 a.m. :—Chimes and Concert. From the Liner, Albert Ballin. 7.15 :—Time, Weather, News, and Programme Announcements. 7.40 :—Remembrance Day Programme. 9.40 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 12.45 :—Death and the Maiden—String Quartet in D minor (Schubert). 1.30 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Sacred Music. 2.30 :—Programme for Workers : a Play of Sin and Atonement (Karl Broger), with Introduction and Finale from Beethoven's Third Symphony (Eroica). 3.40 :—Orchestral Concert. 5.25 :—Interview with Anthony Asquith, Director of "Shooting Reveals All." 5.55 :—Tannhäuser—Opera in Three Acts (Wagner), relayed from the Municipal Theatre. 7.30 :—Talks, News, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, and Sports Notes. 10 :—Concert : Ave verum (Mozart) ; Serenade (Haydn) ; Meditation, from Thais (Massenet).

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 6.5kw., 9.10 a.m. :—Divine Service, from the Reformed Church, Zaandam. 8.40 :—Gramophone Records. 9.10 :—Talk. 9.15 :—Recitations. 9.30 :—Gramophone Records. 10.10 :—Lesson for Listeners—The Musical Instruments in an Orchestra. 11.40 :—Time and Talk. 12.30 :—Concert. 1.40 :—Weekly Book Talk. 2.10 :—Gramophone Records. 2.40 :—Trio Concert. 3.5 :—Gramophone Records and Sports Notes. 4.40 :—Children. 5.40 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 6.40 :—Talk. 7.10 :—Time Signal. 7.12 :—Programme from Turin. 8.40 :—Symphony No. 40 in G minor (Mozart) ; Selections (Grieg) : (a) Intermezzo ; (b) Letzter Frühling ; Violin Concerto in G minor, Op. 26 (Bruch). 9.40 :—Concert of Light Music. 10.40 :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,071m., 8kw.—8.10 a.m. :—Morning Service. 9.10 :—Divine Service from the Reformed Church. 12.10 :—Trio Concert. 1.10 :—Religious Address. 1.40 :—Literary Review. 2.10 :—Gramophone Concert. 3.10 :—Choral and Orchestral Concert, from the Institute for Blind Girls. 4.40 :—Announcements. 5 :—Divine Service, from the Groote Kerk, Maassluis. 7.10 :—Talk. 7.35 :—Football Results. 7.45 :—Talk. 8 :—Orchestral Concert : Overture, Maritana (Wallace) ; Selection from Aida (Verdi) ; Songs, with Orchestral Accompaniment : (a) Ave verum (Mozart) ; (b) Aria from Orpheus (Gluck) ; Two Spanish Dances (Moszkvsky). 9.5 :—News. 9.15 :—Dance Music.

LAHTI (1,500m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.)—5.10 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Pianoforte Recital. 6.50 :—Orchestral Selections of Favourite Airs. 7.45 :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (443m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.)—4 a.m. :—Gramophone Concert. 7.10 :—Lesson in Self-Defence. 7.30 :—Esperanto for Beginners and Programme Announcements. 8 :—Remembrance Day Recital. 9.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 12 (noon) :—Talk on Sports for Workers and Cultura. 2.5 :—Talk for Chess Players. 2.25 :—Talk. 2.50 :—Shorthand Lesson. 3.10 :—Talk. 3.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 5 :—Report from America and Russia. 5.25 :—Talk for Workers. 5.40 :—Talk. 6.5 :—A Story : The Return to the Children. 6.25 :—Sports Announcements. 6.40 :—Recitations. 7 :—Choral and Orchestral Concert.

**LEIPZIG (259m., 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.)—7 a.m. :—Agricultural Programme. 7.30 :—Talk. 8 :—Morning Concert. 9.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 12 (noon) :—Gramophone Concert, followed by Weather and Time. 1 :—Topical Programme. 1.30 :—Theatrical Relay of Concert. 2 :—Chamber Music. 2.30 :—Topical Talks. 3 :—See Breslau. 4.30 :—The Death of Empedocles (Hölderlin). 5 :—Choral Concert. 6 :—Talks. 7 :—Violin-Opera in Three Acts (Beethoven), from the Opera House, Dresden, followed by Time, News,

MARGATE MURDER TRIAL

MRS. FOX'S DEATH

LOCAL DOCTORS AND ASPHYXIATION

The trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, on the charge of murdering his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, 63, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last, was continued at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday, when further evidence was given for the prosecution. The trial was adjourned till this morning.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in her bedroom (No. 66) after an outbreak of fire, and the Crown's case is that she did not die from the effects of the fire, but that Fox strangled his mother in order that he might reap financial benefit by her death.

Counsel engaged are:—For the Crown, the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson. For Fox:—Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James, instructed by Mr. G. E. Hindle, solicitor, London.

THE FIRE IN ROOM 66

Reginald Leonard Reed, of Harlesden, a travelling agent for a Clerkenwell firm, gave evidence that when the door of Room 66 was opened on the night of the fire the room was found full of smoke. He went down on his hands and knees and crawled in. Short flames were coming up from the side, back, and seat of a burning armchair. He was quite positive there was no other chair in the room. He tried to stamp out the fire, and not succeeding, picked up a fender near the gas stove and used it to beat out the flames.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—Was the gas stove alight?—I could not say, my Lord.

On October 25, Reed said, he showed Fox a copy of a local paper containing an account of the inquest on Mrs. Fox. Fox read it and said: "That is all right, but I certainly did not say, 'Mammy is there.' I am not a baby." Fox also told him that his mother was in bed at the time because either the Coroner or the doctor had told him the bed was on fire. When asked if he was sure there was £24 in his mother's handbag, Fox said, "Yes, because mother had only recently cashed a cheque."

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

Police-constable Bray, who was called to the Hotel Metropole, told the Court how he tried artificial respiration on Mrs. Fox after she had been carried downstairs. Nobody touched her head while she was being carried downstairs. He did not notice whether she had her teeth in her mouth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassels about the carrying of Mrs. Fox's body down the stairs, Bray said he did not remember Fox saying "Be careful," or words to that effect. Mrs. Fox's mouth was open.

Police-sergeant Fleet, of the Margate police, said that before the inquest he heard the Coroner ask Fox: "Tell me, Fox, what condition was your mother in last night? By condition, I mean was she cheerful?" Fox replied: "Oh, yes, quite. We had a sham fight—you know, a boxing match." The Coroner seemed surprised, and said: "A boxing match?" and Fox said: "Only in fun, of course."

Mr. Cassels (cross-examining).—You put your finger into her mouth?—Yes.

How far in?—To the back of the tongue.

Was that before or after Kemp had caught hold of the tip of the tongue and had pulled it out?—Before.

And did you get right to the back of the tongue with your fingers?—As near as I could say. I could feel the bare gums, and to make sure the false teeth had not fallen to the back of the throat I put my finger in.

Did you press down the back of the tongue?—No, sir.

Further cross-examined, Fleet agreed that at the inquest he said, "I formed the opinion that deceased took off her underclothing and placed it on the arm of the chair, from which it fell and caught fire." It was, he said, the only opinion he could come to at the time, and he was guided then by the view of the chief officer of the fire brigade.

DOCTOR CROSS-EXAMINED

Dr. Cecil Austen, of Margate, was the next witness. He said that he was called to see Mrs. Fox at the Hotel Metropole on October 20. She was not very ill and he prescribed a simple tonic, which included chloroform water. There was nothing dangerous in the mixture, and if one drank the whole bottle it might make one sick, but that was all.

Dr. Austen said that the next day he received a message that Mrs. Fox was better, and he did not therefore call.

The Attorney-General.—It is suggested you said, "You are all right, old lady. Bogy! Bogy!" Is that true?—Not in the slightest. There is not the slightest atom of truth in it.

Dr. Austen went on to state that he was summoned to the hotel on October 23, and found that artificial respiration was being applied. As Mrs. Fox was dead he told the men to stop. He gave a certificate that death was due to shock from suffocation. In the bed in Room 66 there was a depression as though someone had lain across it and not in the ordinary way, lengthwise.

Dr. Austen was closely cross-examined by Mr. Cassels, who asked:—Did you see any signs of death from asphyxia?

Dr. Austen.—No, sir, except that the face was very flushed, as you would expect.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—What do you mean by asphyxia, Mr. Cassels?

Mr. Cassels.—I mean as to whether this doctor, observing that body would have said, "This is the body of a person who has died from asphyxia."

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—I perfectly understand that, but what is asphyxia? Does it mean suffocation by smoke? Is that asphyxia?

Mr. Cassels (to Dr. Austen).—Does asphyxia embrace all methods of depriving the lungs of oxygen?—Of oxygen, yes.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—That is what we wanted to get at.

Mr. Cassels.—Persons who are throttled die from asphyxia?—Yes.

And throttling is one word for manual strangulation?—Yes.

Did you see any signs of death from asphyxia?—No, because there would be no signs to see apart from the redness of the face.

Did you see any marks of violence about?—No, sir.

Or appearances consistent with the death from heart failure?

Dr. Austen paused a moment or two, and then said, "Well, I should hardly think so, sir."

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—What do you expect to find in heart failure that you did not see here?

Dr. Austen.—In heart failure, my Lord, there is a history attached to begin with.

Mr. Cassels.—Did you say at the police court in cross-examination: "I saw no signs of death from asphyxiation and no marks of violence. As far as I was able to see the appearances were consistent with heart failure"?

Dr. Austen.—If I am reported to have done so I must have done. It is five months ago.

Did you say further: "I saw no signs of froth or bloodstain at the mouth or nose"?—I did say that.

Did you observe the hands of the dead woman?—Yes, they were colder than other parts of the body.

Did you observe her eyes?—Yes, they were bleary.

Did you observe the ears?—No, I cannot say I did.

Cold?—Yes.

Did you examine the mouth?—Yes, I examined the face generally.

Was it open?—The lips were parted.

Did you observe the tongue?—No, sir.

There was nothing unnatural about the tongue to draw your attention to it?—Nothing at all.

JURY AND ROOM 66

Replying to the Attorney-General, Dr. Austen said that he thought his memory was a normal one.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—You did not see anything remarkable about the body at all? She was simply dead, and that was the long and short of it?—Yes.

After the luncheon adjournment a juror asked Mr. Justice Rowlatt if it were possible to view Room 66.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—It is not. I will not expound the reason. I have no jurisdiction outside this county.

Dr. Robert William Nichol, another Margate doctor, said that he saw Mrs. Fox's body about 11.45 p.m. Shown a photograph of the room taken after the fire, he said that he thought the damage to the carpet had been increased by people walking about on it. He had the impression that the bed had been lain on by some heavy body. They looked to see if any of the asbestos "candles" from the gas stove, or parts of them, had flicked on to the carpet, but saw none.

Dr. Nichol, referring to seeing Fox after the fire, said that he broke the news of Mrs. Fox's death.

The Attorney-General.—How did he appear?

Dr. Nichol.—The manager's wife was trying to steady him a bit. He was very upset.

"I asked him several leading questions as to whether his mother had had any serious illness," continued Dr. Nichol. "I told him there was bound to be an inquiry and introduced mention of the Coroner as a means of getting him to realize that his mother was dead. I gave the impression at the preliminary inquiry that he collapsed at the word 'Coroner,' but he did not."

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—That means it was not "Coroner" which was the magic word, but when you got to that part of the story?

Dr. Nichol.—Exactly.

The doctor described how he accompanied Fox to another room where Mrs. Fox's body had been taken, and said: "He walked up to his mother, looked at her, and touched her. I stayed back. He stayed there a few moments and came out again, behaving quite normally."

In cases of carbon monoxide poisoning, the doctor went on, the body was usually rosy-coloured and the lips fresh. In this case there were no symptoms of that kind. He advised Fox to get legal representation for the inquest, as, if any insurance were involved, there would be difficulties. Fox told him later that he was now the only son left, and said what a good mother Mrs. Fox had been to him. He also said that it was curious his mother should have died in the same way as Walburga Lady Paget, as his mother had heard from Lady Paget not very long before her death. According to the newspapers Lady Paget died as a result of burns through her dress catching fire. He said there was £24 in his mother's bag, and that evening he had left his mother sitting reading a paper in front of the fire. He wished he had gone back later as he usually had done.

Mr. Cassels.—When he told you about the money did you look in the bag?—It was the first thing we did. It was in a constable's possession. The bottom was burned out but an inner pocket was comparatively unharmed. There was nothing in it.

Dr. Nichol said that he did not see any signs of death from suffocation nor any marks of violence.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—Would being choked by the fumes of that burning carpet be asphyxiation?

FORMS OF ASPHYXIATION

Dr. Nichol.—Yes. If a person has been garrotted or choked to death, or by inhaling poisonous gas, or being smothered, or by having a cord tied round the neck, or drowning, the face would be congested.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—All these are asphyxiation?

Dr. Nichol.—Asphyxiation means not breathing.

Mr. Cassels asked Dr. Nichol to continue his reply to Mr. Justice Rowlatt about asphyxiation.

Dr. Nichol said that in such cases as he had mentioned the face would be congested, probably swollen, the eyelids would be puffy, and the whole face would look as if a person had been strangled.

Mr. Cassels.—You noticed none of these things on that face that night?

Dr. Nichol.—The patient did not give me an impression of having died from asphyxiation.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—What did she die from?—I cannot say. I did not examine her.

The Attorney-General (re-examining).—If the matter of the death had been left to you, would you have desired to have a *post-mortem*?—Yes.

A sudden blow on or squeezing of the larynx might cause death, said Dr. Nichol. He did not know why, but such a death would not be from asphyxia.

The Attorney-General.—Were the symptoms you saw that night consistent with death resulting from throttling and not asphyxia?—Yes, in so far as sudden death has no special features.

Inspector William Palmer, of the Margate Borough Police, was called, and Sir Henry Curtis Bennett read a statement said to have been made by Fox which the inspector said he wrote down in his note-book. At that time Fox seemed to be quite calm. Later Fox asked him if Mrs. Fox's bag had been found, as there was £24 in it. The witness replied that one partially burnt had been found, but he did not know about the money, and he would make inquiries. There was nothing in the handbag except a scorched mourning card.

Fox, said Inspector Palmer, told him that he had been educated at Framlingham College, and that as his mother had a good income he had never had to work. He made no mention of insurances. In reply to the charge of murder, Fox said, "It is absolutely untrue, and I deny every word of it. I have nothing further to say until I have consulted my solicitor, Mr. George Hindle, of London."

The Court adjourned until to-day.

STAFFS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

CLAIM FOR HIGHER SALARIES

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

As reported in *The Times* of February 18, the staff side of the Ministry of Labour Departmental Whitley Council has put forward claims for improved salaries for the staffs employed in administering the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges.

The official side, in a further communication with the staff side, now points out that the abolition of certain of the departmental classes in other Departments has been proposed to the Royal Commission by the Civil Service Clerical Association, and it may be that similar representations will be made to the Commission regarding the departmental grades of the Ministry of Labour in respect of which demands for improved salaries are now being put forward. In these circumstances the official side remains of the opinion that no useful purpose can be served by departmental discussion of existing scales, particularly as the scale of employment clerks has been held by an award of the Industrial Court to be adequate.

The staff side has accordingly been informed that the official side regrets that it is unable to enter into negotiations with regard to any substantial modification of the scales of employment clerks, employment officers, or third-class officers, while the position of these departmental classes is under consideration by the Royal Commission on the Civil Service.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY TRAVEL

The railway statistics for December, 1929, published by the Minister of Transport (Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.) show that the number of passenger journeys (excluding season-ticket holders) taken in Great Britain in that month was 102,262,362, which is 1,913,980, or 1.9 per cent., more than in the previous December. Journeys at reduced fares increased by 1,779,462. Yet the receipts fell by £55,965, or 1.2 per cent. If the London tubes and Metropolitan District Railway are omitted, the figures show an increase in journeys of 642,322, or 0.9 per cent., and a decrease in receipts of £70,437, or 1.7 per cent. The receipts from passenger train traffic of all kinds in Great Britain fell by £43,807, though there was an increase of 422,173, or 1.9 per cent., in coaching train miles. The total tonnage of freight conveyed (excluding free-hauled traffic) in the same month was 27,281,916, an increase on the previous December of 1,451,058 tons, or 5.6 per cent. Included in this were 17,561,255 tons of coal, coke, and patent fuel, an increase of 1,308,669 tons, or 8.1 per cent. The receipts from freight trains rose by £51,037 to £8,243,749.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN R.A.F. DURING 1929

Mr. F. Montague, Under-Secretary for Air, in a written reply to Mr. W. G. Hall, says that there were 31 fatal accidents, involving 42 deaths, in the Royal Air Force during 1929. The figures, month by month, were:—

Month	Accidents	Deaths
January	2	4
February	3	4
March	2	3
April	—	—
May	5	6
June	3	4
July	5	6
August	2	5
September	3	3
October	5	5
November	—	—
December	2	3
Total	31	43

INDIA HOUSE, ALDWYCH

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN OCCUPATION

The transfer of the office of the High Commissioner for India from the three houses in Grosvenor-gardens used since the organization was formed nearly 10 years ago to the new India House in Aldwych was completed yesterday, well within the time planned some months ago.

The imposing building has been erected and equipped at a cost of some £324,000. The cost is derived from Indian revenues as the work of the High Commissioner is that of "agency" for the Government of India. The India Office continues to discharge the political work arising from the connexion of the two countries, and the cost of its staff and upkeep is met from the British Treasury.

Descriptions of India House were given in *The Times* of January 7 and January 15, but it may perhaps be noted that in all the principal rooms Indian timber has been used, not only for flooring, panelling, and all other fixtures, but also for the office furniture. The room of the High Commissioner, for instance, is beautifully appointed with richly coloured panelling, and desk, chairs, and other furniture of the same timber. Everywhere the familiar teak, to say nothing of non-Indian woods, has been set aside for the hard woods of India, Burma, and the Andamans. India House is, indeed, a standing advertisement of the many constructional and decorative purposes to which these woods may be put.

In other ways also it will speak to all comers of the variety and usefulness of Indian products. The entrance from the Strand opens into a great hall carried up two floors, which will be devoted to the display of commercial exhibits. There are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. The hall is not yet ready for exhibition purposes, as workmen are still giving it the finishing touches. An impressive feature still to be placed in position is the lamp which will light up the great octagonal dome over the central staircase.

India House has all the latest mechanical contrivances for time-saving and for reducing the need of movement from one room to another to a minimum. In addition to the Post Office telephone installation, there is a full private installation for speech between the heads of departments and their staffs. The clock in each room is electrically controlled by a master clock, which in turn is electrically adjusted to Greenwich time.

The postal address is:—India House, Aldwych, W.C.2, and the telephone number is Temple Bar 8484.

FRUIT AND FISH SUPPLIES

NEW PEAS FROM SPAIN AND FIRST CUCUMBERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At Covent Garden market during the past week the position of citrous fruits in general remained practically unchanged. There were more inquiries, however, for oranges, though the values were not appreciably affected. Jaffas sold fairly well at the same rates as before. Mandarins were slightly dearer, while lemons showed no change. Grapefruit was somewhat easier. In apples there was no change to report. Bananas remained exceedingly quiet.

In the South African section of the trade the bulk now on the market consists of grapes and pears, for the supply of peaches has for the most part ended. The grapes met with a particularly good demand and realized an average price of about 1s. a pound. Notwithstanding the delay in deliveries caused by the flood troubles in the South of France, a fair quantity of asparagus came into Covent Garden from other districts. Another interesting feature was the appearance for the first time this season of new peas from Spain. The quantity was infinitesimal, and accordingly they fetched a very high price. There was a fairly good sale for the first cucumbers from the South of England, and the quantity will be increased next week by arrivals from the Waltham Cross neighbourhood.

At Spitalfields market Nova Scotian apples were dearer; home-grown cookers, on the other hand, remained practically unaltered. Oranges, of which the arrivals were large, showed little change, though prices were somewhat firmer. Grapefruit was inclined to be cheaper. Bananas from Jamaica and Brazil exchanged hands freely at steady rates. In the vegetable section supplies were well maintained. Turnip-tops, savoys, and spring greens were in demand and prices were higher in consequence. French cauliflowers were present in plenty and sold at somewhat easier rates. As for roots, there was practically no change, except for good turnips, the supplies of which were short and fetched higher prices. The first supplies of cucumbers from the Lea Valley were in demand. Cucumbers also arrived from Holland, as did lettuces, while new potatoes from Teneriffe were on sale. The state of the potato market showed little change; the quantities on hand still exceed requirements.

According to authorities at Billingsgate market the fish trade is in general very slow, as it usually is at this time of year. It is a popular idea, of course, that Lent marks a high tide of prosperity in the industry, but, whatever the reason may be, the actual facts do not as a rule bear out the assumption. All kinds of fish, indeed, are fairly cheap at the present time, with the exception of prime soles and turbots, which are realizing rather higher prices. Cod is especially plentiful, immense quantities being delivered at the ports. The salmon season is now in full swing, and prices are reasonable. A feature of the market at the present time is the import of large supplies of Norwegian herrings. These are not up to the standard of Scottish herrings, but they make a distinctly appetising dish, and are obtainable at cheap rates.

WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

A SATISFACTORY YEAR

Colonel Arthur Brodrick, presiding yesterday afternoon at the second annual general meeting of the Governors of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, held in the lecture-room of the new building in Broad-street, Holborn, said the hospital had had a successful year, not only financially, but also regarding the treatment of patients. More beds had been opened and new departments installed, so that the treatment of the many thousands of sufferers could be carried on under the best possible conditions.

This increase of work in a building more than twice the size of their old hospital had caused a considerable rise in expenditure on maintenance and administration—in round figures from £8,000 in 1928 to £13,000 in 1929. He was glad to say, however, that that expenditure had been more than met, and that happy result had been achieved by the committee rearranging and improving its financial policy. The Guild of Gratitude, inaugurated by Lord Desart in July, 1927, had been heartily received by the patients, and to-day had a membership of over 15,000. They had collected over £3,000 in small amounts ranging from a few pence to a few shillings. He was pleased to say that their new freehold building had been entirely paid for.

A sum of £15,000 had been borrowed from their bankers, but it was hoped this would soon be liquidated. They had just received a legacy from a gentleman who formerly did duty in the hospital as a surgeon. That was a tremendous tribute to the hospital. Within the last month another generous donation of £1,000 had been received in response to an ordinary appeal, and there had also been received a legacy of £600. He paid a tribute to the late Mr. Bernhard Baron.

Lord Desart said it was very gratifying to notice the continued generosity of the public.

Sir Bernard Halsey-Bircham moved, and Sir Louis Baron seconded, the adoption of the financial statement and balance-sheet, which was agreed to.

BRIXHAM TRAWLER FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

The ketch-rigged Brixham trawler Lady Royal, about 40 tons register, sailed on Thursday from Brixham Harbour for Victoria, British Columbia, *via* the Panama Canal. She was originally the Brixham fishing smack, Us Dree. Captain Edward Wilson, her new owner, travelled from British Columbia specially to acquire a Brixham trawler for conversion into a cruiser for the Pacific waters. He believes that for cruising in deep waters, the Brixham trawler type of vessel is the handiest to manage, and provides a maximum of comfort in any weather. The Lady Royal has been reconstructed internally with saloon and sleeping berths, and other necessary accommodation, but no alteration has been made in her rig.

THE HAYDOCK PIT EXPLOSION

INQUEST ON TWELVE VICTIMS

The inquest on the victims of the colliery explosion at Lyme Pit, Haydock, near St. Helens, Lancashire, on February 26 was resumed at Haydock yesterday.

The explosion took place at the Wigan 4ft. seam of the colliery, which is owned by Messrs. Richard Evans and Co., Limited. The following five men were instantly killed:—

James Cunliffe, 34, of St. Helens, Cecil Page, 20, of Earlestown, John Henningan, 38, of Earlestown, Frank Thomasson, 27, of St. Helens, and William Seddon, 32, of Haydock.

Fifteen others were seriously injured and two days after the disaster three died. They were Kenneth Forshaw, of Haydock, John Foy, 35, of Newton Common, and William Conway, of Earlestown. Foy left a widow and seven children.

Later the following died, bringing the total death roll to 12:—

George Hollis, of Haydock; Albert Page, 30, of Earlestown (brother of Cecil Page); Clement Elliot, of Newton-le-Willows; and George Franklyn, 45, of Haydock.

There were about 40 men in the pit. The explosion was followed by a fire, which burst out in three places. Many of those who were injured were burnt or affected by poisonous fumes.

The Coroner told the jury that they could only come to one of two verdicts—"Misadventure" or "Manslaughter due to some individual." They would be at liberty, if they returned a verdict of "Misadventure," to make any suggestion with the object of preserving life in future. He added that the injured men were progressing well.

It was stated that the deaths were caused by asphyxia or burns.

Frederick Basil Lawson, manager of the colliery, said that after the explosion he found three fires in the pit and extinguished them with the aid of men and buckets he fetched from the shaft head.

Harold Whitehead, manager of the pit, said in reply to Mr. McGurk, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, that in view of what had happened it was not safe to fire a shot in that part of the pit where a shot was fired.

Mr. McGurk.—I want to know why the shot was fired and why the regulations were not carried out?—I cannot answer that. I was not there. If I had been the regulations would have been carried out.

Mr. Whitehead agreed that the Coal Mines Act had not been complied with.

Spurgeon Greene said that when he got to the scene of the explosion he saw that four shots had been charged.

Thomas Hughes, a haulage hand, described how he crawled through parts of the pit helping the injured men.

The Coroner.—I think you acted very bravely indeed.

VERDICT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Coroner did not address the jury, who, after an absence of over half an hour, returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure through the ignition of gas unforeseen by the fireman."

The foreman of the jury said: "The jury think that work in that district in the afternoon shifts is too much for one fireman. We are of opinion that the stemming of more than one hole at a time is a common practice and should be stopped. We are of opinion that under no circumstances should coal be thrown into the gob. We strongly object to vertical holes being drilled, as we think it is not always possible to stem the holes satisfactorily. We also think that H.M. Inspector of Mines should visit the mine more frequently." He added that all the members of the jury, with two exceptions, were men with practical knowledge of mining.

The official inquiry into the disaster to be held by the Ministry of Mines will be opened in April.

So far a sum of £194 has been raised for the relief fund started by the Haydock Urban District Council.

LAUNCH OF NEW CARGO LINER

A TRIBUTE TO MR. J. H. THOMAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14

Mr. R. S. Johnson, managing director of Cammell Laird and Company, speaking to-day at the launching at Birkenhead of the Platano, a turbine electric cargo liner for Elders and Fyffes, Limited, of Liverpool, spoke of the great assistance Mr. J. H. Thomas had given towards providing employment for Birkenhead men.

The new vessel is the fifteenth that Cammell Lairds have built for this company, and is the first of two sister ships. Mr. Johnson said these two ships would probably not have been built at this time had it not been for the good offices of Mr. J. H. Thomas. They heard a lot of criticism of the Government and of the lack of relief of unemployment. He sometimes thought it was unfair. It certainly was so from their experience, because had it not been for Mr. Thomas the two ships would not have been built at the time they were being built, but would have been left until later on. Cammell Laird had built a large number of ships for Elders and Fyffes, but had never built one like the Platano. In her case the method of propulsion was by electric drive, and the steam used for producing the electricity in the turbines was of a very high pressure. That combination, it was hoped, would effect great economies and they were looking forward with the greatest interest to the results.

The vessel is intended for the carriage of fruit and the cargo spaces are insulated for this purpose. She is 415ft. long, with a breadth of 58ft. and a depth of 34ft. The displacement is about 10,500 tons.

ROMAN DISCOVERIES

RICH SITE OPENED NEAR CARLISLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CARLISLE, MARCH 14

Roman remains have been discovered in the King's Meadow, Carlisle, where excavation for sewerage works is in progress, and a preliminary report by Mr. Robin Collingwood, lecturer in Roman History at Oxford, says the objects form an attractive group. In his view a rich second century site, probably dating from the building of Hadrian's Wall, has been tapped. It is evidently in the suburbs of Stanwix Fort, and probably includes a bronze-worker's shop. Further explorations may be expected to produce fruitful results.

Among the discoveries, a pair of trumpet brooches on a chain is, perhaps, the finest example of its kind known. Other brooches are of a sort attributable to the reigns of Hadrian and Antonius Pius, roughly A.D. 120-160, one graceful example being a plate brooch in the shape of a running dog enamelled in blue. The find also includes women's hairpins in bronze, a bronze ear-pick, rings, and a cavalryman's identity disc. It is these bronze articles that suggest the proximity of a foundry or workshop site. Much contemporary pottery, too, has been unearthed, as well as nine coins belonging to the reigns of Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian.

TAXICAB BODY RIPPED OFF

Henry Downes, a young motor-car driver, of Gaisford-street, Kentish Town, N.W., was at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Sir Chartres Biron, fined £5 and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs for driving to the danger of the public on January 14. Mr. W. L. Sanders, prosecuting, said that while driving a traveller's motor brougham along Victoria Embankment late at night Downes passed a refuge on the wrong side and crashed headlong into a taxicab. The body of the taxicab was ripped completely off the chassis, and was overturned. The drivers of both vehicles and two passengers in the brougham were badly injured. Downes said he was forced on to the wrong side of the refuge by another car cutting in front of him. Sir Chartres Biron said that he took a serious view of the case, and ordered the defendant's licence to be endorsed.

TRAWLER CAPTAIN FINED

Captain William Arthur Stanley, of the Fleetwood trawler Exmouth, was ordered to pay a fine of £50 and costs at the High Bailiff's Court, Douglas, yesterday for fishing within the three-mile limit off the Isle of Man on February 16. The commander of H.M.S. Liffey said he left Douglas in the early morning and came upon some trawlers unawares. The defence was that in picking up the trawl net earlier in the morning he had taken on board a large boulder, and to drop this he proceeded within the three-mile limit. The High Bailiff did not accept the explanation.

A CAT'S ADVENTURE AT THE ZOO

FIGHT WITH A SNAKE

The outdoor Reptiliary near the Main Gate of the Zoo was devised to suit hardy reptiles from the colder parts of the world. The rockwork is placed over a core of dry, well-drained rubble with leaf mould, and the rocks were arranged so as to provide a number of deep recesses packed with mould. The deepest part of the pool contains nearly a foot of water under which is more than a foot of coherent mud. When the cold weather came, late last autumn, some of the lizards, snakes, and terrapins continued to appear by day although the temperature was plainly too low for them. These were gradually gathered up and taken indoors. Others had found winter quarters to suit them, and it has been a great satisfaction to the Curator of Reptiles, who designed the Reptiliary, to find that these are now reappearing, none the worse for the winter.

Two terrapins appeared first about a fortnight ago, coming up out of the mud on a sunny morning, although there was a skin of ice on the water. They were content with a very short airing, but now four come out of the pool almost daily, and have fed with avidity.

Examples of three species of snakes have also come out, including a big dark-green snake, which began the season with an adventure. A yellow cat, whose home is in one of the waiting rooms, had jumped on to the rockwork, possibly in quest of sparrows, and was at once attacked with fury by the snake, which although not poisonous and far too small to make a prey of the cat made pussy cry out for help. Relief came in time. At least one large green lizard and several small lizards have also wintered successfully and are taking mealworms.

The colony of wood ants in the Insect House has also survived the winter, for the first time. The insects have begun to remake their nest and are feeding regularly on the animal and vegetable food provided. Some very beautiful tropical moths and butterflies have emerged from their pupal cases and are worth a visit.

Mr. Alfred Ezra has presented a Naked-throated Bell-bird, a white but rather thrush-like Brazilian bird, known as the Campanero, from its clear, bell-like note. Mr. St. Alban Smith has presented a Racket-tailed Parrot, a rare and large parrakeet from Celebes, which gets its popular name from its possession of a pair of long, centrally-placed tail feathers with bare shafts and racket-shaped tips. Two Forsten's lorikeets have been bred and reared in the old Parrot House. The new Parrot House is rapidly approaching completion, and it is hoped that it will be ready for visitors early next month.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER FOUND SHOT

A REMARKABLE LETTER

An inquest was held on Monday on the bodies of Mrs. Frances Mary Barton, 56, and her daughter, Miss Claire Monica Barton, 21. They were found shot on Friday, March 7, at their cottage—the Homestead, Chartes Alley, near Basingstoke. The jury found that the mother was shot by her daughter, who afterwards committed suicide, but that the evidence was not sufficient to show the state of her mind at the time. Miss Barton was found with a dressing gown over her night clothes, lying on a bed, with part of her head blown away. She was still alive, and was holding a double-barrelled pistol in her right hand, the barrel underneath her chin. One cartridge had been fired, the other barrel being loaded and the trigger cocked. She died soon afterwards. A note was found under the larder door stating "Please send the police to search the house." Mrs. Barton was dead in bed in another room with gunshot wounds in the head, having been apparently shot while asleep. On a chair by Miss Barton's bed was a note addressed to the police and signed "Monica Barton." It read:—

This is a simple, straightforward case. I have shot Mrs. Barton at approximately 6.45—you will find her in the bedroom at the other side of the house—and then myself at approximately 12.20. My motive for the first act was that I considered it advisable and expedient. My motive for the second was a personal and general dissatisfaction with the world. Will you kindly post the correspondence you see on the chair immediately? One packet is to the solicitor informing him of my act so that he may make all the arrangements.

The letter went on to state what she desired should be done with the animals in the house—namely, five dogs and four cats, and she directed that certain packages, containing mementoes, should be dispatched, for which purpose she left 5s.

The Coroner (Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke) and a police sergeant said they had never seen a pistol like this one. It might be described as a small double-barrelled gun, with a pistol grip, the barrels being about 13in. long, and the cartridges were loaded with No. 5 shot.

A member of the firm of the family's solicitors stated that Miss Barton had always been a rather headstrong girl with a very determined will. She would never conform to the ordinary rules of society and had always been regarded as not quite normal. Her mother, too, was a little bit eccentric.

The Coroner said there was evidence that Miss Barton was an abnormal person and that the animals seemed to be an obsession with her. The condition of the rooms was really appalling. They could not have been occupied by a normal healthy girl of 20, and he could not conceive that the letter which had been read was written by a sane woman.

ATTACK ON YOUNG WOMAN IN A TRAIN

CRIPPLED MAN FOUND "GUILTY"

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Acton, the trial was concluded of William Charles Greensmith, 27, turner, on bail, on the charge of wounding Miss Margaret Organ, a chiropodist, in a carriage in the 6.49 p.m. train from Bromley to Charing Cross on December 4.

The jury found the defendant *Not Guilty* on the counts of the indictment which charged him with wounding Miss Organ with intent to murder and with attempting to murder her by attempting to throw her out of the train, but they found him *Guilty* on the third count, which charged him with wounding her with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and on the fourth count charging him with assaulting her, occasioning her actual bodily harm.

Mr. Justice Acton sentenced the defendant on the third count to four years' penal servitude and on the fourth count to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. H. D. Roome and Mr. Gerald Dodson prosecuted; Mr. B. H. Waddy and Mr. D. M. Rosenberg appeared for the defendant, who pleaded "Not Guilty."

The defendant, in the witness-box on Thursday, said he did not travel on the 6.49 train from Bromley on December 4, and he did not attack Miss Organ. He got into a train at Cannon-street, and after passing London Bridge the door of the carriage came open and he fell out of the train. He became unconscious, and when he recovered he groped his way towards the wall and then something struck him in the back.

It was stated that at half-past 11 o'clock that night the defendant was found lying by the side of the railway line seriously injured, some of his ribs being broken and his leg mangled. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where his leg had to be amputated. Mr. Roome said the theory of the prosecution was that, having assaulted Miss Organ and got out of the carriage, the defendant was struck by a passing train when trying to get off the line.

Mr. Justice Acton, in passing sentence on the defendant as above stated, said that there could be no doubt that the assault on Miss Organ was a most brutal and cowardly attack. The jury had rightly negatived the intention to murder her or any attempt to murder the young woman; but for all that one could not help feeling that it was only by the mercy of God that she escaped with her life. He took into consideration the terrible punishment the defendant had already received.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER

Hurcomb's sale at Calder House, Piccadilly, yesterday included a set of four George III. oblong silver entrée dishes, 204½oz., which at 17s. 9d. per oz. produced £182 (Webster). A George III. gilt circular teaset by P. Storr, 75½oz., brought £150 (Smyth); a Queen Anne plain teapot, 14½oz.—£140 (Crichton); a Queen Anne plain tazza, 1703, 11½oz., at 131s.—£73 13s. 6d. (Hyman); and an Elizabethan coconut cup, 1601—£82 (R. Davis).

THE FRIEND SHIP

M. BRIAND'S VISIT AND PROMISE OF HELP

M. Briand paid an unexpected visit yesterday to the Friend Ship, which lies at Charing Cross Pier and serves as the headquarters of the Company of Friendly Adventurers. He was particularly interested in the company's aim of improving international relations by enabling the children of various countries to become acquainted. This year some 4,000 English children will pay holiday visits to three castles in Germany, placed at the disposal of the company by the German authorities and converted into "cabins" for the friendly adventurers. M. Briand undertook personally to see that similar facilities shall be offered by France for next year.

This will mean that next year's land cruises will probably extend to Germany and France. There are possibilities of development also in the Scandinavian countries. Tithe barns belonging to the leader, Mrs. Ruth Knowles, at Tonbridge, are being adapted for the reception of foreign children in England, and other centres will be established near London and in the Shakespeare country. The plan in all cases is that the visiting children shall join the local children in parties and picnics. In Germany this year there will be joint pageants. Next year it is hoped that American, French, and German children may visit England while English members make their cruises on the Continent.

M. Briand closely inspected the models of ships on board the Friend Ship, being himself an enthusiastic yachtsman. His guide was a member of the crew, whose nautical French proved quite adequate. He expressed his sympathy with the work of the company and readily accepted honorary membership. He went ashore wearing the badge of the Friendly Adventurer and promising his help with the French side of the organization.

WATERPROOF MAPS

ORDNANCE SURVEY'S NEW ISSUE

Every map user knows the penalties inflicted by rain and wind, and the short life a map enjoys even when weather permits it to be opened boldly. The Ordnance Survey Office has long been experimenting to solve the difficulties. The canvas back did something to add to durability, but rain remained a ruinous tyranny. The Office has, however, produced a map printed on Place's waterproof paper, which can defy rain and wind, too; and is of a texture that secures it against the effects of repeated opening and folding and the dirt deposits of frequent usage. This paper after being washed and ironed looks only the newer for the treatment.

Place's paper, it seems, is not ordinary paper coated with a waterproof solution, but is specially manufactured for map-making, and is impregnated after printing by a process that makes it unaffected by water and imparts to it a parchment-like toughness. It has been used for military maps, and staff officers have tested it by placing it under the muddy wheels of motor-vehicles—hardly fair wear and tear—and then renewing its surface by applying soap and scrubbing brush. The price of the popular edition of these maps is 3s. 6d. each, and of the tourist district maps 4s. each.

News in Brief

The Servers of the Blind League is holding its annual Daffodil Day to-day.

Mr. William Ponder, 85, who has died at Little Wigborough, near Colchester, worked for 73 years on one farm.

The Public Control Committee of the London County Council yesterday renewed 1,096 licences for massage establishments and granted 11 new applications.

A railway ganger found, between Edwalton and Plumtree stations, Notts, yesterday, jewelry that was identified as part of a robbery at a Nottingham house.

Eight motor-cars were destroyed in a fire on Thursday night at a block of lock-up garages in Grove-place, Bedford. Firemen saved 14 other cars and lorries.

Mr. Under-Sheriff T. Howard Deighton, solicitor, of 90, Cannon-street, E.C., has been elected Chairman of the Port of London Sanitary Committee of the City Corporation.

The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. James Henderson, of the Frodingham Iron and Steel Company, to the vacancy on the National Fuel and Power Committee created by the death of Mr. Maximilian Mannaberg.

The Government has informed the Sheffield Corporation that the block grant to be made to cover loss of local rates consequent upon the derating Act will be £525,220 each year for three years. The position will then be reviewed.

Plans of unemployment relief work upon roads sent by the Wellingborough Urban Council to the Ministry of Transport have been lost in the post, and a new set of plans has to be prepared. Representations have been made to the Postmaster-General.

About 50 secretaries of charitable organizations, of which Lord Wakefield has been a supporter for many years, intend to offer him an illuminated address in book form in congratulation upon his elevation to the peerage. Captain Albert Larking, secretary of the Early Closing Association is chairman of the committee.

William Terry

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NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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SINCERITY IN LEADERSHIP

By CALLISTHENES

In every organization, from a State to a football team, there must be leadership—and leadership cannot be effectively performed except by those who believe in leadership. Sincerity is fundamental.

There has grown up a belief that there need not be sincerity in leadership. People will quote a speech by Napoleon and say that the heroic words in it were used consciously to delude and infatuate his soldiers, that he prepared them with his tongue in his cheek and sneered at them afterwards. They will refer to other leaders, statesmen, reformers, business men, as men who used inspiring words without meaning them, who performed fine gestures in public and laughed in private at the followers who took them seriously.

With all this belittling of the virtue of leadership we in this House have very little sympathy. We believe it largely false to history, false to observation and false to human nature. We also have seen a true leader after an inspiring speech or a fine gesture laugh at it and pretend he did it for effect and not for self-expression. But we knew which was the real man, the speech or the laugh which followed. We knew that the earnestness was more real than the pretence that there had been no earnestness.

Leadership is not a trick. It has its roots deep in the relationships between character and character.

Such at least are the conceptions which govern leadership in this House.

Those whose function it is to lead in this Organization strive to equip themselves with the qualities of leadership not with its tricks. They do not aim to use fine phrases to stimulate loyalty or encourage effort. They aim first to possess the feelings, to be ruled by the ideas, which are the essence of leadership, and never to use phrases which are not vitalized by their own convictions and their own purposes. They believe that the finest leadership is example and that examples are set by things deeper than words or actions.

They are proud of their leadership. They believe in themselves and in the men whom they are leading. They believe in the ends to which they are leading and in the methods which they are using to reach them.

Only with such sincerity is work worth while; only with such sincerity can it be brought to permanent success.

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RESULT OF WIRELESS APPEAL FOR LIFE-BOAT SERVICE

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has received up to date 1,831 responses to the wireless appeal for the life-boat service which ex-Coxswain Swan, of Lowestoft, made on March 2, and they are still coming in. The total amount so far received is £724 4s. 11d., and the individual contributions have varied from 10 guineas to 3d. One contributor on the coast, while actually listening to the appeal, heard the signals of a ship in distress. Nearly 300 contributions have been anonymous, and since these contributions cannot be individually acknowledged, the Institution would like to thank publicly all the anonymous donors.

Entertainments

"SIMONE BOCCANEGRA"

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN BERLIN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At the age of 73 *Simone Boccanegra* made his *début* in Berlin this February. Interesting questions may be asked. Will he stay? Has a light been hidden under a bushel all these years? Or is he welcomed only because, so long hidden, poor soul, he has become a novelty?

Simone Boccanegra first appeared in Venice in 1857. The libretto was by Piave, based on a play by a Spanish dramatist, Guttièrez, on the life of a Doge of Genoa of the 14th century—Simone Boccanegra. The failure was complete. Verdi had had hopes. He wrote: "I thought I had done something good—but it seems I have deceived myself." When in 1881 he saw Schiller's *Fiesco*, based on the same events as the libretto, his hopes revived and he persuaded Boito to rewrite the libretto, to which he altered a great deal of the music. The refurbished opera appeared in Milan in 1882 with Tamagno and Edouard de Reszke; the success was only temporary. Now, the text translated and again refurbished by Franz Werfel, it has been played for the first time in both Berlin and Vienna this year—in Berlin adequately, if not memorably, sung and beautifully mounted. On the night I heard it—not the night of the *début*—the house was packed and enthusiastic.

The opera has two grave defects. First, the libretto is beyond refurbishing. It is impossible fully to grasp, even read. A writer in "Grove" calls it "dull and confused." This is perhaps inadequate. The dullness arises from the confusion; the material is by no means dull—the Doge's efforts to pacify caste- and faction-ridden Genoa; his conflict with Paolo, who gained him the Dogeship and considers him his puppet; his discovery of his illegitimate daughter, Amelia, the offspring of a past affair with the late daughter of his predecessor, Fiesco, who is thus doubly his mortal enemy; Amelia's lover, Gabriele Adorno's jealousy of her relation with the Doge, the nature of which is, rather unfortunately, kept secret from him. This is not necessarily dull stuff. The trouble is that Piave has not woven out of it that chain of linked events which is the being of a drama. And Verdi accepted the events at their face value, weaving the music round each event separately, and not attempting to weave with the music the missing links.

For example, Paolo's banishment at the end of the first act. A short unusual figure is repeated and developed under a fine recitative to a climax which seems to reel with Paolo off the stage. "But why so momentous?" one wonders. "Who is this Paolo?" He only made two brief entries in the first scene of the act, to eye Amelia furtively; in the prologue for a little while he engineered Simone's election. On neither occasion did the music in any way at all resemble this of the banishment scene, which was in fact added in 1882 and has a foretaste of Iago's music.

So the event is isolated—musically and dramatically. One must follow Verdi's example, accept it at its face value, enjoy the fine moment of music drama, admire the singer taking his opportunity. And there are other such moments—the poisoning of the Doge, for instance, the poison creeping up his veins to a gently reiterated violin figure; the parting jeers of Paolo about to be led off to execution, to the accompaniment of an unseen women's choir heralding the nuptials of Amelia and Gabriele Adorno. And some few others.

For the second grave defect is that the bulk of the music is thoroughly insipid. This is not only because Verdi simply could not be inspired by situations so badly woven together, but also because of his alterations in 1882. He fell between two stools. He believed in his original score; but in 1870 he had written *Aida*. In the former, of course, as in *La Traviata* or *Rigoletto*, the number (aria or concerted) was distinct from the recitative; in *Aida* they were being likened and made to flow into each other to form a continuous music drama. So, although when Boito's libretto demanded new melodies or the continuation of old ones, he nearly always with scrupulous skill wrote them in his style of 25 years ago, yet he could not help applying to them the technique of the *Aida* style, cutting down cadences which barred the flow and enriching the orchestration. The result is that the separate numbers were probably made even less effective than they were in 1857, and the new flowing style hampered by the old-fashioned melody and recitative into which he tried to pour it.

Undramatic libretto; hybrid, insipid music; this then is what has been so long hidden. Three years ago Berlin received two other neglected Verdi operas—*Luisa Miller* and *La Forza del Destino*. The former was expelled; the latter stayed. Will *Simone Boccanegra* stay too? The question raises fascinating other questions, only to be stated, not answered here. If the opera is a success—how far would that be due to a reaction against the symbolical librettos and obstreperous orchestras of modern operas? How far to those few moments in it when Verdi is at his typical best—when the vocal line is both grateful to the singer and distinguished, the orchestra both sympathetic to him and expressive, when the situations are both clear-cut and logical? Such moments, we have seen, are rare. But this much at least can be said for *Simone Boccanegra*: undramatic its libretto may be, insipid its music, but because its vocal line is never ungrateful, because its orchestra never obstreperous, because its situations, though illogical in relation to each other, in themselves never vague, it does provide some opportunity for the singer. What then would its success prove? That the fundamental thing about an opera is not the expressing by the orchestra of the emotions and scenes of the drama, or *vice versa*, but their joining together to provide opportunity for the singer? Perhaps. Perhaps the very fact of *Simone Boccanegra's début* after all these years proves it.

KENSINGTON HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING

Lady Savory, a member of the Girls' Public Day School Trust Council, distributed the prizes at the Kensington High School, St. Alban's-road, yesterday. Miss Home, the headmistress, presented a satisfactory report, and explained that the building extension which would provide more classrooms and enable at least 50 more pupils to be taken cost £3,500, £2,500 of which had been provided by the council of the Trust and £1,000 guaranteed by the school; of this £850 had been raised largely through the generosity of the parents and the efforts of the students.

St. Paul's School II. beat Stowe School in a boxing contest at West Kensington by six bouts to two.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on p. 8

ART EXHIBITION

THE YOUNG PAINTERS' SOCIETY

If "Tell me what you like and I'll tell you what you are" can be trusted, the first exhibition of the Young Painters' Society at the New Burlington Galleries shows the younger generation of English artists to be more tolerant than their reported utterances might lead one to suppose. To an older person the effect is reassuring, not only on account of the general quality of the work, but because its range in kind would lead him to suppose that some of his preferences are not entirely out of date. The aims and objects of the new society were described at length in *The Times* of February 26, and it is enough here to repeat that, in selection and arrangement, the exhibition represents the judgment of youth. Most of the work is by men and women under 40 years of age, but Mr. P. Wilson Steer and Mr. W. R. Sickert—to name no other elder artists—are both represented.

For rough and ready comparison the exhibition resembles a rather better than usual exhibition of the London Group, very much more catholic in kind. Two things strike one at once: the number of good paintings under unfamiliar names and the high quality of the sculpture. If the exhibition had produced nothing more than the head of "Blood Horse," in pinewood, by Mr. John Skeaping, "Reclining Woman," in Hornton stone, by Mr. Henry Moore, and "Mother and Child," also in Hornton stone, by Mrs. Barbara Hepworth Skeaping, it would have been worth while.

Certain organized bodies, the East London Group, the Seven and Five Society, and the London Artists' Association, have "walls" to themselves, the rest of the exhibits being by unattached artists. It is noticeable that though the more or less definite characteristics of the bodies named—homely realism in East London, abstract design in the Seven and Five, and fluent composing in the London Artists—are recognizable, the exhibition does not divide itself into cliques, but shows a fairly even mixture of tendencies throughout. There are a few pictures that can be called "Cubistic," and there is one, at least, "In Port," by Mr. Basil Taylor, which introduces other materials than pigment, but, speaking generally, the mixture is that of more imitative and more abstract representation.

On an occasion like this it will be well to ignore, comparatively, familiar names in favour—with all due apologies for possible forgetfulness—of those which happen to be new. "A Lisbon Square," by Mr. George Faithfull, is a pleasing design in flat colour, and "The Tomb," by Miss Drusilla Way, has the elegant sophistication that we associate with Miss Mary Adshead. Passing for the moment the contributions of East London and the Seven and Five we come, in the second room, to an admirable painting of "The Beach," with figures, by Mr. Frank Runacres. As an unaffected exercise in relating human to geological forms, without any distortion, it deserves a deal of praise, and it is very pleasant in colour. "Early Spring, Piddington," by Mr. E. J. Boston; "Hampstead Heath," by Mr. James Boswell; "Landscape, Chelam," by Miss Phyllis Ladyman; "Horses," by Miss Nancy C. Sharp; "Reflection," by Miss Cicely Hey; "Portrait" (159), by Miss Margaret Dorothy Nicholson; "Pears," by Miss Constance Long; "Ken Wood," by Mr. S. Harris; "The Dark Way," by Mr. W. S. Hayter; "Clown," by Miss Joan Bell; and "Kew Gardens," by Mrs. Evelyn Clutton-Brock, are other welcome discoveries.

Mr. Steer and Mr. Sickert may be taken for granted, but a few specially good paintings by other better-known artists may be named. Mr. A. Hattemore, of East London, has never shown anything better than his grey interior, "The Belfry," "Cormorants," by Mr. Cedric Morris, has magic of colour, "Keynsham Weir" is a singularly poetical landscape by Mr. John Nash, and Mr. Keith Baynes, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. R. Coxon, Mr. R. V. Pitchforth, Mr. S. J. Peploe, Mr. Adrian P. Allinson, and Mr. Bernard Meninsky are all seen at their best. Of the sculpture it can be said that we have not yet had a collection that shows to such good advantage the aims and ideals of the younger generation. It is no disparagement of Mr. Jacob Epstein to say that his head of "Mrs. Godfrey Philips," one of his best recent works, has the effect in this company of a point of departure. For better or worse it is evident that our younger sculptors are primarily carvers, making the architectural organization of form the first consideration.

LONDON WATSONIANS' DINNER

"A COLONIZING SCHOOL"

The 27th annual dinner of the London Watsonian Club was held last night at the Piccadilly Hotel. Mr. ALBERT CATHLES, the chairman, who presided, read messages of greeting from "old boys" of George Watson's College, Edinburgh, in Calcutta and New York.

Responding to the toast of "The Old School," Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON, the headmaster, said that theirs was essentially a colonizing school. No other school had sent more pioneers into the ultimate parts of the world. Though they did not get the sons and grandsons of former pupils returning to the school, they always had fresh material with which to work. They started afresh with every generation, and consequently their destiny was a very high one. Inevitably there was no room in Edinburgh for every educated boy, and this entailed harder work for the staff and a more perilous existence for the school. Consequently they did not always receive the credit which other of the great English schools received, and in any true estimate of the college this should not be lost sight of. Speaking as an old boy, however, he could say that the boy who was nowadays turned out at the top of the school was a very much better product than the boy of his own time. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said that at school they strove to master the English language, not realizing that their English would always be forgiven them providing their Scots was good. (Laughter.) They learned the language sufficiently well, however, for their speech to be understood in London.

DR. ARCHIBALD FLEMING proposed the toast of "Watsonians at Home and Abroad," and Mr. A. W. ANGUS responded. Other speakers included SIR ANDREW BALFOUR, Mr. H. J. FINDLAY, and DR. GEORGE W. SMITH.

TOWN PLANNING AND PUBLICITY

Addressing the Town Planning Institute at Caxton Hall last evening, CAPTAIN B. S. TOWNROE criticized the methods of publicity pursued by the town-planning movement. Town planners, who had spent years of study on preparing a report, should beg the responsible committee to time the date of publication so that it might receive the fullest possible notice in the Press. Town planners in the United States had been much more successful in engaging the attention of commercial interests. It was not suggested that they should imitate the Americans in every respect. He did not suggest that English film stars should be employed to advocate town planning through a "movietone" in the same way as Miss Mary Pickford gave a talk on the subject at Los Angeles. But the recent book on Planning and Zoning Progress in the United States, published last year with the help of a special grant from Harvard University, showed that the plan of Chicago 20 years ago revealed "a vision and technique then uncomprehended by more than a handful." Last year over 650 municipalities in the United States had official planning commissions.

Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, general director of Plans and Surveys of the Regional Plan of New York, took part in the discussion.

B.B.C. CONCERT

MR. BAX'S SYMPHONY

The new symphony by Mr. Arnold Bax, which Sir Henry Wood conducted at Queen's Hall last night, is actually its composer's third, though only one has been heard previously in London. That, too, was produced by Sir Henry Wood; the second has been given by M. Kussevitzky in America. The series shows the composer to be outgrowing his early impressionism and to be applying himself with increasing earnestness to the problems of musical design. This is a real symphony; its interests are akin to those of the classics. Certain musical ideas are stated, set off against one another, brought into a closer relationship. One need not ask what they mean, what else was in the composer's mind when he thought of them. The ideas themselves and their relationships fill his mind and may suffice the hearer.

The Symphony, in three movements with an Epilogue, takes about 40 minutes in performance. To say that it did not seem long and that one's interest never flagged is to bear witness to Mr. Bax's successful manipulation of his chosen material. That is more conspicuous than any outstanding beauty in the ideas themselves. One is not arrested at any moment by one of those tunes which set one wondering why nobody ever thought of saying that before. Some of the themes are very like those of Mr. Bax's other works; we might not remember them as belonging to this particular Symphony. Yet at the end it leaves a very clear impression of a course pursued which neither he nor any other composer has followed out before. The first movement seems at a first hearing to be the least consistent of the three. It is broken in half by the contrast between the two main groups of themes. A slow and meditative introduction, "the basic idea adumbrated as through a dark haze," to quote the composer's own programme note, gives the starting-point, and the music takes a definite direction with the appearance of a much-repeated rhythm, which sweeps the movement along finely. Then it falls back into the meditative vein with the appearance of the second subject, and it seems that a much longer development would be necessary to show the relevance of all that has made up the exposition section. The slow movement, with its haunting trumpet tunes, has a cold, statuesque quality from first to last, and the finale restores the stronger pulse with its rondo tune and its reiterated rhythmic chords. Most beautiful of all is the descending diatonic theme of the Epilogue, from which all angularity has been swept away and which brings the symphony after many turbulent episodes to a quiet close. A large orchestra is used, and there are moments when the composer seems determined to exploit its capacities for a loud tone to the full, but it is in the quieter places, and more especially in the writing for woodwind in the Epilogue, that his sure instinct for orchestral effect most displays itself.

The whole work was finely played under Sir Henry Wood's direction. It formed the last part of an otherwise conventional programme, in which the chief feature was Mr. Wilhelm Backhaus's performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto.

CONCERTS

VIOLIN AND VIOLONCELLO DUETS

One would have imagined it to be hardly possible to frame a programme of duets for violin and violoncello without other accompaniment, yet at Wigmore Hall on Thursday night Messrs. Zoltan Székely and Paul Hermann played a whole programme of original works for this curious medium, with the exception of four two-part inventions of Bach. These adaptations sounded well, because Bach understood the art of setting two different types of movement over against one another in counterpoint. A duo by Fiorillo, a cosmopolitan Italian who died 100 years ago, failed in spite of its melodious fluency because the movement in both instruments was the same, even when it was used antiphonally. A new duo by Mr. Hermann himself proved a dashing work with a gypsy flavour in the *finale*. If the word "constructionism" is not in use to describe the modern revival of pattern-making in music, it ought to be; this at any rate was good constructionism. Ravel's sonata is pure vacuity with the flavour of sawdust; it is neither sensible nor nonsensical, merely tedious. Both executants have musicianship and musicality of a high order, so that what was, from the nature of the case, a rather bleak entertainment was invested with a lively technical interest.

MME. YVONNE ASTRUC

The reappearance of Mme. Yvonne Astruc at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night was attended with real success; unquestionably she is a violinist of a very accomplished order, having a fine technique, a polished style, and immense vitality. The programme began with the Debussy sonata (Mr. Harold Craxton being the pianist), and it was given in a most engaging manner, every point in the elaborate writing for the violin being made with surety and a conviction almost enough to reconcile one to the somewhat abrupt construction of the closing sections of both first and last movements. The Intermède, played as Mme. Astruc played it, gave one an impression of being the most effective thing Debussy ever did in the realm of chamber music. Three musically unimportant pieces by Fauré, Milhaud, and Novaçek followed, but they showed well Mme. Astruc's power over *cantabile*, fanciful figuration, and virtuosic bowing respectively.

MISS MURRAY LAMBERT

Miss Murray Lambert gave her second violin recital at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday afternoon with a programme consisting of more or less short works such as sonatas of Delius (No. 2) and Handel, a concerto of Vivaldi, and "The Lark Ascending" of Vaughan Williams. The playing had charm of tone in a *cantabile* to recommend it, and there was also a certain fresh vigour in the handling of quick movements. These qualities were best heard in the old-world music, although the vigour led at times to roughness and some faulty intonation. Miss Lambert needs to develop the personal quality in interpretation, without which the expression is apt to become vague and indefinite and the general effect lose in strength.

MR. SAMUEL DUSHKIN

A large audience was attracted to the Queen's Hall on Wednesday night to hear a violin recital by Mr. Samuel Dushkin. The programme consisted of Vitali's Ciaccona, Bach's Sonata in E major, Prokofieff's Concerto, and a group of short pieces. Mr. Dushkin is a very able violinist, though the difficulties of Bach's solo Sonata found out some weak places in his technique. There was a tendency for the tone, never very full, to become uneven, and it was not always quite in tune. The thin brilliance of Mr. Dushkin's tone was an admirable vehicle for the bright and clever writing in Prokofieff's Concerto. This work is full of exciting rhythms, but it does not rely entirely upon this primitive method of arousing interest; for there are some fine melodies in it and the decorative effects are often beautiful as well as clever. Mr. Max Pirani played the transcription of the orchestral score admirably, and one felt that the work lost less than most concertos by the transfer of the accompaniment to the pianoforte.

LONDON LABOUR CHORAL FESTIVAL

Two little-known Elizabethan ballets by Henry Youll and Wilbye's "Sweet Honeysucking Bees" were sung by the combined choirs of the London Labour Choral Union on Wednesday night at Kingsway Hall. The competitions had been previously judged by Mr. Kennedy Scott. Mr. Alan Bush conducted the massed choirs at the final concert and obtained a most excellent performance of madrigals (which though sung by a fairly large number of voices were lightly and flexibly done), of difficult arrangements of folk-songs by Holst and Whittaker, and of other larger choruses by Elgar and Boughton. The winning choirs from Clapham and Reading also sang madrigals and part-songs. Mr. Frederick Woodhouse contributed solos, and Mr. George Lansbury presented the awards.

BRITISH ARTISTS' EXHIBITIONS

REPORT OF DUVEEN SCHEME

Perhaps the most striking part of the report for 1929 of the British Artists' Exhibitions, founded by Sir Joseph Duveen, is the map at the beginning. This shows that, during the past three years, irrespective of the British Isles, exhibitions have been held from Belgrade to Buenos Aires, and from Venice to Stockholm.

Undoubted as is the immediate help given to less famous artists by the scheme of holding exhibitions away from London, we are inclined to think that the extended knowledge of contemporary British art in the provinces and abroad is more important still—as it will benefit the artists in the long run. Nobody who lives in London exclusively can have any idea of the ignorance of what is being done to-day in art, compared with music and the drama, which prevails in the provinces. It is not lack of taste or culture, but sheer unfamiliarity with the facts.

During the last three years 744 works have been sold, and it is interesting to learn that Glasgow, where Prince George opened the exhibition, heads the list with 125, Manchester and the "Berengaria Atlantic Art Exhibition" coming next with 95 each. Nor are these figures the end of the story. To quote the report: "Wherever the organization holds an exhibition it leaves its nucleus of new or potential collectors behind it—a proof of a much greater future demand." Thus, one man, who bought an original painting for the first time in his life at the Leeds exhibition, has since bought over a dozen more by paying visits to the artists' addresses, a list of which is always included in the catalogue.

As regards the future—an exhibition for Tokyo is under contemplation, and the proposal has been warmly approved by the Japanese Ambassador and the British Foreign Office. In this country the next exhibition will be held at Hull, in May and June, and later in the year there will be a loan exhibition at Guildhall Art Gallery of works purchased by the public during the three years of the organization's existence.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY. At the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING, to be held at 5.15 p.m. on the 18th inst., at the Royal Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, Mr. M. S. BIRKETT, O.B.E., will read a paper on "The Iron and Steel Industry since the War."

THE REVIVED GREEK DANCE AS AN Educational Force in Modern Life.—Lecture Demonstration by RUBY GINNER, 8 p.m., THURSDAY, 20th March, at CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1. Tickets, 1s. 2d. to 5s. 6d., from Box Office, or from Secretary, A.T.R.G.D., Philbeach Hall, S.W.5.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture:
MEANING OF SUFFERING.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 16th MARCH, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes: Weds., 8.15, "Ocean of Theosophy." Sats., 2 p.m., "The Secret Doctrine."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 5421.
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW," with MISS FRANCES DAY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

ART EXHIBITIONS

EXHIBITION OF ITALIAN ART.
ROYAL ACADEMY.
Last five days. Open from 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission, 1s. 6d.

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-st., W.1. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, By Miss EVE KIRK. Daily 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission Free.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street. Recent Oils by R. O. DUNLOP. Hours 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Admission free.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS LTD. Exhibition of Paintings by JOHN SICKERT, MATTHEW SMITH, DUNCAN GRANT, and PAUL NASH. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. ARTHUR BRISCOE, A.R.E. New Pictures in Oil and Water-Colours.
2. HANS REBALD BEHAM.—1500-1550.—Engravings and other German "Little Masters."
148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free.

M. KNOEDLER & Co., Inc., 15, Old Bond-street, W.1. Exhibition of Contemporary British Paintings. Daily, 10-6 (Sats., 10-1), until March 31.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. A. BAKER CLACK'S Recent Paintings of France. FRENCH PAINTINGS by MODERN MASTERS.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD. RECENT PAINTINGS by CEDRIC MORRIS. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

CONNELL'S GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-street, W.—On view, Exhibition of English Landscape and Portraits of Children, by ARTHUR E. VOKES.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ART CLUB, **SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES,** Pall Mall East, S.W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. IMPORTANT PAINTINGS by MODERN FRENCH ARTISTS. 78, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

EXHIBITION OF CONVERSATION PICTURES from private collections by Gainsborough, Hogarth, Zoffany, Davis, Stubbs, and other painters, 25, Park-lane, London, daily 11 to 7 (Sundays included), 5s. Lecture on the Exhibition by Professor Rothenstein on Thursday, March 20, at 5 p.m.

P. & D. COLNAGHI & Co. Portraits engraved in Mezzotint. By Early British Artists. 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

BOURDELLE.
Last day of the Exhibition of this famous Sculptor's work.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

BARBIZON HOUSE. PAINTINGS by ARMAND GUILLAUMIN and ALBERT LEBOURG. Also Paintings by Sickert and Russell Flint, now on view 10-6. Sats. till 1.—9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. BERNICE CLAIRE and ALEX. GRAY in "NO NO NANETTE." Continuous from 12 noon. Talking, Singing, Colour. Old tunes and new.

ASTORIA, Gerr. 5528. Continuous 1-11. "THE SKY HAWK" (All-Talking); featuring John Garrick, Helen Chandler, and Gilbert Emery; daily at 1.15, 4, 6.50, and 9.45. Also Gaumont Sound News, &c.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. "AN ITALIAN STRAW HAT," directed by Rene Clair; "The Waiter's Daughter" (Russian Production). Sessions commence: 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, 9.15.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 12-11. Zane Grey's "LONE STAR RANGER"; featuring George O'Brien and Sue Carol (All-Talking Romance and Adventure of the West). Showing daily at 1.30, 4.15, 7.5, 9.50.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Div. 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sun., 6 o'c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane, &c. "A Brilliant Talking Singing Film yet."—*D. News.* "Love Parade" starts 3.15, 6.50, 9.15. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. GRETA GARBO in "THE KISS."—Her Finest Dramatic Role with Conrad Nagel. Also Laurel-Hardy All-Talking Comedy. 11.30 to 12.0. Any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON (Western 3577). 1.45 to 11. All-Talking. NORMA SHEARER in "THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY." GLORIA SWANSON in "THE TRESPASSER."

LONDON PAVILION. (LAST 2 WEEKS.) Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. (Sun., 6.0 and 8.30.) Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All-Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph, "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves"; Talking. "Secrets of Nature." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30 & 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking Farce), showing daily at 2.50, 6, and 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PALACE THEATRE. TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 8.30. Sunday at 8.30. Commander Dyott's "HUNTING TIGERS in INDIA." An All-TALKING EPIC of ADVENTURE. 2s. 4d. to 8s. 6d., inc. Tax. Book now. (Ger. 6834.)

PLAZA. Amazing Scandal. All-Talking. CLIVE BROOK, RUTH CHATTERTON in "The Laughing Lady"; Unforgettable Masterpiece by Soire. Also "Fare Nell." Talkie Scream. Stage: Symphony in 6 Harps. Admission, 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1744. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE," by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. A Hundred Miles of Blazing Forest. 2.50, 5.50, 8.30.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Daily 1-11. Marilyn Miller in the first All-Talking, All-Colour, musical comedy "SALLY." Paid. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3793. Talkies, GLORIA SWANSON in "THE TRESPASSER"; INA CLAIRE in "THE AWFUL TRUTH," &c.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Conway Tearle and Virginia Valli in "THE LOST ZEPPELIN" (All-Talking); 1.55, 4.25, 7.15, 9.55. Sessions: 12.30, 3.10, 5.50, and 8.30; 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST TWO WEEKS.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Kilbick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
Mon., at 8.15 .. .. COX & BOX & PINAFORE
Tues., at 8.15 .. .. PATIENCE
Wed., 2.30 .. MIKADO. 8.15 .. PRINCESS IDA
Thurs., at 8.15 .. .. .. BUDDIGORE
Fri., at 8.15 .. .. .. IOLANTHE

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2527. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough. Winifred Shotter.
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerr. 6976. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinées TO-DAY and THURS., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978. EVENINGS, at 8.30. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"... Abundant laughter ... Cluster of brilliant performances ... Host of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.*
"Laughter all the Way."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"Ingeniously planned farce."—*Daily Mirror.*
"Rousing Jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Adventures Fast and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.*
"Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15.
MAN AND SUPERMAN.
Mon. next, 8.15, MISALLIANCE, by Bernard Shaw.

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Tues. & Sat.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
"THERE IS NO FINER ACTING IN LONDON. DOROTHY CHESTON, CLARE EAMES, AND ALLAN JEAYES GAVE ONE A DELECTABLE NIGHT OF SMILES AND SIGHS. 'MILESTONES' WILL NEVER DIE. ONLY FOOLS WILL MISS THE CHANCE OF SEEING THEMSELVES AS THE FUTURE WILL SEE THEM."—JAMES DOUGLAS.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) Mon. Next, at 8. Subs., 8.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER will present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.
First Mat., Wed., Mar. 19, and every Wed., Sat., 2.30.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY, DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. EVGS., 8.30. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Last Weeks.)
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 2.30, 8.15. Last 2 Perfs.
*I PRONOUNCE THE

Imperial and Foreign News

POLISH CRISIS

CABINET DEFEATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 14

A motion of no confidence in Colonel Prystor, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, was accepted by the Seym to-night after M. Bartel, the Prime Minister, had declared that he would stand or fall by the result of the vote. The Cabinet left the Chamber, amid cheers and counter-cheers, as soon as the result became obvious.

The fifth Bartel Ministry has come to an end after holding office for a bare 10 weeks, which has seen the work on the Budget for the new financial year almost completed, and the discussion on constitutional reform begun in earnest by a committee of the House. The Prime Minister made it clear, when he first met Parliament in January, that although his return to office meant no departure from the fundamental principles which had been the basis of the Pilsudski régime, he nevertheless desired to eliminate fruitless strife and to work in harmony with the legislative bodies. The Opposition thereupon reminded him that it had deposed M. Switalski's "Cabinet of Colonels" because it [the Opposition] demanded a change of system, and not only a change of personalities.

The debate on the Budget was marred by tumultuous scenes, and reductions were made, notably in the disposals funds of the Ministers of Military and Foreign Affairs, which were calculated to make it more difficult for the Prime Minister to keep the colonels in check. The Budget nevertheless passed its third reading in due course, the Centre and Left oppositions qualifying their assent with a declaration that they were providing funds not for the present Government, but for the nation. The Finance Bills were reamended by the Senate, chiefly to the advantage of the Government, and were returned to the Seym for a final revision yesterday. The crisis apparently will not prevent the Seym from passing the Bills into law before April 1, which is the beginning of the new financial year.

The motion of no confidence was introduced by the Socialists because Colonel Prystor, as Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, has entirely re-formed the administration of national health insurance, which was formerly under Socialist control. It was supported by other parties because he is one of the "colonels," and is alleged to have carried out his reforms in defiance of the law.

It is difficult to see what the opposition parties have gained by precipitating a crisis at the present juncture. It is common knowledge that the present system of government has come to stay; all that is in question is the method of its application. The failure of M. Bartel's last attempt to be conciliatory while firm may only induce Marshal Pilsudski to reinstate the colonels, who have barely concealed their dissatisfaction with M. Bartel. Knowledge of these weaknesses in the Government's ranks may be the reason for the Opposition's hardihood, and because of them the crisis may be prolonged.

POLISH-GERMAN TRADE TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 14

But for the news that President von Hindenburg had postponed giving his assent to the German-Polish Liquidation Agreement, the German-Polish Commercial Treaty would have been signed here last night after five years of arduous negotiations. It had been known for a week that the final draft was ready in all except a few minor particulars, which had just been settled when the unexpected message arrived.

Although the German President's hesitation seems to be regarded as a formality by both parties to the negotiations, the Polish Government has resolved to abide by a previous decision, according to which its plenipotentiaries will sign the Commercial Treaty only when the German ratification of the Liquidation Agreement has been completed.

GERMANY AND THE YOUNG PLAN

RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 14

The reactions to President von Hindenburg's prompt signature of the Young Plan Laws and his appeal to the nation yesterday are already fairly clear. They have followed the course which was to be expected, in spite of the momentary exasperation of even the less irresponsible Nationalists.

The Nationalist Party is split up as never before into barely distinguishable groups representing fine differences of political feeling, but none of the others has followed the lead of the extreme Pan-German group, which shares the *Deutsche Zeitung* with the Fascists and has "taken leave of its former leader and idol and declared political war on him." Even Herr Hugenberg, whose complicated claim to have won his referendum against the Young Plan has been finally disposed of by the Reich Election Court, is walking cautiously.

The whole of the moderate Nationalist newspapers, like the *Kreuz Zeitung* and the *Tageszeitung*, having poured forth their wrath yesterday evening without personal reflections on the President, to-day make it clear that he is still to them "Our Hindenburg." Whether his decision was the right one or not, they recognize that it was sincere and the result of deep and exhaustive thought for the good of the country, and they have no intention of adding to Germany's troubles by turning the "Nationalist" protest against the "slavery laws" into an estrangement from "Our Field-Marshal."

Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, who is by no means popular with many of his followers, has evidently been waiting to see which way the wind blows within the party. In the meantime, his newspaper, *Der Tag*, reasserts its affectionate respect for the "old Prussian military figure," while endeavouring to make it appear that the "tribute parties" (as it describes the advocates of the Young Plan) took refuge behind him and manœuvred him into a position in which he felt obliged to approve the Plan.

The moderates, who recently seceded from the Nationalist Party and are now incorporated in the People's Conservative Union, have written to the President a letter expressing their full appreciation of his action, and promising their loyal support in the restoration of the unity for which he has appealed. The Government parties naturally greet the President's decision and manifesto with enthusiasm.

It may be said that if the President has lost the confidence of a few extremists, he has retained the bulk of the Nationalist support with which he was elected, and has perhaps finally overcome the last vestiges of mistrust among the Republican Left. One result of the political happenings of the last few days is that the Coalition parties have got together again, the German People's Party included, and are trying to agree on some means of cooperating in the coming financial debates.

THE ITALIAN AIR ESTIMATES

NEARLY £8,000,000

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 14

General Balbo, the Minister for Air, in his speech on the aviation estimates, made a plea for greater financial support. He dealt briefly with the progress of Italian civil aviation and said that it was not intended to create any new air lines, but to intensify the traffic on those now existing.

Passing to military aviation, General Balbo declared that they had resolutely tackled the question of bombing machines, which constituted the basis of their aerial forces. So far as bombing at sea was concerned, the S 55 had now proved so satisfactory that it would be the definite standard type for some years to come. As for bombardment on land, Italy would have machines with characteristics superior to those of machines of other European nations if they were granted the means to produce. The same was true also of their machines for chasing the enemy.

General Balbo then devoted much time to insisting that "an aeronautical conscience" must be created in Italy. Aviation was the terrible unknown of the future war, and because of the technical progress made in it, it was essential to increase the Budget. General Balbo gave a number of figures showing the expenditure on aviation and other military forces in countries such as Great Britain and France. The total Italian aviation estimates were for an expenditure of 718,000,000 lire [nearly £8,000,000]. "The example of our powerful neighbour [France] was to stimulate us finally to embark upon a policy of adjustment between the expenditure on aeronautics and the expenditure on other military objects." Italy was perhaps the most vulnerable country in Europe from the air and could only be saved from ruin by a strong air force. The speech was loudly cheered.

RURAL ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA CANCELLED

INCREASING CHAOS ON THE LAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 14

The Soviet Government last night ordered the cessation of all preparations for the re-election of 19,000 rural soviets [councils]. Only a few days ago the Government had just as emphatically ordered the elections to take place immediately. The official reason given for the cancellation is that it is now too late to hold the elections, which would hinder the sowing campaign.

This is another example of the contradictory instructions which have become frequent in the last fortnight—since, in fact, Stalin himself condemned the present methods of enforcing collectivization. In the first instance Communists had definite instructions to proceed with ruthless vigour. They had a clear and simple task: to exterminate the *kulaki* [comparatively well-to-do peasants] and to disband all village Soviets which showed hesitation. Now, apparently, they feel that there is indecision in the Dictator's attitude; they must collectivize the peasants, but not against their own will. More than 60,000,000 peasants (including their families) have, however, already been proclaimed collectivized and thrown off their ordinary course of life and labour, so that the present wavering, on the eve of the spring tilling, has increased the existing chaos. This is reflected in the Soviet Press, the main theme of which has become "Cease distorting the policy of collectivization."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN CEYLON

PRELIMINARY WORK BEGUN

It is understood that, in preparation for the introduction of the new Constitution, Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Ceylon, has appointed a commission to examine the question of fixing the limits of the new electoral districts and another committee, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President of the Legislative Council, to revise the rules and orders of the Legislature.

Preliminary steps have also been undertaken towards the adaptation of the existing administrative machinery to the new order, while the existing Ordinances and Statutory Regulations are under review in order to ascertain what amendments may be desirable.

It is not anticipated that the new electoral register will be completed before the beginning of 1931. In the meantime, the present Legislative Council (whose term of office has been extended) will be occupied with the revision of the Customs tariff and of the Bill for the constitution of the proposed new university.

ADVISER TO GOVERNMENT

Colonel Sir Robert A. Johnson, Deputy Master of the Mint, has been selected to advise the Government of Ceylon on certain questions of departmental reorganization in connexion with the inauguration of the new Constitution for the island.

Sir Robert is proceeding to Ceylon by the Ormonde, which is due to reach Colombo on April 5. He expects to be back in June. In the meantime correspondence will be forwarded to him if addressed to the Royal Mint.

CHILD "ADOPTION" IN CEYLON

ACTION TO PREVENT ABUSE

Correspondence has passed between the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society and Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in regard to the system of "adoption" of native children in Ceylon.

In a letter to the Colonial Secretary appealing for the abolition of the system, the committee stated that children of eight to ten years (and even of five years) "are systematically bought for cash and made to labour without, apparently, any legislative limit to their hours of labour," and that "this system leads to brutal ill-treatment, and in many cases torture, for alleged neglect of their work."

In reply to the committee's representations, the Colonial Office said that the Ceylonese gentry treated adopted dependents well, and in former days there was little to be said against the custom. The custom had, however, been extended, and was now used as a means of obtaining domestic servants, free of cost, by Ceylonese of all classes, many of whom had little idea of the obligations imposed on an employer to treat his dependents properly. In consequence of several recent cases of cruelty and ill-treatment which came before the Courts, it was decided to take action to regulate the practice and prevent this abuse, and a Bill for the protection of children employed as domestic servants has been prepared for introduction in the Legislature. The Bill provides for the registration before a Police Magistrate of all agreements, and requires the employer to provide proper food and medical attendance, and prohibits overwork, ill-treatment, and improper punishment.

In regard to children employed on estates the Colonial Office stated that the Governor had informed it that no abuses existed. The treatment of estate labourers' children by the planters had always been more generous and sympathetic than that generally experienced by rural labour elsewhere.

THE LINER PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 14

Owing to a strike of the crew the steamship Paris, which should have left Le Havre for New York on Wednesday, has been temporarily withdrawn from service.

THE MACEDONIAN OUTRAGES

SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN BULGARIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, MARCH 14

M. Neshitch, the Yugoslav Minister in Sofia, yesterday presented to M. Buroff, the Foreign Minister, the Yugoslav Government's representations on the recent bomb outrages. In spite of the fears aroused by reports from Belgrade, the representations are courteously made, and do not include a demand for the dissolution of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization. The Yugoslav Government asks for the arrest and punishment of the criminals, and the prevention of similar acts in the future, which are likely to compromise the good relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Although the measures taken are being kept secret, I understand that immediately after the Yugoslav *démarche* all those whose names had been given to the Bulgarian members of the frontier commission were arrested.

Mr. Waterlow, the British Minister, visited M. Buroff to-day to inquire what measures the Bulgarian Government intended to take to remedy a situation which the British Government considered disquieting. During the interview, which was long and friendly, Mr. Waterlow laid emphasis on the moderation of the Yugoslavs. The French Chargé d'Affaires will make similar representations to-morrow.

Replying to critics in the Sobranye Foreign Affairs Committee, who pointed out that, as the Pirot outrage occurred outside the zone established by the frontier agreement, there was no need to summon the frontier commission, M. Buroff said that the commission's inquiry was in conformity with the spirit of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian agreement. To refuse to hold an inquiry would have made a bad impression abroad, and would have compromised Bulgaria's defence in advance, as the Yugoslav representations would then have had to be made through diplomatic channels. The Foreign Affairs Committee finally approved the measures taken, and recommended the Government to act with equal firmness at home and abroad.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

A DIFFICULT PERIOD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 14

The crisis which has consistently threatened M. Tardieu's Cabinet appears to have been avoided once more. A Cabinet Council is being held to-night at the Ministry of the Interior. M. Tardieu will leave for London to-morrow, and will return on Monday. He has been invited to appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate on Tuesday to defend the Finance Bill.

As in the Chamber, the attacks on the Government's policy in the Senate are already being conducted with extreme bitterness. Under the leadership of the Democratic Left, which in the Senate corresponds to the Socialist-Radical Group in the Chamber, objections to the credits for M. Tardieu's extra Ministers and Under-Secretaries will again be pressed.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, under the presidency of M. Clémentel, to-day began a detailed examination of the Budget, the Finance Bill, and the Bill for credits for the under-secretaryships. The various Ministers attended to explain their estimates. After M. Tardieu and the Budget and Finance Ministers have been heard on Tuesday, the *rapporteur*, M. Charles Dumont, will expound the financial position resulting from the Budget as amended in the Chamber. The debate in the Senate will then be begun.

The Government thus has a respite till next Thursday, when the Chamber will reassemble. It had first been intended to proceed with routine business until the Budget should come back for the discussion of the Senate's amendments, and to take the Bill for the ratification of the Young Plan in the second week of April. This Bill will be introduced into the Chamber on Thursday, and it has now been decided that it shall be sent forthwith to the Finance Committee to come up for discussion in the Chamber at an early date—probably between March 25 and March 28—while the Budget is being discussed in the Senate. It is hoped that thereby it may be passed before the stage is reached at which the Chamber and Senate dispute each other's amendments.

PARIS STUDENTS' "RAGS"

SUSPENSION OF LECTURES AT MEDICAL SCHOOL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 14

A series of "rags" by students of the Paris University, accompanied by rioting in the streets and fights with the police, has led to the suspension of lectures at the School of Medicine and to the protection of the School of Law by guards of police and "opposition" students.

The trouble started with the objection of some of the students to the politics or academic methods of members of the University staff. At the School of Medicine Professor Blanchetière fell into disfavour with his pupils owing to his alleged excessive severity at examination time. As a protest the students began by making a disturbance at his lectures, which became impossible, and ended by an attempt to storm the building, which had been closed to them, so that the police were obliged to charge and clear the street. At the School of Law Royalist students tried to break up the lectures of Professor Jèse, to whose politics they objected. Republican students formed a bodyguard for M. Jèse, and, with the police, posted themselves in the corridors and gateways at the Sorbonne, where they fought pitched battles with the Royalists.

The lectures at the School of Medicine have now been suspended for a week by order of the Ministry of Education, and the rioters, who tried to march to the school, found their way barred to-day by police cordons, police lorries, police cyclists, and police in plain clothes, and had to console themselves with a mild *chahut* in the Boulevard Saint-Michel.

N.S.W. COALOWNERS' OFFER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 14.

New South Wales coalowners profess satisfaction with the response to their offer of work on the terms of the agreement of November 29 providing for an average wage reduction of 9d. a ton. Though full figures are not likely to be known for several days, feeling is growing that the call of the owners will succeed. All the companies have received offers, and several of them express surprise at the number of men who are offering to resume work.

The official statement declares that applications from old employees are steadily arriving. The committees of various unions are meeting to-day to consider the latest developments.

TWO SKIERS KILLED BY AVALANCHE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 14

Five skiers left Arosa, Canton Grisons, on Thursday to climb the Parpaner Rothorn, which is covered with six inches of fresh snow. Towards midday the party was overtaken by an avalanche. Two skiers succeeded in reaching shelter in time; the three others were buried, but one managed to free himself. A search party of 40 men, summoned from Arosa, spent several hours looking for the buried tourists and found one body, that of Herr Walter Tauber, a Zurich merchant, but owing to the danger of further avalanches the search had to be given up. The search was continued to-day, and the second body, that of Herr Kurt Vogler, a Berlin architect, was discovered

THE TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE

BRITISH DELEGATES DISAPPOINTED

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 14

Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, spoke at a full meeting of the League Tariff Truce Conference this morning, and explained the British attitude to the French proposal which has been brought forward as a substitute for the original idea of a tariff truce.

Mr. Graham recalled his statement at the opening of the Conference in February, that at no time had there been any idea of stabilizing tariffs on their present level, and declared that in the opinion of the British delegation the new draft, based on the French proposal, was a less effective solution than the original one. He drew attention to the great differences in the obligations imposed by the new draft on the two groups of countries, protectionist and free trade, and, in regard to the question of exceptions, expressed the hope that it might be possible to reach an agreement to retain a formula providing for the denunciation of the Convention if serious increases in tariffs were decided on by certain countries.

Although the draft submitted frankly disappointed the British delegation, it had decided that the Conference should not for one minute be allowed to break down. Great Britain would be prepared to accept the new draft provided that it was in no way weakened in the course of the discussion, in the hope that this would facilitate the negotiations. The negotiations would bear upon many subjects, but for the British delegation the principal point was the reduction of tariff.

Mr. Graham appealed for an agreement without further delay. The distressing conditions which had followed the world fall in prices had strengthened the desire for protectionism, even in countries which were very largely on a free-trade basis. In the British delegation's opinion the disease would only be aggravated by additional restrictions, and, therefore, even in the presence of the existing distress, he urged that it was in every way desirable to seek the greatest measure of economic freedom.

The main lines of the French proposal are:—(*a*) The continuation for a period of one year (beginning on April 1 next) of the existing bilateral treaties of commerce; (*b*) those States which have few or no commercial treaties not to create new duties or to increase old ones; (*c*) in cases where new tariff barriers are considered to be absolutely unavoidable those barriers should not be erected suddenly, but only after opportunity had been given after negotiation with a view to establishing equilibrium between the proposed increases and any feasible decreases.

RUM-RUNNING FROM CANADA

PREVENTIVE LEGISLATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 14

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, to-day moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Export Act, which is designed to stop official clearances for liquor consigned to the United States.

The Bill, he said, was not in any sense a prohibition or temperance measure, but had as its objective the prevention of smuggling and rum-running. He explained at length the existing system, under which Excise officials of the Dominion Government supervise the withdrawal of liquor from distilleries and breweries, collect duties, and grant clearances, and said that the system which had been devised for the collection of revenue had resulted in making Government officials the link between the producers of liquor and the criminal gangs who were engaged in violating the laws of a friendly country which forbade importation of liquor. He cited as a precedent for his Government's projected action the treaty concluded between the British Empire and the United States, whereby the right of search of rum-running vessels was extended to the 12-mile limit, and pointed out that Canada was a party to that treaty.

A FIUME FREE ZONE

EFFORT TO REVIVE TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MARCH 14

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the annexation of Fiume to Italy, which falls on Sunday next, it is announced that the city and the surrounding country will be declared a free zone and called "the Free Zone of the Carnaro." The zone contemplated will include Fiume, Abbazia, Volosca, and other centres of the Gulf of the Carnaro. As a free zone this part of Italian territory will be granted exemption from all duties on goods which are used and consumed locally.

The measure was decided upon in the hope that it will bring relief to the population which has been in growing distress for the last few years. It will be remembered that by the Treaty of Rapallo the port of Fiume was divided into two parts: Fiume, which belongs to Italy, and Sushak, the suburb divided from Fiume only by a small river, which belongs to Yugoslavia. Fiume has been almost entirely paralysed, while Sushak, having been given special benefits (no freights, special port and railway tariffs, preferential duties, &c.), has become very prosperous. All economic and commercial activities have passed from Fiume to Sushak. It is now hoped that Fiume and the adjoining country, having no longer any imposts to pay, will also become flourishing.

HUNGARIAN POISONING TRIALS

WOMAN ACQUITTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, MARCH 14

The seventh trial in the series of poisoning cases at Szolnok ended to-day. In this case Esther Jozsa, aged 43, was accused of having poisoned, in 1929, her husband, Anthony Jozsa, with a soup containing dissolved arsenic. She was acquitted.

The accused woman was the third wife of Anthony Jozsa, whom she married in 1906. Since 1918 her husband had been constantly ill, suffering from eczema and tumours. In 1929 he was taken very ill, was given a soup by his wife, and died two days afterwards. Witnesses stated that the woman had been on bad terms with her husband, who had been repeatedly heard to order her to leave his bedside, and that he would not accept any food from her hands. The physician who attended Jozsa, however, stated that death was caused by erysipelas and blood-poisoning, following on the tumours, and experts declared that the quantity of arsenic found in the body was so small that it could not have caused death.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CODIFICATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, MARCH 14

Dr. Heemskerk, President of the League of Nations Conference for the Codification of International Law, has announced the following elections:—To be President of the Committee on Nationality, M. Politis (Greece); to be President of the Committee regarding Territorial Waters, Herr Gueppert (Germany); and to be President of the Committee regarding the Responsibility of States, M. Basdevant (France). The Conference elected as vice-presidents of plenary sessions, Mr. Miller (United States), Señor Suarez (Mexico), and Mr. Nagaoka (Japan).

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE

BETTER PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 14

Although the floods in south-western France continue to spread, the rate of progress has slowed down appreciably owing to a diminution in rainfall during the past 24 hours. The barometer is rising, and if the improvement in the weather is maintained, no great increase in the area already involved is expected.

The town of Salies-de-Béarn is now free of water, and an improvement of conditions is reported from Pau, which yesterday was seriously threatened. On the other hand the Adour is still in flood in the Haute-Pyrénées, and in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, already sorely stricken, the Tarn and the Lot are still dangerously high. Near Agen the Garonne has begun to rise again at an hourly rate of 2½in., but the river is expected to reach its height without greatly adding to the existing damage.

Wherever there is the slightest danger of further floods the authorities are on the alert and the populations are standing by ready to leave their homes.

The national relief fund now stands at 15,000,000f. [£120,000].

The health of the inhabitants throughout the flood area continues good. The problem of immediate housing is causing the greatest difficulty, and M. Marcel Héraud, who is in charge of the work of relief and reconstruction, has called upon the owners of booths and temporary shelters—largely used in Paris for fairs and markets—to sell them to the State.

FLOODS IN SPAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 14

The Ebro has risen 20ft. above its normal level and is causing anxiety to riverside villages near Saragossa. The flood is coming from the Pyrenean tributaries of the Ebro, warm rain having melted the snows. Inundations cover the road from Saragossa to San Sebastian over a distance of three miles. In the Basque country the Irati River has risen 18ft., and the railway line between Elizondo and Irun is flooded. There has been much loss of cattle and great inconvenience has been caused by the failure of electric light.

"HUNTING" IN MOTOR-CARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 14

Drastic action has been taken by the French Courts against a citizen of Binic, in Brittany, for hunting game in a motor-car.

Last autumn game preserves at Bon-Secours-en-Etables were ravaged by a number of "sportsmen" who rushed about at night in motor-cars, with headlights and spotlights turned on, and ran down or shot the hares and birds which were bewildered or attracted by their lamps. At last M. Morel, a flour merchant, was caught in the act and handed over to the police. He has now been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs, and his motor-car, valued at £160, has been confiscated. M. Charnoz, an agent, of Paris, who was with M. Morel in the "hunt," was fined 100 francs, and two shooting syndicates were each awarded 200 francs damages.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION

PRIME MINISTER ON NEED FOR AMENDMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 14

In moving the second reading of the Bills for the alteration of the Federal Constitution, Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, contended that the Federal Parliament would be unable successfully to carry out its duties unless the amendments were made.

Parliaments elsewhere, he said, were not trammelled with what are called State rights. The Commonwealth should not be hindered either. There was a great difficulty in the interpretation of the Constitution by the High Court, because changes of *personnel* of the Court led to different interpretations. Important changes, therefore, should not be decided by the Court but by Parliament. Parliament would not know where it was if it relied on the vagaries of the decisions of the Court. To decide the meaning of the section of the Constitution empowering the Commonwealth to take control of conciliation, arbitration, and prevention of disputes had probably cost £1,000 a word.

In illustration of the unsatisfactory character of the industrial powers of the Commonwealth Government, Mr. Scullin instanced the coal strike. Though the High Court said it was not an inter-State dispute within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, it was common knowledge that every State was affected. The need for the amendments had been realized for many years; many of them had been recommended by the Royal Commission. The present proposals were the consequence of the failure of the Bruce Government to honour its promise to hold a constitutional session. Australia had never before been so united and its industrial organizations covered the whole country, and therefore the State boundaries of industrial disputes were artificial. Parliament had obtained a mandate from the people for certain lines of action, yet because of its limitations it could not give effect to the people's wishes.

Objections to a referendum had been based on its cost, which would amount to £100,000, yet it was a bagatelle compared with the cost of even one industrial dispute. "It has been suggested that the proposals are undemocratic. People are not governed by their Parliaments but by the interpretation of the technicalities of the law. Australia's Parliament is the only one in the Empire which is so limited. The Constitution is a long way behind those of other Empire Parliaments.

The debate on the Bills was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Latham, the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Theodore, the Federal Treasurer, introduced amendments of the Tax Bill. He said they were designed to rectify the faults disclosed by the judgments of the High Court. If it were not passed the Commonwealth Government would be liable to refund sums aggregating more than £1,000,000. The principal amendments would re-define unimproved value and the taxation of leaseholds, the first retrospectively from July, 1914, and the second from 1910. One effect of the first amendment would be to include golf clubs, which were "exclusive and not public." The second related chiefly to Queensland station properties. Persons who had obtained judgments would not be affected.

ARREST OF REICHSWEHR OFFICERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 14

Following the arrest of two serving officers of the Reichswehr at Ulm yesterday on suspicion of carrying on National Socialist (Fascist) propaganda among the troops, the Reichswehr Ministry states that the arrests are the result of an inquiry recently begun by the Public Prosecutor at the request of the Ministry.

Telegrams in Brief

President Masaryk has postponed his departure from PRAGUE for the Riviera in order to attend the funeral of Alois Jirasek, the Czech novelist, who died on Wednesday.

Wireless reports from Apia, SAMOA, state that for several days marines and police have been actively engaged in transferring more than 1,000 Samoans back to the coastal villages in Upolu and Savaii.

A fight between Communist and Socialist Deputies broke out in the BASEL Grand Council on Thursday after a Communist proposal had been defeated. Order was restored before the police entered the Council Chamber.

Live foxes for breeding purposes were shipped to 16 foreign countries last year from PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The number exported was 2,558, an increase of nearly 300 per cent. over the figures for the previous year.

As exports of tobacco from RHODESIA to the Union of South Africa will be restricted under the new Customs agreement, a measure proposing partial Government control of the tobacco industry will be introduced during the Session of the Southern Rhodesia Legislature, which opens this month.

M. Simon Zagorsky, chief of the Russian service of the International Labour Office, died in PARIS yesterday at the age of 48. He was chief of the legislative branch of the Ministry of Labour in the Provisional Government of Russia in 1917, and joined the International Labour Office in 1922.

The Belgian Minister of Colonies has received from the Kasai district of the Congo a telegram stating that a French aeroplane returning from Madagascar has been found between Mangui and Lubua. The bodies of the airmen, Roux, Caillot, and Dodemont, were found underneath the machine.

Mr. Philip Roland Hill, aged 24, whose address is given as Grosvenor House, Park-lane, was found dead yesterday on board a small motor-cruiser in CANNES Harbour. He was involved in a fatal motor accident near Antibes last month, and had been greatly worried about the police action, though apparently he was not responsible for the fatality.

A NEW JERSEY DINOSAUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 14

Four footprints of a dinosaur were uncovered to-day 15ft. below the surface of a claypit between Woodbridge and Amboy, New Jersey, on the property of the Hampton Cutter Clay Works. They were identified by Dr. Henry B. Kummel, geologist to the State of New Jersey, Dr. Albert O. Hayes, head of the Department of Geology at Rutgers College, Mr. Helgi Johnson, assistant curator of Vertebrate Palæontology of the American Museum of Natural History, and Mr. Charles Lang, another member of the staff of the museum.

Footprints were discovered six weeks ago in the same place, and when to-day the company arranged to open a new pit, scientists were at hand to see what might be found. It was they who spooned away the last inch of sand from the prints. The prints were 4½ft. apart and in line, showing that the animal was in motion when they were made.

KING OF THE BELGIANS TO VISIT IRAQ

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

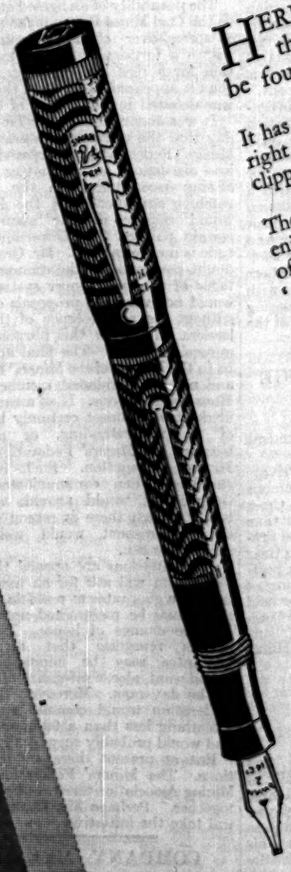
CAIRO, MARCH 14

Having concluded their visit to Alexandria, the King and Queen of the Belgians returned to Cairo. The Queen went to Beni Suef and embarked in the Royal river yacht for a trip through Upper Egypt. The King will spend to-night at the Heliopolis Palace Hotel, and will fly to-morrow to Baghdad by an Imperial Airways supplementary service—the ordinary weekly air mail being fully booked.

Other Foreign News on following page

Just the right size

NOT TOO LONG
NOT TOO SHORT



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THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

A MILD BLESSING

LORD EBBISHAM'S DISSENT

The general conclusions of the Committee appointed to consider the economic aspects of proposals for the construction of a Channel Tunnel, as set out in their long report issued last evening, are in favour of the scheme put forward by the Channel Tunnel Company for a railway connexion between the Southern Railway and the Chemins de Fer du Nord, although the report puts forward a weight of evidence against the proposal, and Lord Ebbisham endorses certain aspects of the report—chiefly regarding the feasibility of constructing a tunnel—while appending a "minute of dissent" in which he pronounces definitely against the scheme on economic grounds.

The Committee's principal conclusions are summarized in the following six points:—

1. None of the new forms of cross-Channel communication suggested to us can be regarded as a satisfactory alternative to a Channel Tunnel.
2. On the available evidence it appears probable that the geological and engineering difficulties likely to be encountered could be successfully overcome. There must, however, remain an element of doubt regarding the practicability of constructing a tunnel until the proposed pilot tunnel, estimated to cost £5,600,000, has been successfully driven right across the Channel.
3. If the pilot tunnel is successfully constructed in the manner proposed, the practicability of subsequently constructing the traffic tunnels may be regarded as established. The cost of the latter tunnels is estimated at about £25,000,000. There would be no difficulty about their operation and upkeep.
4. If a Channel Tunnel is constructed, we consider that on economic grounds the work should be carried out by private enterprise and should not be accorded any special financial assistance by Government.
5. We believe that a Channel Tunnel could be built, maintained, and operated by private enterprise at a cost which would permit of the traffic through it being conveyed at rates not higher than those at present in force on the short cross-Channel route.
6. In the light of conclusion 5 above, we believe that, although some interests would probably be adversely affected, the construction of a Channel Tunnel, by creating new traffic and thus increasing trade, would be of economic advantage to this country.

FEARS OF FARMERS

The reference to the interests which "would probably be adversely affected," draws attention to the most interesting part of the report. The various interests whose views were ascertained by the Committee were generally unfavourable to the scheme. The Committee state that the farming community, especially in the south and east of England, fear the effect a tunnel would have upon their industry. The Committee agree that there would be some increase of foreign competition in certain agricultural produce, but think that "closer proximity to the market should continue to enable the British producer to bring his crop to London more rapidly and in better condition than is possible for his foreign rival."

Representatives of industry and trade were reluctant to commit themselves to any definite view on the effect of the tunnel. Subject to a reservation on its possible adverse effect on trade, Chambers of Commerce were in favour, on general grounds, of its construction, but manufacturers feared that it might stimulate foreign imports. Shipping companies running cargo boats across Channel are, in the words of the report, "alarmed at the prospect of a Channel Tunnel," and the Committee admit that, if it were decided to proceed with the scheme, "it would be necessary for careful consideration to be given not only to its effect on those companies, but to the danger that, if they were driven out of business, freights might tend to rise owing to the disappearance of their competition."

ATTITUDE OF RAILWAYS

Then there is the attitude of the railway companies. The Southern, it is pointed out, are in a special position, as their active cooperation is essential to the scheme. "Such cooperation," the Committee recognize, "would naturally only be forthcoming if the company considered that the terms they could obtain from the Channel Tunnel Company were sufficiently attractive. The London and North Eastern Railway fear that part of their Continental business might be diverted to a tunnel. The London Midland and Scottish Railway entertain the same view as regards their Tilbury-Dunkirk service, but consider that losses on that account would be more than off-set by general growth of traffic following on the opening of a tunnel."

The scheme has been advocated as a contribution to the solution of the unemployment problem. The Committee think that the additional employment likely to be afforded, directly or indirectly, during the construction of the tunnel would not be very large. There would be displacement of labour on the opening of the tunnel, but this "would also probably not be very considerable."

On the whole, the Committee believe that the trades that may be adversely affected, "though important in themselves, are not numerous, and represent only a small section of the trades and industries of this country."

LORD EBBISHAM'S CAVEAT

Lord Ebbisham's assent to his colleagues' conclusions is generally on the possibility of constructing a tunnel. His dissent is on economic and other grounds. There are certain advantages, he argues, in the insularity of an island people, and "to make this country a mere adjunct to the Continent might well promote a feeling of unrest by adding to our anxieties and responsibilities."

"Even if a tunnel could be built, maintained, and operated by private enterprise," he says, "and if it could carry traffic at competitive rates, any resultant advantages are uncertain and, at the best, slight in extent, while, on the other hand, evidence submitted has shown that there would be a definite detriment to substantial portions of established industries, such, for instance, as shipping and agriculture."

The main parts of the report and a map appear on p. 7.

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

OFFICIALS URGED TO STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 14

Mr. Gandhi's march to the coast progresses without particular incident. It appears that in the Kaira district determined efforts are being made by Mr. Gandhi's lieutenants to organize a general strike of village officials. Hitherto only a few police are reported to have resigned. It is not expected that Mr. Gandhi will gain much support outside Gujarat, but it is reported from Poona that 100 "volunteers" who have been enrolled there propose to walk to the coast near Bombay in order to manufacture salt.

MATAR, March 14.—In an address this evening to inhabitants of the village of Matar, where he and his band of marchers will spend the night, Mr. Gandhi exhorted the headman and village officials to resign their posts as a protest against the Government's policy. He also urged the people to make a bonfire of all foreign cloth in their possession.—*Reuter.*

SURAT, March 14.—According to present arrangements, Mr. Gandhi and his "volunteers" will reach Dandi, the village which has been chosen as the venue for the defiance of the Salt Law, on April 1.—*Reuter.*

MR. SEN GUPTA

CALCUTTA, March 14.—Large crowds gathered outside the house of Mr. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, to see him off on his departure for Rangoon under arrest on a charge of sedition. A motor-car procession accompanied him to Outram Ghat, where he embarked in the Sirdhana. He was profusely garlanded, and his forehead was painted with vermilion marks on the occasion of to-day's Hindu festival. The Sirdhana sailed soon afterwards.

In a parting message Mr. Sen Gupta said:—

Dissolve the present Bengal Congress Executive, form instead one with members who believe in the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, and do not let the fair name of Bengal be sullied.—*Reuter.*

BRITAIN AND CHILE

LEGATIONS TO BE RAISED TO EMBASSIES

The Foreign Office makes the following announcement:—

The King has been pleased to approve a recommendation by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that his Majesty's representative in Chile shall in future be an Ambassador, instead of a Minister as hitherto, and that an Ambassador from the Republic of Chile shall similarly be received at his Majesty's Court.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Chilean Government are satisfied that this elevation of the status of the two representatives will be to the mutual advantage of both countries.

The necessary steps will shortly be taken to give effect to his Majesty's pleasure in the case of his Majesty's representative at Santiago.

It is anticipated that similar steps will be taken by the Chilean Government in regard to the representation of the Republic in London.

The raising of the status of the diplomatic representation in Chile to that of an Embassy may be regarded as a recognition of the growing importance of the part the great South American Republics are playing in international politics and trade. The three "A B C" Republics—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—will now be of ambassadorial rank.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

SERVICES OF INTERCESSION TO-MORROW

Intercession for Christians in Russia will be made to-morrow in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, except those at which parade services are held and those of the Roman Catholic Church. The latter body has chosen Wednesday for its intercessory prayers.

A report of a speech on this subject made by Professor Carnegie Simpson at a meeting of the United Council of Christian Witness at Cambridge last night will be found on page 14.

VIOLENT METHODS TO BE ABANDONED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 14

The Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party sent urgent telegrams to all provincial committees in the Soviet Union to-night to abandon methods of violence in the countryside, because it is "discrediting" the Soviet Government.

The telegram declares that the Government's administrative organs have excited the peasantry by closing churches on a large scale contrary to the peasants' wishes, and have persecuted peasants for religious prejudices, which has created a widespread unfavourable temper among the peasant masses. Communists must abandon this practice as dangerous and undesirable, and henceforth confine their church-closing activities to cases where the great majority of the inhabitants wish it, and cease falsifying resolutions, alleging that they are passed by a majority of the congregation.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE BILL

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

It had been expected that the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons which is to consider the Charing Cross Bridge Bill would meet for the first time next Tuesday, but, in order that the promoters may be able fully to prepare their case, the date for meeting has been postponed for a week. The first meeting of the Committee will, therefore, not be held until March 25. The members of the Committee are:—Sir Henry Cautley (chairman), Mr. MacLaren, Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, and Mr. Rowson.

COMBINED FLEET MANŒUVRES

The combined Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets, consisting in all of 13 capital ships, 14 cruisers, three aircraft-carriers, one cruiser-minelayer, and five flotillas of destroyers, are due to leave their anchorage at Palma this morning, to carry out combined battle-fleet manœuvres in conjunction with destroyer and aircraft attacks and various gunnery duels. These exercises will be completed before dark this evening, when the two fleets will separate and proceed to their initial positions for a further tactical exercise which starts early on Monday morning.

THE COAL BILL

LIBERALS AND PRICE FIXING

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT UNLIKELY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Now that the members of the Liberal Party have been made aware of the fact that a Government defeat next Thursday on the price-fixing provisions of the Coal Mines Bill would result in the dropping of the measure, there is a disposition on the part of those Liberals who have not been altogether whole-hearted in their opposition to the Government in the earlier discussions on second reading and in Committee to abstain from voting and thus save the Government from the embarrassment of a second defeat within a fortnight. A meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party will be held next Tuesday. It is hoped that Mr. Lloyd George will be well enough to be present, but, in any event, it is extremely improbable that anything like the full strength of the party will vote with the Conservatives on an amendment which the Government regard as vital to the main framework of the Bill.

MINIMUM COAL PRICES

On the second reading and on the amendment to delete the "quota" proposal, there was some cross-voting, but a sufficient measure of unity was achieved at the Liberal Party meeting last week to make a repetition of this next Thursday unlikely. Liberal abstentions, however, are expected to be numerous. The amendment to omit from the Bill the provision which would empower the owners to fix minimum prices below which coal produced in a district may not be sold stands in the names of two Conservative and two Liberal members. It will be moved by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, who will have the full support of his party. The Labour Whips are making strenuous efforts to ensure that the good record of their members in the division lobby will be maintained, and, unless at least 40 Liberals vote for the amendment, it is thought that the Government will not be in much danger of defeat.

When the Government were placed in a minority of eight votes on the amendment to delete the proposals for a central levy several Liberals admitted that they had voted for the amendment knowing that the defeat of the Government on such an issue would not involve serious consequences. Now, however, the position is entirely different, and these Liberals are reluctant to give the Government an opportunity of throwing on the Liberal Party the responsibility for the withdrawal of the Bill. They fear also that such a withdrawal might jeopardize the prospects of a 7½-hour day in the coal industry. How far Mr. Lloyd George will favour this attitude is at present problematical, but there is no doubt that an attempt will be made to preserve some outward semblance of Liberal unity.

The action to be taken on Report and third reading has yet to be decided, and it is probable that this will be discussed at the party meeting next Tuesday. There is a growing feeling that it might be wise for the Liberals, on third reading, to abstain in a body. Those who do not invariably follow the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George take the view that Mr. Graham has gone a long way to meet the Liberal objections put forward on second reading, especially as he has met with the disapproval of some Labour back bench members in so doing.

MINISTERIAL DIFFERENCES

There have been many rumours lately of differences in the Government, and of the probability of at least one resignation. While the submission of the Lansbury-Johnston-Mosley memorandum on unemployment indicated that Mr. Thomas's attitude has been disappointing to the left wing of his party, there is little likelihood of an open breach until the memorandum has been more fully considered by the Cabinet. Unemployment will once more be raised at the Labour Party meeting next Wednesday, and Mr. Thomas will be able to deal with any schemes that may be put forward as a result of the last party meeting. It was stated yesterday that Labour malcontents would probably hold their hand until after the introduction of the Budget next month.

MINERS' WORKING HOURS

POSSIBILITY OF AGREED AMENDMENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The possibility of an agreed amendment to the Coal Mines Bill to make permissive a spread-over of the working hours within a fortnightly period, in substitution for a rigid 7½-hour day, is greater than it appeared to be when the proposal was debated in the House of Commons.

It was announced in *The Times* yesterday that the executive committee of the Miners' Federation is prepared to enter into discussions on the matter with the Mining Association with the object of reaching agreement, but the Federation would require definite assurances on certain points. The Government's attitude is non-committal. Mr. Graham is no doubt persuaded of the economic advantages of the spread-over system, but he would not vary the proposals of the Bill without the acquiescence of the miners' leaders. Who, for this purpose, are the miners' leaders? The final appeal may be to the leaders of the Miners' Federation and not to the miners' members in the House of Commons. If an arrangement is made it will almost certainly be by way of an understanding, or agreement, between the Miners' Federation and the Mining Association. Such an understanding, when communicated to the Government, would provide an opportunity, which there is reason to believe the Government would welcome, to amend the Bill.

If negotiations are opened the Miners' Federation will ask for an assurance, as near to a guarantee as possible, that wage rates shall be maintained notwithstanding the change of hours. The miners' leaders recognize that an absolute guarantee may be impossible. They would want, also, a safeguard of the wages of the day men. Moreover, the Miners' Federation would contend strongly for something less than a 90-hour fortnight, and would probably suggest 86 hours.

But at present there are no negotiations. The Miners' Federation and the Mining Association have not been brought together. Perhaps Mr. Graham himself will take the initiative.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

James Booth and Company (1915).
Excess Insurance Company.
F. W. Hampshire and Company.
Lamport and Holt.
McCrae and Drew.
Taylor, Walker and Company.

U.S. AND JAPAN

UNDERSTANDING ON NAVAL RATIOS

FRANCO-ITALIAN DIFFICULTY

It is understood that the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time past between representatives of the American and Japanese delegations to the Naval Conference have resulted in an understanding satisfactory to both sides, the terms of which have been communicated to Washington and Tokyo.

There is reason to believe that under this arrangement the tonnage of the Japanese Navy in vessels carrying 8in. guns would be limited to 108,400, as against 180,000 for the United States, but that a notably larger relative strength would be accorded to Japan in destroyers and submarines. The American strength in 8in. cruisers—namely, 18 of 10,000 tons each—is accordingly to be that provided in the Anglo-American understanding reached by the Prime Minister and Mr. Stimson, whereby Great Britain is allotted 15 ships of this type, while Japan would possess in 1936 four of 10,000 tons each of the Adachi class, four of 7,100 tons each of the Furutaka class, and four of 10,000 tons each—not yet completed—of the Myoko class. As against this, it is understood that Japanese strength in destroyer and submarine classes would be between 75 and 80 per cent. of that required by the United States.

A successful issue of these negotiations had been expected for several days past by the delegations concerned, but a week may elapse before a reply is received on the subject from Tokyo. It will be remembered that the original suggestion of Japan was that she should build to a strength, in all auxiliary craft, substantially seven-tenths of that to be maintained by the United States and Great Britain. The American-Japanese negotiations, however, have not been circumscribed by any formal insistence upon an arbitrary ratio, and the result is described as a friendly adjustment to which the assent of the Governments concerned may be expected with reasonable confidence.

M. Tardieu is expected to reach London this evening and Mr. MacDonald has invited him and M. Briand to luncheon at Chequers to-morrow. During recent discussions M. Briand has suggested that he has no power to make any change in French policy and that a decision on such matters must await M. Tardieu's return. There is little doubt, however, that the informal conversations of the past few days have been very useful. When the British Prime Minister, in his capacity as chairman of the Conference rather than as a British delegate, had his long conversations with M. Briand and Signor Grandi on Thursday the principal object was to discover whether there was any possible middle course between the refusal of France to reduce her tonnage figures in the absence of a Mediterranean treaty and the refusal of Italy to produce any concrete figures of her tonnage requirements beyond the general declaration of her desire for parity with the strongest European Continental Power.

BUILDING PROGRAMMES

M. Loudon, the Chairman of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations, has arrived in London. The purpose of his visit is primarily of a personal nature, but he yesterday saw M. Colban, who is here as representative of the League of Nations, and it is supposed that advantage will be taken of his presence to settle the date of the next meeting of the Preparatory Commission, which will probably be held in the course of the month of June. Furthermore, it is probable that a great deal of the work that has been done here will not be put into the form of an agreement, but will be handed over to the Commission to help on its work in Geneva. It seems likely that during this week-end efforts will be concentrated less on achieving a large-scale Five-Power Agreement than on determining programmes for the next five years. This thoroughly practical idea is understood to commend itself to the British, American, and Japanese Delegations, and also to M. Briand, but not as yet to Signor Grandi. It is assumed that Italy will not be called upon to abandon her theoretical right to parity with France; but she is being invited to agree as to the number of ships which the two principal Mediterranean Powers may build before the next Naval Conference meets.

Mr. MacDonald was not engaged in any conversations yesterday, but Mr. Henderson received Signor Grandi at the Foreign Office in the morning. In the afternoon M. Briand and Signor Grandi were in conference, and at the close of the meeting M. Briand remarked to the assembled French journalists that "consideration of the political aspect of the Conference was not at an end." This afternoon the British Prime Minister is to attend the Rugby football match between England and Scotland at Twickenham.

Another technical sub-committee of the Conference has been set up. Its special task will be to consider what changes may be required in the rules laid down by the Washington Treaty for the scrapping of vessels when the process of scrapping has to be applied to categories not covered by that treaty. It will be necessary to decide, for instance, how much machinery may be retained in a vessel which is to be converted into a stationary training ship. The sub-committee held its first meeting yesterday afternoon.

In a letter addressed to Mr. MacDonald and the other heads of the delegations to the Conference, the Women's International League state that it is convinced that the Government could rely upon the support of the country in taking a bold step in the direction indicated by Mr. MacDonald at the opening of the Conference, when he declared that the whole world begged the statesmen at the Conference to lift the programme out of the narrow scrutiny of the technical experts and to put it on the broader field of the creative statesmen.

THE CALCUTTA CUP MATCH

A record crowd is expected to watch the 52nd match between England and Scotland, which will be played on the Rugby Union Ground at Twickenham this afternoon. The kick-off will be at 3 o'clock.

It was announced last evening that J. G. Askew, the English full-back, could not play owing to an injured leg and that J. C. Hubbard, of the Harlequins, would take his place. The vacant place in the English pack will be filled by P. W. P. Brook, who, like Hubbard, will be playing in his first international match. It also was stated last night that I. S. Smith, the famous Scottish wing three-quarter, was unlikely to play owing to an injury.

A review of the prospects of the two teams will be found on page 6.

CHINA'S TARIFFS

THE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN

EASIER RELATIONS ESTABLISHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 14

The tariff agreement between China and Japan and the accompanying protocols which were initialed on Wednesday are understood to cover the following points:—

Japan recognizes China's tariff independence; China undertakes to abolish likin and other irregular internal taxation; China accords Japan the most-favoured-nation treatment and by a reciprocal arrangement Japan will reduce the duties on certain Chinese imports while China undertakes not to increase the present duties on certain categories of Japanese cotton goods for stated periods, none of which exceeds three years.

Countries whose treaties include the most-favoured-nation clause, therefore, will be entitled to participate in the benefits arising out of the last-named arrangement, which, however, applies only to goods in which China and Japan are especially interested but which are of less or of no concern to other countries.

The agreements are interesting as being the first negotiated by China involving the principle of tariff reciprocity, but are mainly noteworthy as signalizing the establishment of easier relations between the two countries and as leading towards the settlement of outstanding issues.

YEN AND NANKING

SUBSIDIZED GENERALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 14

The situation in North China remains obscure, for, although Yen Hsi-shan has declared his intention to go abroad, his resignation has not yet been accepted and his forces are still occupying the principal points in Chihli and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway down to Tsangchow (70 miles south of Tientsin). Meanwhile the troops of Shih Yu-san and Han Fu-chu are moving northward by the Peking-Hankow Railway, and detachments have crossed the Honan border into Chihli. These generals have been heavily subsidized by Nanking and presumably are advancing north in order to overawe Yen Hsi-shan.

Shih Yu-san still retains the eight new locomotives belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which the Government had ordered him to return. Han Fu-chu is the chairman of the Honan Provincial Government, but he has asked the Government to appoint a deputy while he is leading his army into Chihli.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

MR. E. H. TINDAL ATKINSON APPOINTED

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. E. H. Tindal Atkinson, C.B.E., to be Director of Public Prosecutions in place of Sir Archibald Bodkin, K.C.B., who is retiring from that office on pension. Mr. Tindal Atkinson will take up his duties on Monday, March 17.

Sir Archibald Bodkin, who was appointed Director of Public Prosecutions in 1920, was born in 1862. He was called to the Bar in 1885 by the Inner Temple, of which he was made a Bencher in 1915. He soon acquired an extensive practice in the criminal Courts of the Metropolis and on the South-eastern Circuit. In 1892 he was appointed Junior Treasury Counsel at the Central Criminal Court and Senior Counsel in 1908. He was knighted in 1917.

Mr. Edward Hale Tindal Atkinson, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Archibald Bodkin, was born in 1878. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1902, he was made a Bencher in June, 1929. A member of the South-eastern Circuit and the Herts and Essex Sessions, he has enjoyed a large criminal practice. He was a member of the Air Section of the British Delegation to the Peace Conference in 1919, and in the same year he was appointed British Secretary to the International Air Commission at Paris. For some years he has been a referee under the National Health Insurance Act for the Ministry of Health, and chairman of Inquiry Committees for the Ministry under that Act. In June, 1929, he was appointed the first Recorder of Southend, which office now becomes vacant.

SHIPPING RATES AGAIN LOWER

A further fall of 3.12 per cent. on the month is recorded in the freight index number of the Chamber of Shipping for February, and of 32.92 per cent. on the corresponding number for February of last year. The present figure is the lowest recorded since the Chamber began to prepare the statements 10 years ago. On the basis of 100 as the average index number for 1913, the figure for February is only 80.98, while working costs, according to the report of the Chamber of Shipping issued last month, remain at 70 per cent. above the pre-War standard.

The significance of the present low rates of freights is emphasized by the consideration that in the spring the volume of employment and the rates of freight usually reach high points. Comment on the figures is made in our City Notes.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL

The special committee of the City Corporation yesterday met the City of London Schools Committee in conference with reference to the removal of Merchant Taylors' School, and the position of the City of London Schools. After discussion, it was resolved to adjourn the matter with a view to the City of London Schools Committee reporting to the Common Council and taking instructions.

THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning Lord Balfour was issued yesterday:—"Lord Balfour's condition is not quite so satisfactory to-day." Last night his condition was stated to be unchanged.

Lady Townshend was stated yesterday to be a little better.

There was reported to be no change in the condition of Lord Wittenham last night.

REFUND TO EX-SERGEANT GODDARD

In a written reply to Mr. Day, who asked the amount of money finally handed by him to ex-Sergeant Goddard, the Home Secretary states:—Out of the sum of £12,471 10s. of which the police took possession the sum of £8,471 10s. has already been paid to Goddard's solicitors in accordance with the judgment of the Court, but the final settlement must be deferred till the taxation of costs is completed.

COLD WEEK-END

FALLS OF SNOW PROBABLE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The British Isles remained yesterday under the influence of a complex system of depressions that cover most of Europe. Very cold northerly winds continued to stream southwards from Eastern Greenland and maintained wintry weather except along the south coast of England, where south-westerly winds and prolonged sunshine raised the temperatire above 50deg. locally. At Weymouth 53deg. was reached, whereas 40deg. was not attained over the greater part of Scotland and Northern England.

There were further falls of sleet and snow in the North and from Wales across Central England to the East Coast; farther South rain in many places, in amounts varying from a trace to nearly half an inch; most of this fell in the night or early morning, fair weather predominating during the day, with a high average of sunshine over the Eastern half of England.

The official forecasts suggest that local falls of snow may be expected during the week-end, even in the South, and that unsettled wintry weather will probably persist over the whole country for several days.

AID TO SUGAR GROWERS

A CONDITIONAL OFFER

It was announced by the Colonial Office last night that the British Government is prepared in certain circumstances to give financial aid to sugar growers in the West Indies and British Guiana and in Mauritius. A scheme is suggested to the Governors of the Colonies concerned for the granting of advances so that those willing to cultivate sugar shall have the means to do so.

If the scheme suggested be adopted the Government is prepared to provide half of any loss that may be incurred under it, provided that the total liability of the Government, in respect of the West Indies and British Guiana, does not exceed £150,000, and for Mauritius £100,000.

The following is the text of the Colonial Office announcement:—

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and Windward Islands:—

His Majesty's Government understand that there may be difficulties in obtaining advances for the cultivation of the next crop of sugar, and in order that those who are willing to cultivate sugar shall not be prevented from doing so by inability to obtain an advance for purposes of cultivation of the coming crop, his Majesty's Government are prepared to assist Colonial Governments to give financial assistance in connexion with crop advances within the limits indicated below.

His Majesty's Government suggest that the Colonial Government should guarantee the bank or other approved lender in respect of one-half of the losses of capital and interest on crop advances not recovered within 12 months from the end of the crop season, provided that the liability of the Government in any one case shall not exceed 15 per cent. of the total advance made in that case. The advances must be made a first charge on the cane and/or sugar produced and any further legislation necessary for the purpose must be introduced, and should provide for an obligation to cultivate after receipt of the money.

If the Colonial Government will make these arrangements his Majesty's Government will be prepared to ask Parliament in due course to provide half of any loss that may be incurred by the Colony under the guarantee, the other half falling on Colonial funds, provided that the total losses to which his Majesty's Government will contribute half shall not exceed—

Barbados, £60,000;
British Guiana, £100,000;
Jamaica, £40,000;
Trinidad, £60,000;
Leewards, £20,000 for Antigua and £15,000 for St. Kitts;
Windwards, £5,000.

A telegram has also been sent to the Governor of Mauritius repeating the text of the foregoing telegram to Governors of West Indian sugar-producing Colonies and continuing as follows:—

Maximum amounts of losses to which his Majesty's Government will contribute half have been fixed for each Colony, totalling £300,000 for West Indies. His Majesty's Government are prepared to make similar offer to Mauritius maximum loss which they will share being limited to £200,000, which bears similar relation to the production of Mauritius as £300,000 does to the production of the West Indies. Offer in case of Mauritius is subject to such modifications as may be necessary to meet local conditions and as soon as you have been able to consult those concerned I shall be glad to have your views as to how the scheme could be adapted for Mauritius.

THE DIRECTORSHIPS OF LORD KYLSANT

FUTURE OF THE COMPANIES

Replying to a shareholder at the meeting yesterday of Lamport and Holt, Limited, on the subject of his directorships, Lord Kylsant, the chairman, said that the number might look a lot, but, in fact, it was a few. He was a director of a railway company, a bank, and an investment company. The others were shipping companies. He looked on these as one, and he hoped, if he was blessed with health for a few more years, they might see them as one, and "it would be a shipping company of which the people of Great Britain would not be ashamed."

The speech of the chairman is fully reported in our City columns.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

Owing to the great expansion of its work during the past 10 years, the British Red Cross Society is moving its headquarters next Monday from 19, Berkeley-street, where it has been since 1920, to larger premises, at 14, Grosvenor-crescent. Its new headquarters contain a large ball-room, which will be available for meetings and conferences. In it will be held the Empire Red Cross Conference, which will take place in May.

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON

Sir Charles Fergusson, who has recently retired as Governor-General of New Zealand, and Lady Alice Fergusson are expected to arrive at Waterloo Station this morning at 11 o'clock. The Rangitiki, in which they made the journey from New Zealand, arrived at Southampton last night. The High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford will be present at the station to meet them.

Lord and Lady Craigavon will reach London by the same train.

NEW LORD IN WAITING

The King has appointed Alexander Edward, Earl of Dunmore, V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O., to be a Lord in Waiting to his Majesty. This appointment will be of a non-political character during the present Administration and will date from April 1, 1930.

THE NEW PLANET

RESULT OF 25 YEARS' SEARCH

A MATHEMATICAL PREDICTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 14

The discovery of a new planet beyond Neptune was the result of 25 years' systematic search by the staff of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, which began when Dr. Percival Lowell, the founder of the Observatory, calculated that irregularities in the movements of Neptune indicated the presence of a body beyond that planet. A search of the skies by photograph was started then in accordance with Dr. Lowell's calculations, and has continued to this day.

Early last year, according to the announcement made by the Observatory yesterday, the Lawrence Lowell telescope, a highly efficient special instrument for the search, was put in operation. Some weeks ago (January 21) an object was detected by telescopic photography on a plate which has since been carefully followed. It has been observed photographically with the large Lowell reflector by Mr. C. O. Lampland, and it has been observed visually with the large refractor by various members of the staff. All the observations indicate that the object is the one which Dr. Lowell saw mathematically. Two years before his death Dr. Lowell published his "Memoir on a Trans-Neptunian Planet," in which he called the body yet to be discovered "planet X." Referring to one of his mathematical calculations, he wrote, "It indicates the existence of an unknown body with a mass between those of Neptune and of the Earth, with a visibility of 12-13 magnitude, according to the albedo, and a disk of more than one second in diameter."

The Harvard astronomers give the position of the new planet as "close to delta Geminorum, within 7 minutes time from Geminorum," or technically, as Right Ascension 7 hours 15 minutes, and Declination North 22.5deg. They believe that because of its tremendous distance from the sun it receives the light of sun with a brilliancy at most hardly exceeding that of moonlight, and they put the time it takes to go round the sun at not less than 330 years.

The distance of "planet X" from the sun has been estimated at Flagstaff as 45 times the distance of the earth from the sun, or 4,185,000,000 miles. It will be at least a month before the actual size and mass of the planet can be roughly determined, and probably several months before an accurate measurement of its dimensions may be had.

Yesterday—when the announcement was made of the discovery of the planet which Dr. Lowell had predicted would be found—was the birthday of the late astronomer.

The implications of the new discovery were discussed at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society last night. A report of the meeting appears on page 14.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

MEDALS AND AWARDS FOR 1930

The King has approved the award of the Royal Medals of the Royal Geographical Society as follows:—

FOUNDER'S MEDAL to Mr. F. Kingdon Ward, for his geographical explorations and work on botanical distribution in South-West China and South-East Tibet.

PATRON'S MEDAL to Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, for his pioneer Antarctic Expedition of 1898 to 1900, which was the first to winter in the Antarctic, to travel on the Ross Barrier, and to obtain proof of its recession.

The Council have made the following awards:—

VICTORIA MEDAL to M. Emmanuel de Margerie, for his distinguished contributions to the science of land forms.

MURCHISON GRANT to Colonel H. Wood, R.E., for his surveys with the Tibet Mission and the De Filippi Expedition to Central Asia.

BACK GRANT to Mrs. Gordon-Gallien, for her expedition to the Kalambo Falls.

CUTHBERT PEEK GRANT to Mr. Owen Lattimore, for his travels in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan.

GILL MEMORIAL to Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Schomberg, D.S.O., for his explorations in the Tarim Basin and the Tien Shan.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MAN AND SUPERMAN	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	I PRONOUNCE THEM	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE ARTIST AND THE SHADOW	8
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	LOHENGRIN	2.30
	CARMEN	7.45
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. THOMAS MARSHALL	3.15
Grotrian Hall	MISS BETTY BOLTON	3.15
Queen's Hall	MR. BACKHAUS	3
Wigmore Hall	MR. SOLOMON	3

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO NO NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	THE SKY HAWK	12.45 to 11
Avenue	AN ITALIAN STRAW HAT	1.30 to 12
Capitol	LONE STAR RANGER	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	THE KISS	12 to 12
Kensington	LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Palace	HUNTING TIGERS IN INDIA	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	THE LAUGHING LADY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SALLY	12 to 11
Rialto	HER PRIVATE AFFAIR	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE TRESPASSER	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE LOST ZEPPELIN	12 to 11

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1930

Special Articles: PAGE

Ancient St. Albans. By Mortimer Wheeler .. .. 13 & 14
Simone Boccanegra 10
Persecution 15
Hardy Plants 15

Illustrations:

Grafton Hunt Point-to-Point; Site of Ancient Verulam 16

Correspondence:

Too Much Gandhi (Sir Francis Younghusband) 13
House of Lords Panels (Mr. Richard Sickert) 13
Blended Tea (Mr. J. E. Woolacott) .. 13
A Legal Riddle Solved (Mr. F. Tilden) .. 13
First Aid on the Road (Major H. H. Gamble) 13
"Only a Taxpayer" (Mr. H. Hoare) .. 8
Disraeli and the Suez Canal (Mr. E. L. Woodward) 8
Origins of the War (Herr G. Kilpper and Herr Hermann Lutz) 8
Early Turkish Art (Mr. E. H. Barger) .. 8
Trade in the Empire (Mr. A. Hacking) .. 8
"News" on the Screen (Mr. J. E. Pedder and Mr. G. F. Sanger) 8
Cannock Chase (Rev. E. A. Elliot) .. 8
Bullfinches and Fruitbuds (Mr. L. H. West) 8
Points from Letters:—The Age for Motor-Cyclists; Subsidized Foreign Grain; League of Nations Union; Bonds Between Universities; the Piano's Secret; Removal of Old Houses; Pact and Covenant; Fishing in the Serpentine; Food Taxes; "Conservative" or "Unionist"; Thorn Trees in Hedges; Labour for Farming 8

Arrangements ..	15	"London Gazette"	22
Art Exhibition ..	10	Mails & Shipping	22
Auction Summary	4	Music ..	10
Broadcasting ..	8	Naval, Military, and Air Force ..	22
Commercial Gazette	23	News in Brief ..	9
Court Circular ..	15	Obituary	17
Crossword Puzzle	5	Parliament ..	7
Ecclesiastical ..	17	Sale Room ..	17
Estate Market ..	4	Services	
Finance ..	18-22	To-morrow	4
Home News ..	9	Sporting ..	5 & 6
Imperial & Foreign	11	*The Times* of 1830	7
Law Notices ..	4	University ..	14
Law Report ..	4	Wills & Bequests	17

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind easterly, moderate or fresh; cloudy, some rain or sleet, probably snow in places; cold.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Cold and unsettled generally. Some rain, sleet, or snow in the South, and snow or sleet showers and bright intervals in the North. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

It is understood that the conversations between members of the American and Japanese delegations to the Naval Conference have resulted in an understanding. M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, is expected to arrive from Paris this evening and to-morrow he will have a conversation with Mr. MacDonald at Chequers. (p. 12)

The Report of the Committee on the Channel Tunnel project was published last evening. (pp. 7 & 12)

The Queen paid a visit to Somers Town yesterday and saw the changes which are being effected by the St. Pancras House Improvement Society. (p. 14)

Baddesley Clinton, one of the oldest moated houses in the Midlands; Summerfold, the Duke of Sutherland's Ewhurst house; and Stonecare, Otham, a house vested in the National Trust, are to be let. (p. 4)

At Christie's yesterday a Raeburn portrait of Major-General Charles Reynolds fetched the unexpected price of 3,650 guineas; and a little Rembrandt portrait 1,300 guineas. (p. 17)

Intercession for Christians in Russia will be made to-morrow in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, except those at which parade services are held and those of the Roman Catholic Church, which has decided to offer its intercessory prayers on Wednesday. (p. 14)

A recommendation that there should be an increase in the water charges was agreed to by the Metropolitan Water Board at its meeting yesterday. (p. 17)

Reductions in the pension rates of certain soldiers and of Queen's Army schoolmistresses, have been made by Royal Warrant. (p. 7)

Resolutions on matters arising out of the Education (School Attendance) Bill were passed yesterday by the Association of Education Committees. (p. 7)

POLITICS

In the course of a short sitting of the House of Commons yesterday the Protection of Animals Bill was read a second time without division. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi's march is continuing without outstanding incident. Efforts are being made to organize a general strike of village officials. (p. 12)

Our Shanghai Correspondent says the Chinese-Japanese Tariff Agreement is understood to embody the recognition by Japan of China's tariff independence, and the granting of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Japan by China. (p. 12)

The Government has made a conditional offer to give financial aid (to the extent of £250,000) to sugar growers in the West Indies, British Guiana, and Mauritius. (p. 12)

A motion of no confidence in the Minister of Labour was accepted yesterday by the Polish Seym after the Prime Minister had declared his intention of standing or falling by the result of the vote. (p. 11)

It is announced that the British Legation in Santiago and the Chilean Legation in London are to be raised to Embassies. (p. 12)

The transfer of the office of the High Commissioner for India from Grosvenor-gardens to India House, Aldwych, was completed yesterday. (p. 9)

The discovery of a planet beyond Neptune is the reward of 25 years' search and a verification of the prediction based on mathematical calculation by the late Dr. Percival Lowell that such a body would be found there. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

Mr. E. H. Tindal Atkinson has been appointed by the Home Secretary to be Director of Public Prosecutions in place of Sir Archibald Bodkin, who is retiring on pension. (p. 12)

SPORT

The Hurst Park March Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 5)

In the final of the Ladies' London Foursomes at Beaconsfield yesterday North Hants, the holders, beat the Lady Golfers' Club at the 22nd hole. (p. 6)

In his billiard match with W. Smith at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, yesterday W. Lindrum made a break of 1,650. (p. 6)

On the first day's play in the Lawn Tennis match between London and Paris in Paris yesterday London led by five matches to two. (p. 6)

Cambridge beat Oxford in the University Eton Fives contest at Queen's Club yesterday by two matches to none. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—A Low Treasury Bill Rate; the Monetary Outlook; Tate and Lyle Debenture Issue; Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Report; Sir William Plender's Views on Rationalization; Cable Makers' Results; Lower Freight Index Numbers; and Depreciation of Shipping Property. (p. 18)

Discount rates fell sharply in Lombard Street owing to the low rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted. Money was plentiful. The New York exchange moved against sterling, and the Swiss rate was also lower. Spanish currency appreciated. Canadian dollars were again in demand. The Argentine exchange declined further. Silver was 3-16d. lower at 19 1-16d. per oz. (p. 19)

Renewed strength in British Funds was the feature of the Stock Markets yesterday, and long-dated stocks experienced some sharp rises. The market continued to reflect the cheapness of money, and was stimulated by a very low rate for the weekly Treasury Bill issue. Brazilian bonds advanced. The tone in other markets was heavy. (p. 18)

A CHANNEL TUNNEL?

The project of a Channel Tunnel has been before the British Islanders for a good many generations now, but it has never yet succeeded in becoming a popular enthusiasm. A strong instinct, which is certainly something more powerful and more rational than a prejudice, has always kept them reluctant to abandon their traditional insularity. Based in the past on a vague fear that a tunnel would make invasion simpler, it has not been diminished to any serious extent by the close friendship which has grown in recent years with our nearest Continental neighbours or by the comfortable conviction that war in Western Europe can henceforth be ruled out of our calculations. On the contrary, the general dislike of the project seems only to have increased with the years, and the grounds for it are becoming more clearly defined. If war has become an anachronism, so, it is felt, has the tunnel, and to a far more demonstrable degree. The passage to the Continent for men and for merchandise is incomparably simpler and swifter in these days than it was when first the scheme took shape. New methods of transit are being developed every year. The air may not yet have superseded the sea, but it is rapidly becoming an effective rival, and its possibilities are almost incalculable. To most of us—leaving every other consideration out of account—it has come to seem incredible that at this time of day we should fall back upon the primitive expedient of digging expensive holes in the ground. At any rate nothing could justify it but unmistakable proof that a tunnel would add to our comfort and prosperity, promote our foreign trade, and relieve our burden of unemployment.

Whatever else may be quarried from the Report of the Channel Tunnel Committee, now published and fully summarized in our columns to-day, its evidence and its findings will be found to yield neither unmistakable proof nor unmistakable conviction that the tunnel will bring these boons. Until something far weightier than a document riddled with doubts and bulky with speculation has been thrown into the scale, the beam will not move against the instinct. On the other hand every preconception against a tunnel is now fortified by an unexpectedly large accretion of positive fact and argument. It is true that four out of the five inquirers arrive by hesitant steps at a somewhat unemphatic conclusion that the tunnel "would be of economic advantage." But a study of the evidence material to their opinion, and of the very damaging minute of dissent put in by LORD EBBISHAM, leaves no doubt that their Report has in effect buried the scheme—even though in their closing paragraph they come to praise it. The Committee was, of course, confined by its terms of reference to the "economic aspects" of the proposals which it was appointed by MR. BALDWIN'S Government to examine. If the Channel Tunnel fails as an economic undertaking, then there are no other grounds on which it will succeed. The recommendations are accordingly directed to answer the questions whether a tunnel driven below the "twenty-two miles of unpleasant sea" is practicable and whether it will pay. Upon some preliminary considerations the Committee are at one. They agree that among possible new forms of cross-Channel communication there is no alternative to a tunnel. Further, "on the available evidence it appears "probable" that geological and engineering difficulties can be overcome; but an "element of "doubt" remains and practicability cannot be taken as proved until a pilot tunnel costing £5,600,000 has been successfully driven from shore to shore. The cost of the larger tunnels, if and when warranted by the success of the pilot tunnel, is put at about £25,000,000. The Committee are in agreement, next, that the work must be committed to private enterprise without financial assistance from the Government. This recommendation speaks for itself. If the project is financially sound, State assistance is unneeded; if unsound, it must be refused. The Committee also believe—though with LORD EBBISHAM it seems to be a doubtful hypothesis rather than a belief—that the tunnel could carry traffic at competitive rates.

It is over the last critical conclusion that LORD EBBISHAM parts company with MR. PEACOCK and his colleagues, and, if it may be said without disrespect, that the majority of the Committee part company with the evidence. They decide that, "although some interests would pro-"bably be adversely affected," the tunnel would create new traffic, increase trade, and thus be of economic advantage to the country. At this point LORD EBBISHAM decides that the advantages are uncertain, and at best slight, while the detriment to such industries as shipping and agriculture is serious and certain, and declares his opposition to the scheme "on "economic grounds." This conflict of judgment discloses the true issue determining the fate of the tunnel. Any inclination to think hungrily of £30,000,000 in terms of immediate employment must, of course, be banned. When the tunnel itself is proved a paying concern, the interest of the whole community has still to be proved. If the community as a whole is to suffer, the same sum spent on the terrestrial foundations of a bridge to the moon would create as much employment, or more, with less injury to the common interest. What is the common interest? The evidence given before the Committee has shown. Agriculture fears, with reason, intensified competition, while shipping, necessarily and admittedly, has to count upon displacement and unemployment. Nowhere is there any commercial or industrial enthusiasm for the scheme. In the body of their Report the Committee themselves describe the results of "this part of our inquiry" as "indecisive." Yet indecision on such a matter is practically as good as hostility. As LORD EBBISHAM says, with one exception no Chamber of Commerce supported the plan except on "quite general "grounds"; no specific benefit was claimed; some Chambers were definitely hostile; and "no trade has expressed any active desire for "it." No one is prepared to prophesy in what ways our export trade will benefit. The lack of specific commendation, coupled with the strength of positive hostility, seems to be inadequately interpreted in the Committee's benediction, mild as it is, of the project.

It is impossible to feel that the members of the Committee, eminent and experienced in finance, would go further and say that a case had been established for an early and confident appeal to the investor, though they are unquestionably right in holding that if the tunnel cannot attract the investor on its merits it has no attraction at all. A prospectus based upon this Report would hardly flood the issuing house with eager subscriptions. The return upon the capital invested must, as the Report confesses, be meagre in the early years, and the expectation that cross-Channel traffic will continue to expand at not less than the present rate is balanced with the risk, "emphasized" by the Committee, that the very costly preliminaries of construction might be rendered wholly abortive by the failure of the pilot tunnel. In short, the offer to the public would be highly speculative. That would not of itself be a deterrent; constructive ventures are the duty and function of private enterprise. A genuine innovation in transport, certain, if it succeeded, to make a permanent addition to the wealth of the country, might outface every initial risk and even the direct antagonism of competing interests. But the Channel Tunnel is not to be compared with the Suez Canal, or with the Panama Canal, or even with such a venture as the first London tube. For all these undertakings private enterprise was rightly prepared to venture, and if it had losses to suffer there was, as events have proved, a genuine economic gain in view in which the public interest has shared. The Channel Tunnel presents no such certainty of ultimate economic gain and of private and public enrichment. It displays a contingent hope of profit to the undertaker, and a slender prospect of increase in a small section of the nation's trade, together with all the costs of disturbance to a flexible system of traffic already in operation and the risks of canalizing trade that may now flow freely between a number of points. The scheme will now presumably be submitted, if it should be thought necessary, to examination from other points of view, such as that of the Committee of Imperial Defence, which has never favoured it in the past. But it seems more than likely that the last word about the tunnel has been said by a Committee which will be recorded as having reported in its favour.

Verulamium

While some enthusiasts are proposing to spend millions of money on making tunnels under the sea, others are encouraging the spending of a more modest sum on digging to good purpose underground. The Corporation of St. Albans has bought nearly half the site of the ancient Roman city of Verulamium, and before laying it down as a public park (which will protect it from being built over) intends to have the Roman remains beneath it excavated and examined. One more, therefore, will be added to an already fairly long list of civic enterprises in archæology. The Corporation of Rotherham, for instance, explored the site of the Roman fort of Templeborough. York has contributed much to the study of the Roman military capital of Britain. Newcastle and Wallsend have saved from extinction invaluable knowledge about the Roman Wall. The borough of Colchester has from time to time borne some of the cost of exploring the remains under its control, which are nothing less important than those of the Roman capital of Southern Britain. Yeovil has largely paid for the work upon the Roman town or village discovered not long ago within its borders; and Exeter, which (like Norwich) had already taken care of medieval remains, is ensuring that any rebuilding which may be necessary shall not destroy antiquities before they have been examined and recorded. And now St. Albans is to undertake the examination and recording of a portion of a city which DR. MORTIMER WHEELER shows in his article to-day to have a historical dignity unequalled in this island.

This civic interest in archæology is part of a public interest which has grown rapidly of recent years. It may well be that the War had the effect of increasing the value which men put upon the past, as well as the present and future, of a land which they had learned anew to love; and it is obvious that modern transport makes visiting ancient monuments much easier than it used to be. But it is not only the motor-car which has made antiquities accessible, nor only since the War that the public has begun to take an interest in them. For a good many years now the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Office of Works has been preserving ancient buildings from decay and neglect and giving the public access to them, so that abbeys, castles, and other monuments of the past, neatly laid out and labelled, may be seen by any holiday-maker. The three historical monuments commissions, one for each division of the United Kingdom, have also done much to arouse intelligent interest in the relics of bygone ages; and the private benefactions which enable the National Trust and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings to carry on their protective work show that that interest is on the whole neither small nor faint. And an increasing sense, in public schools and universities, of the educational value of archæology has led in the last decade to a very marked increase in field work. This means not only that up and down the country every summer bands of students and voluntary workers are conducting excavations (and evidence of the good work done by such bands was plentiful in the exhibition of British Archæology held at University College about a year ago), but also that the public has the chance of getting into touch with the very processes of discovery and of seeing the investigators at work. And, when municipal bodies lend their initiative and their support to such works of study and preservation, it seems as if after all there was no need yet to despair of protecting England. Every fresh instance of such civic action is a little victory gained—not so much because it shows a regard for knowledge, or beauty, or any of the things of the mind, as because it shows a practical recognition that in the long run such things have a sound economic basis. Not every town can hope to be so lucky as one which recently saved its municipal omnibus service through the coppers of the visitors that flocked to see its excavations. But municipal archæology is a sound investment; and no town can afford, in pounds, shillings, and pence, to neglect such advantages as its antiquities offer it.

The Day of Prayer for Russia

To-morrow prayers will be offered throughout this country for the Church and people of Russia, and the recent speech delivered in the House of Lords by the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY should have removed the last trace of political controversy from a solemn national occasion. Remonstrances with the Soviet over the policy of "anti-religious pressure," as MR. HENDERSON diplomatically terms it, may be amply justified, yet of very doubtful utility. But the motive bringing together to-morrow's congregations will be widely different from that of applauding denunciatory speeches and of passing strong if rather useless resolutions. People will meet to address prayers to Almighty GOD, not protests to the Government of Russia. Indeed their most earnest prayers may well be for that Government itself, because in the deepest sense the plight of the persecutors is more lamentable than that of the persecuted. Those who hope to extirpate religion have set themselves to an enterprise of which the futility is attested by page after page of the world's history. From its early days methods of "anti-"religious pressure" were employed against the Christian Church, sometimes with apparent success, yet always with ultimate failure. Similar efforts will be as vain now as they were under NERO or DOMITIAN. When the Roman Empire fell the Church survived, and it cannot be doubted that religion in Russia, ingrained as it is by centuries of usage and tradition, will be vital enough to outlast not merely the hatred of its present enemies, but the whole system of misgovernment for which they stand.

Meanwhile confidence about the future—perhaps, unhappily, a distant future—does not lessen the immediate sufferings of the persecuted. It may be that some reports reaching Western Europe are exaggerated. It may be that some Russian ecclesiastics have meddled rashly with politics, though that danger cannot easily be avoided in a land where to worship GOD is to defy the State. Yet, when every deduction has been made, there remains more than enough of indubitable evidence to prove the insensate cruelty with which the clergy and their adherents have been attacked, the wrongs inflicted on children, the desecration of sacred places. We can scarcely hear of such things without chafing at our seeming impotence to end them, though the most obvious forms of intervention are precisely those most likely to make matters worse instead of better. To-morrow's services will remind us that prayer, of all forms of help the most potent, is also that which can be used with most certainty of its unmixed good. It transcends all other means of showing our sympathy, while it makes operative a factor the power of which no human knowledge can estimate. And, when English Christendom strengthens the persecuted by its prayers, it will make but a small return for what Russian Christendom has given the Churches elsewhere by its deeds. To an age of half-beliefs and tepid enthusiasms it has shown that the Christian faith is still one for which men and women will give their lives, and that the race of martyrs is not extinct. With such thoughts in their minds, and on a plane far above that of political wrangling, English Christians can unite to-morrow in praying for the Russian Church and the Russian people.

Waterproof Paper

The Ordnance Survey has produced a map of the Middle Thames on a special kind of waterproof paper. From the notice of it which appears in another column, our readers will see at once that this is the map of their dreams. It will defy any sort of weather in which human hands can hold on to it. Torrents of rain may fall on it, and it will not cockle nor buckle nor peel off its foundation nor even become illegible. It may be immersed in the Middle Thames or in any other stream, and be no wetter for it than the back of a diving duck. To the walker or the bicyclist it will be of double service. He may find his way by it and then tuck it under his hat to protect the back of his neck. Should he happen to lose patience with it (though that, no doubt, is very unlikely with an Ordnance map), he need not fear to relieve his feelings by throwing it on the wet ground and stamping on it: he has but to pick it up again and wash off the mud with the dripping sleeve of his mackintosh. For picnics in the normal summer it will serve either as a table-cloth or (better still) as a seat. In motor accidents, whatever else may be crushed under the wheels of the victorious carbarian, the map will take no harm: a little water from the burst radiator is all the first aid it will require. And no longer on returning home will the traveller have to dispose as best he can of a demd moist unpleasant body, a sticky, soggy wad of wet paper. Let the thing be washed and ironed, and it is as good as new.

Clearly this is only the beginning. If the map had been either very shiny or very smelly, there might have been no more to say. But, since it is neither, the future of waterproof paper is almost unlimited. On small yachts and in caravans a selection of waterproof books would be handy; and to the modern bungalow, where there is even less protection from the elements, such a provision is nothing less than necessary. Tears, moreover, could so easily be wiped off the pages where the heroine is unhappy or the lovers are forced to part. Some newspapers, again (though not, perhaps, all), should be printed on waterproof paper. When it is raining hard, the best newsagents—even in cases where their remuneration has not been cut down—cannot help getting their goods a little wet. More serious still, coffee, marmalade, and other foodstuffs are all but fatal to newspapers as they are; and it would double the pleasure of doing the crossword puzzle if the stickier crumbs could be wiped away and leave no trace. Besides, one cannot have too many waterproof covers for keeping things in; and the favour which this journal enjoys as the best of all material for packing shooting boots would be even better earned if it were thoroughly waterproofed. But of many other uses to which this excellent substance might be put we will be content to mention only one. Most raincoats are very sober in hue. Now that men are not ashamed to wear very brilliant pyjamas, might they not be allowed to brighten the streets of London on dull, wet days? A good, stout garment of waterproof paper, with a bold design by one of the more daring of our poster artists, would look well in one of the dingy tunnels which the builders are giving us for streets.

TOO MUCH GANDHI

FOREIGN IGNORANCE OF INDIA

THE IMPORTANCE OF WORLD OPINION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When recently travelling in Canada and the United States I was impressed by the unusual interest taken in India. But, for Canadians and Americans, Gandhi was India. What Gandhi wanted India must want. And what Gandhi wanted must be good; for Gandhi was a saint. Gandhi wanted to sever the connexion of India with England—and wanted to sever it at once. Therefore, India wanted this and wanted it at once. That the great Ruling Princes of India, the Moslems of India, the Liberal leaders of India, the merchants of India, and probably the mass of the peasantry of India had no desire for immediate separation they were unaware. Nor were most aware of the steps we had already taken in the direction of our declared goal of responsible self-government for India. Few knew that large parts of the administration, like education and agriculture, have already been handed over to the Indians; that Indians sit on the Councils of the Governors of Provinces, of the Viceroy, and of the Secretary of State for India, and occupy the highest posts in the Judiciary; that India has fiscal autonomy, and can and does impose her own tariffs; and that she has a seat and vote in the League of Nations on an equality with France, Germany, or any other member.

Now, Sir, the affairs of India are not the affair of India alone, or of the British Empire alone, but of the whole world. If we let India lapse into the chaos in which we found it, or into such chaos as China showed on the downfall of the Manchu dynasty, not India only, or we only, but the whole world would suffer. On the other hand, if we refuse to be hustled by extremists into premature action but steadily pursue our declared policy of helping India to stand upon her own legs till she is able to take a place like Japan among the nations, then not India only but we and the whole world will benefit.

But for such a task we must have world opinion behind us. And we cannot have that if we allow Gandhi to occupy the whole picture. As a great patriot who has worked hard and long for the good of Indians he is entitled to world esteem. But when he incites Indians to violate the laws of India at the very moment when we are considering how to give Indians a still fuller share in making laws for themselves, he is—to say the least of it—unworthy of occupying the chief place in the picture. And a better informed world opinion would probably prefer to support those not less patriotic Indians who have been toiling for the welfare of India in the Legislative Assembly and Councils, and who are now prepared to work with the British Government in making the Government of India more and more Indian till Indians become as fully responsible for the destinies of India as Canadians are for Canada. And these are the Indians who now should be brought to the front while Gandhi's inaccuracies are given sharp correction. India *is* poor. But the world must not be led to believe that it has grown poorer under British rule—or that it will grow richer under Gandhi's.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.
Westerham, March 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS PANELS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should be grateful if you would allow me to draw the attention of the Lords to one aspect of the Brangwyn matter which seems to me worthy of consideration. I may perhaps mention that I have never set eyes on Mr. Brangwyn, though I have intermittently criticized his work in the exercise of my journalistic functions. Also, perhaps, that the fact of my loyalty to the Royal Academy may be taken as a guarantee that I hold no brief for my own society in Picadilly.

Mr. Brangwyn should, in bare justice, be allowed to finish, at his leisure, and be paid in full for the whole series that he has planned. That is an explicit commission in honour, and possibly in law. Vex not thou the poet's soul. Hurry no man's cattle. The whole series should be put up *in situ*, and left there for at least six months.

And when this is done let us remember that nothing worth having can be done to match work done a century, or even half a century, ago with other eyes and other hearts. The proper piety is to preserve what our fathers thought good, either as a précis of the mind of the day, or, alternatively, for admiration and affection; and to treat the contemporary artist as a potential classic. Mr. Brangwyn is considered the world over as one of the glories of British art. Our sporting spirit should see that he is not discredited, for discredit would accrue, while he is in the act of either proving or disproving his title. We owe it to the artist to lift at once from his shoulders the paralysing load of uncertainty. I am the more impelled to trouble their Lordships with this plea as I have been brought up to hold their Lordships' House in profound respect.

Obediently yours,
RICHARD SICKERT.

BLENDED TEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After reading your admirable leading article on "Blended Butter," a prominent Empire tea producer remarked to me, "Substitute 'tea' for 'butter' and the criticisms of *The Times* would appropriately apply to our case."

Empire tea producers feel they have a just grievance in that the consumer of tea is seldom able to ascertain the country of origin of the article he purchases, and, in many cases, the indications on the packet are absolutely misleading. Yet an application for a Marking Order for tea, made by the India and Ceylon Tea Associations, was rejected by the Board of Trade Committee owing to the opposition of blenders and of interests concerned in tea production in the Dutch East Indies. This is a matter to which the energies of the Empire Marketing Board might suitably be devoted.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. WOOLACOTT.
Welwyn Garden City, March 11.

A LEGAL RIDDLE SOLVED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those readers of *The Times* who, like myself, were interested in and amused by the legal riddle of Eudoxes and Harmonius, will perhaps like to know that a case almost identical in essence has recently been the subject of a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico. This was a suit for an unpaid balance upon oral contract for a grazing privilege for lambing purposes. In the words of the defendant, acquiesced in by the plaintiff, the agreement was as follows:—

"I will pay half the amount of $1,600 down, and the other half when I move my sheep to your lands." But it happened that there was sufficient rain, that year, on the lands of the defendant, and he found it unnecessary to bring his sheep down to the lands of plaintiff, and so refused to pay the second $800. Judgment was for the plaintiff in the lower Court, and the Supreme Court has affirmed that judgment, saying: "Having agreed to pay *when* he came with his sheep, defendant is bound by the contract, though he may have meant to say *if* he came."

My New Mexico correspondent writes to me: "Under the authority of this case I am sure Eudoxes would recover in his suit against Harmonius if he selected the venue of this State." Perhaps it would have been wise of Harmonius to say to Eudoxes: "*If* I come to the bar, &c."?

Yours, &c.,
FREEMAN TILDEN.
Ledgewood, Warner, New Hampshire.

FIRST AID ON THE ROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a matter of public interest it would be enlightening to know what proportion of motorists carry first-aid outfits on their cars. I am very pleased to say I was able to render immediate assistance to a severely injured motor-cyclist the other day on the Brighton road, thanks to my small first-aid outfit, which I have always carried on my car. In this instance, although a good number of cars pulled up, not one of them had any appliances for giving relief to the injured.

I am, &c.,
H. HOWARD GAMBLE, Major.
Coomrith, Purley, Surrey, March 13.

ANCIENT ST. ALBANS

A ROMAN METROPOLIS

THE NEW PLAN OF EXCAVATION

(By R. E. Mortimer Wheeler)

It is announced that nearly one-half of the site of ancient Verulam, which spreads along the valley of the Ver below St. Albans, has been acquired by the authorities of that city. The moment is propitious therefore for a brief survey of the history of this famous site, and for a glance at its future fate.

The earlier episodes in the story of Verulam are woven into the fabric of our national history. Every schoolboy knows how Julius Cæsar, in the year 54 B.C., after crossing the Thames at some spot the identity of which still exercises the ingenuity of the *savant*, pursued the British chieftain to his woodland lair. That chieftain was the famous Cassivellaunus, king of the Catuvellauni and overlord of South-Eastern Britain. The site of his stronghold is less certain; but the conventional identification of it with Verulam, as the chief town of his tribe, is probably correct. There is in any case no doubt as to the prime importance of Verulam at this time. Although later rivalled by Colchester, it was still perhaps the nearest approach to a metropolis in Southern Britain, and from its mint issued, in the first century B.C., the first inscribed coins known to have been struck in the island.

THE WARRIOR QUEEN

It is significant that these coins bore inscriptions in the Latin manner. For if Cæsar's invasion of the year 54 B.C. was a failure from a military standpoint it at least, as Tacitus expressed it, "showed" Britain to the Roman world. During the 97 years which elapsed between the departure of Cæsar and the arrival of the conquering legions of Claudius, elements of Roman civilization found their way increasingly into the native cities of Southern Britain. Amongst them, Verulam flourished so exceedingly that, within 10 or 15 years of the Roman invasion of 43 A.D., it received the highest civic status that Rome could bestow upon it. Before 61 A.D. it had become a *municipium*, or "municipality," and, so far as we know, remained the only city of that rank in Roman Britain.

The grant of municipal status to Verulam is in the highest degree significant. The rank carried with it the rights of Roman citizenship and was awarded only to those native cities

which had, of their own accord, achieved a degree of size, wealth, and civilization worthy of the Roman name. It is evident that the ancient capital of Cassivellaunus had maintained something of its civic prestige continuously into Roman times. While London, as it seems, was still an upstart trading town, Verulam had already been a metropolis and had achieved a rank to which Roman London seems never to have attained.

In the year 61 A.D. Verulam lay in ashes. Again we are dealing with the major history of Britain and need not linger over the historic details. It will suffice to recall how in that year the Roman army of conquest was busy in the difficult hill-countries of the north and north-west; and that, left largely to its own devices, the minor Roman officialdom of the south-east had begun to indulge in petty tyranny. Thus goaded, the native tribesmen of East Anglia under their Queen Boadicea, or Boudicca, rose in revolt. The new Roman colony at Colchester was put to flames and the sword. The Roman Governor, hurrying back from North Wales, found the unwalled cities of London and Verulam indefensible, and fell back upon the main body of his army, which was hastening towards him through the Midlands. Across London and Verulam swept the maddened tribesmen, slaying and burning as they went. But in the ashes of Verulam lay the last hopes of British independence; for, within a few days of the destruction of the city, the rebels were scattered with such slaughter as to shock even the hardened susceptibilities of Rome.

A MODEL FOR LONDON

Once more, then, Verulam had suffered in the making of history. But the century which followed Boudicca's rebellion, if less full of dramatic incident, was probably the most prosperous period in the whole existence of the city. In the latter part of the first and the beginning of the second century A.D. the Roman rulers of Britain were men of large ideas. At this time we may suppose—although only careful excavation can show this—that the city took its final shape, girt by those fortifications which are now in part the care of the St. Albans Corporation. It is still easy to follow the line of them for two miles or more through fields and woodland. They are now overgrown and obscured by age-long accumulations of earth and débris, and it will be an early task of their new owners to clear them carefully and to prevent their further ruin. They are well worth while, for they are something more than mere derelict lumps of masonry. They represent a moment, an epoch, in British history—the anxious work, it may be, of those who still had cause to remember the outrage upon the unwalled town in the year 61. But, as revealed by excavation, their story will carry more with it than that. The same destiny which shaped Roman Verulam must also have shaped Londinium, and through that have left its mark upon our modern London. For it cannot be doubted that those walls, which have meant so much in the planning of London but have left so little for scientific investigation, were the counterpart of the ancient walls of Verulam. In exploring, therefore, the history of Verulam, we are also exploring the early history of London.

Of the buildings within the new Verulam, we know at present little. Mr. William Page and others have explored a part of a large colonnaded courtyard which, near the centre of the Roman town, was probably the principal *forum*, or market place. Near by await discovery the main *basilica*, or town hall, and the other official quarters where the town council, the municipal officials, and the two senior magistrates, who shared a sort of mayoralty between them, carried out their administrative functions. Not far off, though unfortunately outside the Corporation's property, are the buried remains of a theatre—the only Roman theatre at present known in Britain. Its semi-circular auditorium, approached by three staircases and overlooking

a nearly circular "orchestra" wherein the wealthier citizens had their chairs, and its oblong stage backing upon one of the

main thoroughfares of the town, are preserved to us in a plan made in 1847.

And then there is the intriguing but elusive problem of Christianity in Roman Britain. Here also we may hope for something from Verulam. Indeed, it is in this context that during its latter days Roman Verulam comes twice again into the light of history.

As early as the second century A.D. we have hints of the presence of Christianity in Britain. Nevertheless, the various periods of persecution which ended with the Edict of Milan in 312 A.D. produced few British martyrs. Chief amongst the few was that Alban whose tomb is known to have been venerated as early as the fifth century and was to form the nucleus of the medieval and modern city of St. Albans. The story of Alban's conversion by a Christian to whom he had offered shelter; of his surrender to the authorities in the guise of the refugee; of his refusal to offer sacrifice to the pagan "devils," and of his subsequent martyrdom on the hill which lay half a mile away across a river—the familiar story told by Bede with a wealth of picturesque detail accords perfectly with the topography of our site.

THE DARK AGE

The second episode is of more general historical significance. At the beginning of the fifth century a certain Pelagius, a monk of British origin, propounded a heretical doctrine denying the existence of original sin. In the year 429 Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, sent perhaps by the Pope himself, came to Britain to confute the heresy, and an account of his visit is fortunately preserved to us in a nearly contemporary record. Germanus went to Verulam, where, in medieval times, the traditional scene of his disputation was marked by a small chapel dedicated to him just outside the Roman town-walls.

The whole episode possesses an importance which may not at first sight be apparent. One of the most vexed problems in our national history is that of the fate of urban civilization in Britain during the days of pagan Saxondom in the fifth and sixth centuries. Did urban life during this dark period come utterly to an end in Britain? Or were there, here and there, especially in the south-east, a few surviving vestiges of "urbanity" amidst the tide of barbarian invasion? It is clear that, when Germanus came to Verulam, 20 years after the political severance with Rome, urban life was still a reality in South-Eastern Britain. The mere existence of Christian congregations there, with leisure to indulge whole-heartedly in disputation, is in itself a sufficient evidence of this, and colour is added by the mention of a man of "tribunician rank" and wealthy magnates in connexion with the visit. At Verulam alone can archæology combine with history in an effort to throw new light upon the interaction of civilization and barbarism in fifth-century Britain.

Of the subsequent story of the Romano-British city we have at present no hint, until the curtain is lifted for a moment in later Saxon times. If there is anything in the story of Matthew Paris, the whole site had fallen by the year 793 into such neglect that, when King Offa came to found a monastery on the hill-top, he had some difficulty in finding the resting-place of the saint. Be that as it may, the building of the Abbey, on or near the site of the church which had long before been erected to St. Alban's memory, finally sealed the fate of Verulam and determined that medieval and modern St. Albans should, instead, crowd about the Abbey precincts. Thereafter the ruins of the old city became a quarry for the monastic builders and a lurking-place for malefactors. We are told how in the early part of the 11th century two successive Abbots overthrew and filled up the "subterranean crypts" because they had become refuges for thieves. At one point, the Saxon workmen in digging up the Roman walls and foundations of a vast palace found a hollow in the wall like a cupboard, in which were a number of books and rolls written in ancient characters that could only be read by one learned monk. He declared that they contained "the invocations and rites of the idolatrous citizens" of Verulam, with the exception of one which contained the authentic life of St. Alban! This was preserved until it had been copied, but the other books were committed by the Abbot to the flames. It may be that, in spite of a certain ingenuousness in the account of the St. Alban manuscript, some chance had, in fact, preserved a collection of Roman documents such as have not yet been found elsewhere in Britain. Other relics in abundance were found by these medieval excavators.

CIVIC ENTERPRISE

Such in outline is the story of Verulam as at present known to us. In summary, we may say that no other buried site in Great Britain is potentially of greater historical and archæological importance. And, fortunately, the path for the excavator is an easy one. The Mayor and other members of St. Albans Corporation are fully conscious of the outstanding importance of their new acquisition. They propose to lay out the site in perpetuity as a park, and, before doing so, to ensure that no work of theirs shall mutilate or obscure any of the archæological evidence which the site has to offer. To that end they have approached the Society of Antiquaries and have secured the cooperation of that and other bodies in the work of exploration. A Verulam Excavation Committee has been formed under the presidency of the Marquess of Salisbury and the chairmanship of the President of the Society of Antiquaries (Mr. C. R. Peers). The work will begin during the forthcoming summer, and it is perhaps sufficient to add that the name and address of the treasurer are Mr. Ernest Woolley, F.S.A., Collingworth, Lemsford-road, St. Albans.

PEKINGESE CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW

The Championship Show of the London and Provincial Pekingese Club, of which Gertrude Lady Docies is president, attracted a record entry of 420 at the Marylebone Hall yesterday, when the attendance, too, was a record. Miss Ethel Chalk judged the 40 classes. The 12 club cups, which were won outright by the accumulation of points during the past five years, were presented to the following:—

Miss De Pledge (two cups), Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. H. J. Weaver, Mrs. Patrick Morrell, Mrs. Cowell (two cups and the Patrick Peacock trophy), Mrs. Cross (two cups), Miss Allen, and Mrs. De Winton.

THE NEW PLANET

IMPLICATIONS FOR ASTRONOMY

EFFECT ON HALLEY'S COMET

The report from Lowell University of the discovery of a new planet was received with interest by astronomers in this country yesterday, and though confirmation cannot be obtained yet either from old photographs or by new observations at English observatories, there is a general tendency to accept the news as authentic, since it agrees with predictions already made and based on the disturbance of the planet Uranus, and in a lesser degree that of Neptune.

Observation is the more difficult because the planet is reported to be in a very thick part of the Milky Way. Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, said yesterday that its existence had been suspected for some time, having been deduced chiefly from the movements of Uranus. This matter and the predictions based on it were discussed at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society last night. Information had been received from the Lowell Observatory that the planet was observed for seven weeks before the announcement was made. Its position was given, and a telegram of congratulation was sent in reply.

DR. A. C. D. CROMMELIN, who presided at the meeting, said the occasions when a new major planet was added to the members of the solar system were exceedingly rare and very important. Apart from the "small vermin of the heavens," as the minor planets had been called, there had been only two cases of discovery of new primary bodies in the system—those of Uranus and Neptune. Thursday was the 149th anniversary of the discovery of Uranus by Sir William Herschell and that anniversary was marked in a very appropriate way by news of the discovery of another planet.

THE MESSAGE

The telegram, which had been received by the society from America, through the Bureau of the International Astronomical Union at Copenhagen, was as follows (explanatory words being interpolated in square brackets):—

Lowell Observatory search for trans-Neptunian planet revealed an object of 15th magnitude, for seven weeks in rate of motion and path conforming to approximate distance [the late Professor Percival] Lowell assigned. (The position on) March 12 3h. 7m. time seconds west [of] delta Geminorum, agreeing with Lowell's longitude.—SHAPLEY.

The society's foreign secretary had prepared the following telegram, which had been approved by the council:—

President, council, and fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society in meeting assembled send the Lowell Observatory their heartiest congratulations on the great discovery of the trans-Neptunian planet.—TURNER, foreign secretary.

Those whose memories extended back over half a century would remember the efforts made both on theoretical and observational lines to find the trans-Neptunian. On the theoretical side a lot of time and great care had been spent in determining the position of a body that would account for the small residuals in the motion of Uranus. Neptune was not used much because it had not been observed long enough to get an exact mean orbit. Lowell thought there were two possible positions, 180deg. apart, either of which would account for the small residuals he found. The latter of the two, which he probably looked upon as the least likely, now proved to be the one which agreed with the present position. All observers had had great faith in Lowell's prediction, and those at his observatory had spent a long time observing the new planet without saying anything about it. They had been taking photographs along the ecliptic, showing very faint stars, and studying them for changes of position. At last, in the middle of January, they found a body moving slowly in the constellation Gemini. They followed it for seven weeks, and now they had got an orbit sufficient to show that it was outside Neptune and within Lowell's orbit.

DIAMETER OF 19,000 MILES

Such a planet had been conjectured to exist by a good many people besides Lowell. The study of comet orbits had led to the conjecture of a planet with a period of about three centuries. Another telegram gave an estimate of the size of the body. It was said to be of the 15th magnitude and intermediate between that of the earth and Uranus. The exact mean of the two would give a diameter of 19,000 miles, but it was too small for its dimensions to be measured with any accuracy. There was a hope that images of the planet might be found on past photographs. When once the approximate orbit of this body was made out there was very good hope that on the Franklin Adams chart and on the photographs taken at Heidelberg and elsewhere when searching for minor planets, this planet would be found.

PROFESSOR H. H. TURNER (director of Oxford University Observatory) said it was hard that Professor Lowell should have died before verification of the discovery which he felt sure would come had been obtained. His confidence was shown in the fact that he left a legacy for the observatory which he founded to continue the search he had instigated and formulated. It was specially pleasing to find that the discovered planet came out so close to the prediction he made. The honour of the prediction must be shared to some extent with their old friend Professor W. H. Pickering, who, when he was working for Harvard in 1919, made a prediction which was very near to the place.

DR. J. JACKSON (Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory) said that, at a rough calculation, the planet in seven weeks should have moved something like half a degree in its geocentric orbit. Now it should move about 30sec. a day. It was now in the position 7 hours 15 minutes. Lowell's figures for 1914 placed it in longitude 84. That was deduced entirely from the perturbation of Uranus. On that basis its predicted position to-day would be longitude 103; actually it had been found on longitude 107. Lowell's work was worthy of considerable attention. He thought the discovery would explain a good deal of the perturbation of the planets.

PROFESSOR A. S. EDDINGTON (Cambridge), remarking on the closeness of the prediction, said that if one had had faith and had given a long exposure with a reasonably large lens, the planet must have been picked up. Many of them had been much impressed with the thoroughness, caution, and honest work at Lowell Observatory.

CAPTAIN AINSLIE (president of the British Astronomical Association) asked if the planet had been seen or only photographed.

The CHAIRMAN said that as the size was given he assumed it had been seen visually.

PROFESSOR TURNER thought this might rather be a calculation from its brightness.

DR. JACKSON said they were going to make a search of the Franklin Adams plates at Greenwich, but if the planet were there it would be very near the edges of the plates.

Summing up, the CHAIRMAN said this planet would probably have an effect on Halley's Comet that would alter the period of each return by as much as a couple of days, so that some of the unaccounted for days in the last two returns might meet with an explanation. In the course of time, when they had got a good enough orbit, it would involve the preparing of new tables of Uranus and Neptune. In the case of Neptune, the mass was very quickly got by the discovery of a satellite; there was very little chance of discovering a satellite of this body, and the only way to get its mass would be by getting the perturbations of Uranus and Neptune, and that would only give a rough result. Finally, every book of descriptive astronomy from that day was out of date.

HORSE KILLED BY LEAKAGE OF ELECTRICITY

A horse and lorry was being taken along a passage at Hoole, Chester, yesterday to deliver coal, and as the driver began to back the horse out of the entry it put its feet on some loose earth and immediately collapsed and died. The carter, amazed at what had happened, put his hand on the horse's nose and received an electric shock. On investigation it was found that under the soil were some electric wires which had caused the death of the animal. The police were informed, as were also the Chester electricity authorities, and the defect in the wires was immediately remedied. The driver was not seriously hurt.

THE BEDDINGTON COFFIN

There will be no inquest on the bones which were found in the ancient stone coffin in the roadway at Beddington, Surrey, on Monday. Yesterday Dr. Wheeler, of the London Museum, with Mr. S. H. Carter, the local surveyor, examined the coffin. Dr. Wheeler was of opinion that the coffin dated from the third century, and that the glass was part of two drinking cups and an oil holder.

PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES OF INTERCESSION

Intercession for Christians in Russia will be made to-morrow in all churches and chapels in England and Wales except those at which parade services are held and those of the Roman Catholic Church. Wednesday has been fixed for the intercessory prayers of the Roman Catholic Church. No special arrangements have been made as to the nature of services apart from the intercessions, but in a great many churches and chapels sermons and addresses dealing with the sufferings of Russian Christians will be delivered. The Bishop of London is to preach tomorrow morning at St. Matthew's, Bayswater. At the evening broadcast service in Whitefield's Tabernacle Mr. G. C. Ammon, M.P., is to be the speaker.

PROFESSOR CARNEGIE SIMPSON, presiding at a meeting of the United Council of Christian Witness held last night in Cambridge, referred to the religious persecution in Russia. He said that if ever there was a matter where every step taken and every word said should have been well considered it was this. It was, therefore, unfortunate that the Christian protest had in its inception been associated with a political issue about the reception of a Soviet Ambassador; that statements about atrocities were circulated which were apparently not substantiated; and that the Government's circular about the Day of Intercession was anything but a masterpiece either of lucidity or of tact. Still, when all this had been said, it was indubitable that a most systematic repression of religious freedom was being pursued in Russia, and it was impossible that the consciences of this country and of other countries should not be stirred to protest in the name alike of religion and also of freedom.

There were two remarks he ventured to make—one to the Government and one to the Churches. He thought that the Government should recognize this protest more frankly and more generously than they had done, and should, instead of meeting it with silence or with the fewest words possible, guide it by giving the public, with all due regard to diplomatic confidences, more authentic information. To inform the public conscience on this somewhat explosive subject was better and wiser than to disregard it. As regards the Churches, he felt that any protest which they made should contain a note of humility and even something of shame. The record of organized Christianity in Russia and elsewhere with regard to persecution and to freedom of conscience was not a clean one; and even the Pope, in leading Christendom in this matter, should remember that many would retort that the Inquisition was worse in this respect than was the Soviet Republic.

If the protest was, first, informed, and, secondly, not blatant or self-righteous, then it might help those who are oppressed; but, without these two elements, it could do only harm. It was for the Government to contribute to the former, and it was for the Churches to search their hearts about the latter.

BYGONE ROME

A HISTORICAL MUSEUM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 14

The rapidity with which the external aspects and the everyday life of Rome are changing, especially in some quarters, has led to the establishment of a museum showing scenes of bygone Rome.

The museum, which is to be opened on April 21, the birthday of Rome, will contain about 300 prints and pictures of these scenes, the most important being the famous Roesler Franz water-colours of "Roma sparita" (the Rome that has disappeared), depicting many characteristic sights of the city, especially in the old Ghetto and on the banks of the Tiber, which have now been lost by the passage of time. To these will be added new works by such artists as Cicerchia, Bottoni, Ortolani, Lombardi, and Farnese, whom the city Department of Fine Arts commissioned to paint the Piazza Aracoeli, Via Tor de Specchi, Via Alessandrina, and the precincts of the Theatre of Marcellus, before the recent works of demolition and renovation were begun. Another room will be devoted to the old Roman carnival, and will contain prints and pictures depicting masked balls, decorated wagons, and pleasure parties.

There will also be a reconstruction, in plaster and canvas, with lay figures, of three typical scenes of poorer life; a popular ball, a publichouse and a Roman street in 1820, showing a public scrivener surrounded by onlookers. Although the rooms showing the works of the Roman marble workers will lack this picturesque note, they will give the public an opportunity of admiring many other reproductions in chalk and colours of the celebrated monuments to Henry III., and to Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey, which are the works of Italian artists of the 13th century.

The museum occupies a storey in an old palace, recently acquired by the city, in the Via dei Cerchi. The building is being rapidly restored in preparation for the opening of the museum.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SOMERS TOWN

INSPECTION OF OLD HOUSES

The notable changes which the St. Pancras House Improvement Society is effecting in Somers Town were inspected yesterday by the Queen. She visited the Anchor publichouse and restaurant, which, since it was rebuilt, has been the home of the Rev. J. B. L. Jellicoe, the chairman and organizer of the society. The public bars were full of men at the time, and the Queen spoke to them.

Her Majesty was shown over the Sidney-street estate, now in process of conversion from a slum to a miniature garden city. She went into some of the old houses which have yet to be demolished, and talked with the people whom she found at home. By way of contrast to this slum property, the Queen next went over the society's new block of flats in Drummond-crescent. Accompanied by the architect, Mr. I. B. M. Hamilton, she visited five or six families, most of whom were quite unprepared for her visit, and asked many questions about the arrangements in the flats. She called at the estate office—where members of the staff were presented to her—before leaving.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 14

The last Congregation of the Senate for the Lent Term was held this afternoon, the VICE-CHANCELLOR (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene) presiding, when the following degrees were conferred:—

Pa.D.—In person.—M. G. L. Perkins, Trin.; R. P. Cook, Gonv. and Cai.

M.A.—By proxy.—R. J. Green, Queens'; J. A. V. Latham, Cath.; J. S. B. Bray and E. O. Hargreaves, Christ's; A. A. Turnbull, Down. In person.—R. V. F. Mercer, Trin.; W. V. D. Hodge, J. A. Orme, G. Watkinson, and W. M. Whiteman, Joh.; E. V. Rhys, Pet.; J. A. Brown, Gonv. and Cai.; R. W. Hollowell, Cath.; G. L. A. France, Jes.; S. G. Coulson, F. R. Horne, and E. Thornber, Christ's; R. F. Alexander, R. W. Pickford, and J. C. H. Twallin, Emm.; C. G. Funnell, Sid. Sus.; H. Hodgkinson and T. N. Parish, Down.; D. O. Williams, Non-Coll.

M.B. AND B.CHIR.—By proxy.—R. M. Windeyer, Emm. In person.—T. N. Parish, Down.

B.A.—In person.—W. S. Best and J. M. Mathias, Trin.; A. D. H. Thompson, Joh.; San Chn. Emm.

BY-PASS ROAD AT LEATHERHEAD

URBAN COUNCIL SCHEME ADOPTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEATHERHEAD, MARCH 14

Leatherhead townspeople have scored a victory respecting the line of route of the Leatherhead by-pass road. The Ministry of Transport announced to-day that the route suggested by the Leatherhead Urban District Council has been

adopted in preference to that suggested by the Surrey County Council.

Thus the by-pass road will leave the present main Epsom-road at the Ashtead boundary, follow the line of an existing country road known as Fortyfoot-road, and pass along the valley between Cherkley Court (Lord Beaverbrook's estate) and Downside (the late Sir Edward Hulton's estate).

The county council's suggested route, to which Leatherhead residents took strenuous objection, took the road through the grounds of the Royal School for the Blind, and thence along an embankment at the Leatherhead end of the Mickleham Valley. Leatherhead considered that this embankment would spoil the beauty of the valley and the views of Norbury Park (the estate of 1,341 acres recently purchased by a county council alderman so that it shall be preserved from ugly building developments).

LAND RECLAMATION IN GREECE

BRITISH FIRM'S £6,000,000 CONTRACT RATIFIED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, MARCH 14

A telegram was received by the Sheffield firm of Henry Boot and Sons, Limited, from Greece to-day saying that the firm's £6,000,000 contract for irrigation and land reclamation had been ratified by the Greek Senate. The contract will not become effective for another month or so, until after the publication in the Greek *Official Gazette* of the law ratifying it.

Preparations for the work are already far advanced. Engineers and staff are being sent out to Greece immediately and surveying and camp equipment has been shipped. The contract provides for preliminary and final studies of the construction of reclamation, anti-flood, river and stream control, irrigation and hydro-electric works, and the eventual construction of the works. The areas concerned are as big as Yorkshire, and there are thousands of square miles under water which, when reclaimed, will be used for agriculture.

THE IRRAWADDY BRIDGE

The British Steelwork Association announce that a contract has been secured by Braithwaite and Co. (India), Limited, for the manufacture, and erection at site, of 10,000 tons of steelwork for the bridge over the Irrawaddy, some nine miles from Mandalay.

The bridge, which has been designed by Rendel, Palmer, and Tritton, consists of nine spans 360ft. in length and one span 260ft. in length, and carries a single line of metre-gauge railway and two roadways 12ft. in width. The roads are supported on cantilevers on either side of the spans.

The contractors are the Indian subsidiary company of Braithwaite and Co., Engineers, Limited, of Westminster.

NEED OF RADIUM IN DUBLIN

APPEAL FOR £6,000

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MARCH 14

The Royal Dublin Society has issued an appeal for £6,000 for the purchase of radium. It has undertaken to give pound for pound for all the money that is subscribed, so that if its appeal is successful the total amount will be £12,000. Dublin has suffered severely in the past through the lack of sufficient quantities of radium.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Professor John Joly (president) complained that, although it was the chief source of radium in Dublin, the society was not so well equipped with the precious element as many second-rate hospitals in London. One well-known citizen of Dublin has already given £1,000 in response to the society's appeal.

EIGHT MEN IN MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT

ONE DEATH AFTER NIGHT COLLISION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, MARCH 14

A motor-car with a party of eight men, returning to Canterbury from a cinema show in Dover late last night, crashed into the wall of an inn in the village of Temple Ewell, and one of the men, Leslie Harris, Wincheap, Canterbury, died this morning from injuries. It appears that the car swerved to avoid a stationary motor-omnibus, and, mounting the kerb, was wrecked against the wall. The eight occupants were injured and removed in the motor-omnibus to Dover Hospital, where Harris's death took place. All the other men, except Henry James Church, Broad-street, Canterbury, were able to go home to-day.

CHATHAM BARRACKS FIRE

PAINTERS' SHOP DESTROYED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CHATHAM, MARCH 14

Fire broke out to-night in what is known as the Royal Engineers' Barracks, part of the School of Military Engineering. A painters' shop and model room, a two-storeyed building with an outside wooden staircase, was involved. The fire alarm was sounded by a bugle, and the Royal Engineers' fire picket was called out under the officer of the watch and the orderly officer, and they attacked the flames with what water was immediately available. The fire brigades arrived from Chatham, Gillingham, Rochester, and Maidstone, but in spite of their efforts the premises involved were practically destroyed. The fire was put out by 11.30.

ELECTRICITY IN WEST WALES

Proposals have been submitted to the Central Electricity Board for linking up their scheme of supply for South-West Wales with the three western counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan. The high tension mains of the scheme stop short at Llanelly, and at a recent conference at Carmarthen regret was expressed that the counties named appeared to be excluded from the scheme. Dr. Purvis, consulting engineer for the Carmarthen Electric Supply Company, has interviewed the technical adviser to the Central Electricity Board, and it is believed that if a combined effort were made to link up all the existing undertakings in the three counties by means of an overhead ring main, the Central Board would in all probability extend their main from Llanelly into the district, assuring it an abundant supply of cheap electricity.

MR. HERBERT MORRISON ON FOOD TAXES

Speaking at a meeting of the South Hackney Labour Party last night Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Minister of Transport, declared that those Conservatives who believed that the result of the negotiations between Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook had solved the problem of party unity were living in a fool's paradise. To some extent Lord Beaverbrook knew where he was, but it was abundantly clear that Mr. Baldwin and his official followers were still at sixes and sevens on such vital issues as taxation of raw materials and the taxation of foreign food. It was perfectly clear, however, that the Tory Government which took a referendum on food taxation would be committed to food taxation. Therefore, it was true to say that the Tory Party was the Dear Food Party.

MRS. FITZ ROY

RECEPTION AT SPEAKER'S HOUSE

The Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy held a reception at Speaker's House last night. The decorations were of rose-and-white striped tulips in the state dining-room and anemones and tulips of all colours in the small dining-room. The blue drawing-room was decorated with orange tulips and arum lilies, and the cloisters and stairs with tulips of all colours. Clay's band played. Mrs. FitzRoy wore a gown of black chiffon velvet and pearl and emerald ornaments and was assisted by Miss FitzRoy, who wore a turquoise-blue flowered chiffon dress.

The guests included:—

Lord and Lady Annaly, the Earl and Countess of Albemarle and Lady Cecilia Keppel, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Lord and Lady Ampthill and the Hon. Phyllis Russell, Lord and Lady Ashfield, Lord Blanesburgh, the Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol, Earl and Countess Buxton and Lady Alethea Buxton, Lord and Lady Byron, Lord and Lady Chesham, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Hon. William and Lady Mary Meade, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Lord and Lady Darlington, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Lady Mary Dormer, Lord and Lady Dynevor and the Hon. Imogen Rhys, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Lord and Lady Farrer, Viscount and Viscountess Finlay, Lord and Lady Gainford, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Lord and Lady Greenwood and the Hon. Angela Greenwood, Lord and Lady Greville, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lady Beaumont, Lord and Lady Hunsdon and the Hon. Barbara Gibbs, Lady Islington, Lord and Lady Jessel and the Hon. Doreen Jessel, the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Lord and Lady Leigh, the Dowager Countess of Leven and Melville, Lord and Lady Lilford, Lord Lurgan, Lord and Lady Lamington, the Bishop of London, Viscount and Viscountess Marsham, Lady Mount Stephen, Lord Muir Mackenzie, Lord and Lady Newton and the Hon. Hilda Legh, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, Lord Ormathwaite, Earl and Countess Peel, Lady Penrhyn, the Dowager Lady Penrhyn, Lord Rennard, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Earl and Countess of Scarbrough, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Lord and Lady Sinclair and Hon. Mary Sinclair, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Lord Somerleyton, Earl and Countess Sondes, Earl and Countess Spencer, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord and Lady Templemore, Lord and Lady Thankerton, the Bishop of Winchester and Mrs. Woods.

Major Sir Richard Barnett, Sir Shirley and Lady Benn, Major Sir Archibald and Lady Boyd-Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Briggs, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Sir William and Lady Bull, Colonel and Mrs. Chichester Crookshank, Captain and Mrs. Charles Craig, Sir James and Lady Monteith Erskine, Captain and Mrs. Ian Fraser, Sir James and Lady Grant, Admiral Sir Reginald and Lady Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Cuthbert Headlam, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Vivian and Lady Henderson, Sir George Hume, Lord and Lady Huntingfield, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Captain and Mrs. John Loder, Captain and Lady Dorothy Macmillan, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Moore-Brabazon, Sir Kenneth and Lady Murchison, Mr. and Mrs. Terence O'Connor, the Hon. Charles Rhys, Viscount and Viscountess Sandon, Sir Leslie Scott, Mrs. Anstruther, Mrs. St. John Atkinson, Major and Mrs. J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Astley Bennett, Miss Byrne, Lady Beauchamp, Sir Henry and Lady Birchenough, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baird, Miss I. Beeton, Colonel and Mrs. J. Brown, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Beatty, Lady Margaret Bosanquet, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry and Lady Hermione Buller, Mrs. Arthur Beavan, the Rev. and Mrs. H. Burne, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Benson, the Hon. Mrs. Brougham and Miss Brougham, Mrs. Grenville Beckett, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Codrington, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell, Miss Cartwright, Lady Campbell, Mrs. Clark, Miss Angela Culme-Seymour, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Bateman-Champain, Mr. and Mrs. Camlet, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Miss Clare, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gordon Carter, Sir Herbert and Lady Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. R. Courage, Captain and Mrs. Edgar Durdale and Miss Durdale, Lady Albinia Donaldson and Miss Donaldson, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Winifred Douglas-Pennant, Commander C. Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Hilda Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant, Captain and Mrs. G. Drummond, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Erskine, Commander and Mrs. Egerton, Lady Winefride Elwes, Miss Hutchinson, Major and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Wilson Fox and Mr. G. H. Wilson Fox, Mr. and Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell and Miss Milnes-Gaskell, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gibbs, Flight-Lieutenant Charles Gifford, Major and Mrs. Garratt, the Hon. Ernest and Mrs. Guinness and Miss Guinness, Mrs. St. John Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbey and Miss Gilbey, Sir John Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Hoare, Mrs. C. Hawley, Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. Hardy, Lady Hamilton and Miss Hamilton, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Howard, Mrs. A. Henley and Miss Henley, Miss P. Horne, Colonel and Mrs. G. W. Hobson, Sir Henry and Lady Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Johnstone, Colonel and Mrs. Kekewich, Admiral Sir Rosslyn and Lady Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Lampson, Lady Lever, Miss Lethbridge, Mary Lady Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, Miss Landale, General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Loder, Captain and Mrs. Guy Lucas, Miss Loring, Sir Mervyn and the Hon. Mary Manningham-Buller, Miss Maxwell, the Misses MacSwinney, Lady Moon, Lady Georgiana Mure and Miss Mure, Major and Mrs. Martin, the Hon. Sydney and Mrs. Marsham, the Hon. Mrs. Mansfield Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Medlicott, Admiral Sir Douglas and Lady Nicholson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Burnell Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley North, Lady Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nugee, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Oliver and Dame Beryl Oliver, Captain the Hon. Maccus and Mrs. Pelham, Major and Mrs. Peto, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Rosemary Portal, Captain and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Philimore, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild, Colonel and Mrs. Royds, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Miss Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rollins, Sir Cuthbert and the Hon. Lady Quilter, Captain and Mrs. Scott-Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Studd, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stopford, Captain and Mrs. R. D. Shaw, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Tilney, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Andrew Thorne, Major and Lady Betty Trafford, Miss Thynne, Major and Mrs. D. Thomson, Mrs. W. Theobald, Mr. T. W. Tesser, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron, Sir Archibald Weigall, Miss Ruth Whitbread, Mr. and Mrs. Cyprian Webb, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Whitbread, Mr. and Mrs. de Worms, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Costley White, Lady Watson, Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Wolfe Barry, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. Winterbottom, Lady Yate and Miss Yate, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie and Miss Carnegie, Admiral Sir Colin and Lady Keppel, Sir Ralph Verney, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Erskine, Paymaster Captain and Mrs. R. Butcher, the Rev. E. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Darkins, Mr. and Mrs. Campion, Sir Frederick and Lady Liddell, Mr. F. Williams Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. Colomb, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Fell, Sir John and Lady Hornsbuyrter, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Williams, Mr. Throckmorton, Mr. Coode, Mr. A. W. M. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Diver, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. Kingdom, Mr. Edenborough, Mr. D. J. Gordon, Mr. Dreeman, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mr. Austin Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Kitto, Captain and Mrs. Mounsey, Mr. and Mrs. Luxford, Captain C. L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vigors, Sir Lonsdale and Lady Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson-Davie.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Acland-Troyte, Mr. and Mrs. Albery and Miss Albery, Sir William Alexander, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Mr. and Lady Phyllis Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Atkinson and Miss Atkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Ainsworth, the Hon. C. W. and Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, Captain and Mrs. Harold Balfour, Rear-Admiral Tufton Beamish, Commander and Mrs. Carlyon Bellairs, Captain and Mrs. S. Bennett, Sir George Berry, Mr. R. G. Boothby, Captain and Lady Hester Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brown, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Clifton Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Buchan and Miss Buchan, Captain Malcolm Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cameron, Sir Henry and Lady Cautley, Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer, Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer, Captain and Mrs. Casalet, Sir Burton and Lady Chadwick, Major and Mrs. E. Cobes, Major and Mrs. Collfox, Major and Mrs. Colville, Sir George and Lady Courthope, Mr. and Mrs. Croom-Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Culverwell, Sir Godfrey and the Hon. Lady Dalrymple-White, Major-General Sir John and Lady Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Davies, Major and Mrs. George Davies, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. Chuter Ede, Captain and Mrs. A. Eden, Major and Mrs. Edmondson, Lord Erskine and Lady Marjorie Erskine, Captain and Mrs. Ernest Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Everard, Sir Bertram and Lady Falle, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fielden, Mr. and Mrs. Fison, Mr. Isaac Foot, Sir Patrick Ford, Dr. and Mrs. Forrest, Mr. James Galbraith and Miss Galbraith, Sir John Ganzoni, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Gault, Major and Mrs. Lloyd George, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Sir Robert and Lady Gower, Mr. Crawford Greene, Captain and Mrs. Gunston, Sir George and Lady Hamilton, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Hammersley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Harbison, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hartshorn and Miss Hartshorn, Major and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Haven, Captain and Mrs. R. R. Henderson, Major J. W. Hills, Major Hore-Belisha, Sir Robert Horne, Colonel Howard-Bury, Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston, Sir Gerald and Lady Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Haslam, Mr. and Mr

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 14

Mr. William Seeds had an audience of The King this morning, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro. His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Buller (Commanding His Majesty's Yachts) had the honour of being received by The King.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Cynthia Colville, visited Morley College for Working Men and Women, 61, Westminster Bridge-road, and The Royal School of Needlework, South Kensington, yesterday afternoon.

Earl Peel returned to 34, Holland-park on Thursday from India.

The Earl and Countess of Lucan will leave 10, Gloucester-place to-day for Bowood Park, Calne, Wiltshire.

Anne Countess of Mexborough will return to 10, Hans-place on Monday from the South of France.

Lady Geraldine Hoare is expected at 6, Egerton-gardens on March 23 from Angmering, Sussex.

Viscount and Viscountess Astor left for abroad yesterday. No letters are being forwarded.

Lord Robert Crichton-Stuart sailed from London yesterday in the Morea for Gibraltar.

Lady Mary Savile, who has been suffering from a severe chill, has returned to 8, Upper Belgrave-street from Brighton. She is making satisfactory progress, and will leave for Scotland in a few days.

Lady Evelyn Jones left 15, Cleveland-gardens yesterday on a short visit to Frinton-on-Sea.

Lady Alice Reyntiens, who is on a visit to Cap Ferrat and Paris, will return to London at the end of next week.

Lord Churston underwent a serious operation yesterday at 25, Norfolk-square, and is progressing as well as can be expected.

Lord and Lady Louth have left Louth Hall, Co. Louth, for the Continent until the end of March. No letters are being forwarded.

Lord and Lady Middleton left London yesterday for Paris. They will be away for about 10 days.

Lord and Lady Carson returned to 5, Eaton-place yesterday from Egypt.

Lady Islington will leave 24, Bruton-street to-morrow for Spain, where she will remain for several months.

Lady Foley is staying at Claridge's.

Captain the Hon. Henry Denison will return to London early in April in the Empress of Scotland from Monaco.

Sir Herbert Lush-Wilson left London yesterday in the Morea for Marseilles.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor is returning to-day to Claridge's from Cannes. Lady Williams-Taylor is returning at the end of the month.

Major and Lady Zia Wernher have left London for Morocco. They will leave Morocco on April 4 for the South of France, and will return to England about the end of April.

Mrs. Alfred Noyes gave birth to a daughter at 13, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, yesterday.

Mr. H. O. Serpell and Miss F. Oliver returned this week from the West Indies, and are now in residence at Westcroft Park.

Mrs. Doreen Radcliffe wishes to thank sincerely the hundreds of kind friends who have written to her. She hopes to answer them in due course.

The Oakley Hunt Point-to-Point dance will be held on Wednesday, March 26, 1930, at Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Beds (by permission of Mrs. Shuttleworth). The Embassy band will play. Dancing 10 p.m. Tickets 30s. each, after March 21 £2 each, can be obtained from Mrs. Shuttleworth.

The Queen visited on Wednesday last the exhibition of Finnish rugs which is on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and which is taken from the national collection of Finland.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to attend the performance of *Tom Jones* which will be given by members of the Trinity College of Music operatic class at the Scala Theatre on Friday, May 23, in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to attend a *matinée* performance organized by the Countess of Carlisle, in aid of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, on May 12.

LUNCHEON

LADY DALLAS

Lady Dallas gave a luncheon party at Claridge's yesterday, and her guests included:—

The German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the Polish Ambassador, Mme. Matsudaira, Susan Duchess of Somerset, Lord and Lady Edward Gleichen, the Countess of Galnsborough, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la ancose, Lord and Lady Greville, Lord and Lady Molson, Prince George Chavchavadze, Lord and Lady Ashwith, Sir Charles Marling, Lady Cory, Sir George Webb, Lady Beauchamp, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt Smith, Mr. Anthony Williams, Mrs. Fleming, Mr. Orme Sargent, and Mr. and Mrs. Kruyz Kadberg.

SERVICE DINNERS

59TH DIV. ARTILLERY

The 12th annual dinner of the 59th Div. Artillery was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Those present were:—

Colonel K. C. Brasier Creagh, Major E. M. Parker Jervis, Major D. Portway, Captains F. Watson, A. J. Booth, B. P. Hornby, F. G. Collett, R. Trenchard, Messrs. A. B. Wildsmith, C. B. H. Soame, R. W. Pocock, L. Butler Smith, and L. D. Cross.

THE 9TH (SCOTTISH) DIVISIONAL ASSOCIATION

The annual dinner of the 9th (Scottish) Divisional Association was held at the Hotel Cecil last night. Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse was in the chair, and those present included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. W. Abercromby, Captain W. F. R. Blood, Captain H. E. Bonner, Mr. W. Bayliss, Mr. H. Berry, Mr. J. A. Brock, Mr. B. G. Browne, Captain W. Calderwood, Mr. W. A. Cowan, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Cameron, Colonel R. P. Crawley, Colonel W. D. Croft, the Rev. C. N. De Vine, Lieutenant-Colonel de Vere Duff, Captain R. N. Duke, Major G. Duff, Mr. G. W. Foden, Captain C. M. Guest, Mr. H. H. Gibson, Mr. R. E. Gettens, Mr. H. Halnsford Gordon, Major-General S. S. R. Holland, Sir Frederick Hall, Colonel Sir G. R. Hearn, Dr. Allen Hancock, the Rev. B. Johnson, Colonel A. C. Jeffcoat, Major J. Russell King, Mr. H. C. Lewis, the Rev. J. Moffet, Colonel W. McLean, Mr. T. F. McNeal, Mr. J. Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Murray, Major N. McQueen, Major-General A. A. Mollardy, Major F. K. Norman, Captain W. H. Neil, Captain W. Primrose, Captain T. Orchard, Mr. F. Rose, Mr. C. H. S. Rodway, Captain C. M. Rait, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Sotheby, Captain T. Drummond Shiels, Colonel Lord Tennyll, Major A. A. Tyer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tate, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. J. Weekley, Mr. C. Webb, Mr. G. L. Yule, Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. V. Stewart, and Captain G. C. Pentland.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 17

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. C. J. D. JEFFREYS AND LADY ROSEMARY AGAR

The engagement is announced between Christopher Jeffreys, Grenadier Guards, only son of Major-General Sir George Jeffreys and Viscountess Cantelupe, of Burkham House, Alton, Hants, and Lady Rosemary Agar, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Normanton.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. P. H. RUSHBROOKE AND MISS H. M. MORROGH

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Colonel William Philip Henry Rushbrooke, late Fifth Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Captain and Mrs. W. H. Rushbrooke, of Cosford, Thursley, Surrey, and Whitepoint, Queenstown, and Hilda Mary, fourth daughter of Walter Morrogh, of Rosetta, Blackrock, County Cork, and the late Mrs. Morrogh.

MR. R. L. E. MALCOLM AND MISS WATSON

The engagement is announced between Ronald Lindsay Ellis, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Malcolm, of Dalchreggan, Fort William, Inverness-shire, and Grace, elder daughter of Sir Arthur and Lady Watson, of Old Pastures, Northam, N. Devon.

MR. W. H. PILKINGTON AND MISS R. ROWAN

The marriage arranged between Mr. W. H. Pilkington and Miss R. M. Rowan will take place at Greystones, Co. Wicklow, on April 23.

DR. W. F. L. CASTLE AND MISS LIPP

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Dr. William F. L. Castle, of Thornhill House, Darfield, Yorks, and Margaret Lipp, M.A., M.B., eldest daughter of Mr. George Lipp and the late Mrs. Lipp, of Fochabers, Morayshire.

MR. R. A. CHETTLE AND MISS L. D. MARTIN

The marriage arranged between Mr. Richard A. Chettle and Miss Laura Martin will take place at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, W.1, on Tuesday, March 18, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. R. M. THOMPSON AND MISS O. COX

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ronald M. Thompson, elder son of Colonel R. Thompson, T.D., D.L., and Mrs. Thompson, of Kents Bank, and Miss Olive Cox, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Cox, of Grange-over-Sands, will take place at Grange on the 25th inst.

MR. E. C. VAN OPPEN AND MISS M. BURGESS

The marriage arranged between Ernest Conrad van Oppen, of 69, Warrington-crescent, W.9, and Maud Burgess, of Cottingham, Market Harborough, will shortly take place, quietly, in London.

MR. W. F. CLEEVE AND MISS RAFF

An engagement is announced between William Fredrick, only son of Joseph W. Cleeve and Mrs. Cleeve, Oaklands, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, and Elizabeth, only daughter of the late George P. Raff and of Mrs. Raff, of Forres, Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia.

MR. G. F. C. HUNTRISS AND MISS D. FOSTER

The engagement is announced between Gerald Frederic Coape Huntriss, of Acomb House, Charlton Kings, and Dorothy Foster, of Ivanhoe-terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

MR. N. R. L. MCGREGOR AND MISS GREENHILL

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on April 12, between Noel Richard Lacy McGregor, youngest son of James McGregor, Balmenach, Cromdale, Morayshire, and Kathleen Amy Greenhill, only daughter of Edward Greenhill, Norge House, Cambridge-road, Teddington.

MR. C. B. GREGORY AND MISS BROWN

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on Wednesday, April 23, between Clifford Bryan Gregory, of St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands, and Phyllis Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown, of Clashmore, Dyke-road, Brighton.

MR. K. B. TINLEY AND MISS ROSE

The engagement is announced between Kenneth, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tinley, Whitby, and Sylvia, only daughter of the late Hugh Rose, Malton, and Mrs. Hugh Rose, Sleights.

MR. M. HOLDING AND MISS FISKE

The engagement is announced between Michael Holding, only son of the late W. Holding and of Mrs. Holding, of Catts Place, Newbury, and Charlotte Martha Grace Fiske, only daughter of E. B. Fiske, of 40, Park-lane, W.1.

MR. M. G. FARQUHARSON AND MISS KOHNSTAMM

The engagement is announced between Maurice Gordon Farquharson, third son of Dr. and Mrs. Farquharson, of 28, Orchard's-way, Southampton, and Nancy, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Kohnstamm, of 41, Frognal, Hampstead.

MR. H. F. LONDON AND MISS M. M. HEYGATE

The engagement is announced between Harold F. London, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. London, of Mountwood, Tonbridge, and Muriel Mary, second daughter of the late Robert J. P. Heygate, of Dunkeld, Bodmin, and Mrs. Heygate, of The Hollies, Tonbridge.

DINNERS

THE SPEAKER

The Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary dinner of the Session last evening.

The following members of the House of Commons were present:—

Sir Rennell Rodd, Sir Robert Horne, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Erskine, Lord Fermoy, Sir Hugh O'Neill, Mr. C. W. J. Bowerman, Mr. Lelr Jones, Lieutenant-Commander Sir E. Hilton Young, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, Mr. F. W. Jowett, Sir Herbert Kield, Mr. J. Wheatley, Colonel J. Wedgwood, Colonel W. G. Nicholson, Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, Major J. W. Hills, Colonel H. H. Spender Clay,

Sir John Ganzoni, Sir Henry Cautley, Sir Nairne Stewart Sandeman, Sir Ernest Shepperson, Sir Gervais Rentoul, Captain E. Cadogan, Mr. Lindsay Everard, Mr. E. B. Fielding, Mr. Samuel Samuel, Major R. Glyn, Captain D. W. Gunston, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Rugeley-Brise, Captain C. Waterhouse, Mr. R. J. Boothby, Mr. F. Hurd, Captain A. Evans, Captain R. Henderson, Mr. S. S. Hammersley, Mr. D. D. Reid, Canon Carnegie (chaplain), and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Verney (secretary).

EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS

The fourth annual dinner of the Edinburgh Academicals in London was held in the Connaught Rooms last evening. Sir James Dundas Grant was in the chair. Those present were:—

Brigadier-General A. L. Mache, Dr. George Cathcart, Dr. C. Graham Grant, Dr. Leonard Grant, A. H. Dunsmure, D. A. Sutherland, J. Logan Mack, Nigel F. Paton, Colonel E. D. Browne-Synge-Hutchinson, V.C., Dr. Allstair MacGregor, Sir Frederick C. Thomson, Colonel W. C. Mache, T. A. Downie, Brigadier A. J. McCulloch, Dr. T. Grainger Stewart, F. M. Coldstream, W. Dove, T. B. Peterkin, Dr. G. P. Coldstream, Dr. D. G. Hall, Dr. L. F. Knutsen, J. N. Morrison, the Rev. A. H. Boyd, T. R. Cadell, W. S. Young, D. Swanson, J. L. Swanson, Major H. A. Blair, H. R. Cotterill, C. D. Mackintosh Gow, Dr. F. R. Fraser, the Hon. R. R. C. Balfour, J. L. Carstairs, Sir Robert McLean, Major T. C. Cunningham, M. B. Menllaws, S. H. Monllaws, G. R. Aikman, C. A. Sherriff, T. Fairley, F. L. M. Tod, W. O. F. Gibb, Sir Patrick J. Ford, W. H. Anderson, James Romanes, W. R. Dawson, the Rev. Maitland T. R. Laird, E. Graham, A. C. Combe, C. D. Wilson, Dr. T. M. Anderson, W. L. McKeand, A. D. Foster, A. M. Wallace, Captain C. L. B. Duke, Dr. W. R. Russell, Dr. Mungo Park, J. J. A. McNab, Sir Armstrong E. McDiarmid, Flight Lieutenant C. L. Falconer, G. S. Cormack, J. N. H. Marshall, W. W. Dalziel, D. G. Dalziel, C. S. Preston-Cooke, R. W. Nicolson, K. A. H. Murray, Ian Campbell, Major E. F. Combe, R. G. Simpson, and N. R. Adshead.

OLD LORETTONIANS

The Old Lorettonians held their annual dinner in the Balmoral Room of the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Mr. S. S. Lamert presided, and those present included:—

R. Arnold, P. E. R. Berry, P. M. Bellby, R. W. Berry, F. Brocklehurst, P. C. Cochran, Gordon Cooke, Mungo Campbell, J. H. M. Clark, W. St. C. Clark, J. M. Campbell, A. W. Curris, P. H. Devitt, D. P. Davidson, J. Drummond, H. G. de Elmbridge, R. B. A. Elphinstone, W. C. Fraser, I. S. Fraser, H. P. M. Gubbins, M. C. W. Green, J. R. C. Greenlees, F. J. C. Hunter, S. Horsley, George Henderson, T. H. Henderson, P. H. S. Hutson, C. A. Higgins, R. P. Haig, T. O. Harvey, R. L. D. Kidston, M. J. D. Kerr, T. H. Lanning, Ian Little, W. W. Loste, D. H. Leck, D. Livingstone, M. McNaughton, M. S. Morrison, A. M. Mackie, J. C. Miller, D. C. Mackay, D. J. Macrae, F. L. McNaughton, Jack Murray, Keith Murray, Neil McNeill, R. L. McNaughton, K. Millar, R. T. Morse, J. McDugan, F. M. Nicholson, G. C. Orr, R. H. Osmane, R. B. Pearson, C. Rutherford, J. F. Robertson, Alan Roger, H. Rottenburg, Thomas Robertson, M. A. Speir, A. D. Stocks, H. Smith, Allan Sullivan, O. L. Sidey, J. F. A. Swanston, Neil Smith, the Rev. J. S. Thomson, Ian Thomson, H. B. Tristram, J. B. Waters, and T. W. M. Whitson.

MRS. CASEY

Captain and Mrs. Casey entertained at dinner in the Ritz Restaurant on Thursday night:—

Lord and Lady Portevict, Lord Thomson, Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson, Sir Denison Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Lesper, Mr. and Mrs. Dermot Casey, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Miller Mundy, Miss Ryrie, and Colonel Ryan.

Mrs. FitzRoy's reception will be found on page 14

MEMORIAL AND FUNERAL SERVICES

MR. EDWARD STRUTT

A memorial service for the Hon. Edward Strutt was held yesterday afternoon at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The Rev. P. McCormick and Dr. Fleming were the officiating clergy.

Among those present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Edward Strutt, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Strutt, Mr. John J. Strutt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Strutt, Miss Emily Strutt, Mrs. Claude Tritton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Parsons, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Strutt, Mr. and Mrs. Brompler Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deverell, Mrs. Edward Lyell Strutt, the Hon. Mrs. Louis French, the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dunbain, Mr. Malcolm MacNaughton, Mr. J. Egerton Gwynn, Mr. Charles A. Parker, Mr. Cecil Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gavin, Mrs. Arthur Tritton,

Sir Geoffrey Fry (representing Mr. Stanley Baldwin), Mr. Malcolm Thomson (representing Mr. Lloyd George), the Hon. Walter Gibbs (representing Lord Rhayader), Colonel the Hon. H. C. and Mrs. Incescape, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Talbot, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall, Lady Dawkins, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Pelham, Sir James Martin, the Hon. Marion Best, Dr. Tripp (representing the Imperial Chemical Industries Agricultural Department), Earl Portescue, Sir Lawrence Gregory, Lawrence Cross, Lady Winifred Renshaw, Mr. R. W. Robbins (representing the Governors of Guy's Hospital), Lieutenant-Colonel F. Royds (representing the British Sugar Beet Society), Mr. D. B. Toye (representing Sir Charles Howell Thomas, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture), Mr. E. Franklin (representing Mr. Noel Buxton), Dr. Alexander Goddard (representing the Surveyors' Institution), Lady Moon, Mr. C. B. Rolfe (Secretary of the Farmers' Club), Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Tennant, Mr. H. M. Everard, Mr. W. Harold Eve, Mr. E. F. Pash (private secretary), Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smee, Mr. C. J. B. Macdonald,

Mrs. Lecor Sartoris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Isted, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Sewell, Miss Treasure, Mrs. Rose, Miss Rose, Mrs. Walter E. Archer, Mr. J. M. Wood, Mr. Archer Houblon, Miss Houblon, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Sperling, Mrs. Abadie, Miss F. Colvin, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke Bevan, the Hon. William and Mrs. Sidney, the Hon. Mrs. Clough-Taylor, Lady Gray, the Hon. Eveleen Campbell-Gray, Mrs. Herbert Zuffnell, the Hon. Maud Ritchie, the Hon. Mary Pakington, Sir Edwin Savill, Sir Francis Floud, Mr. and Lady Maude Roundell, the Rev. Lord and Lady Byron, Sir Reginald Macleod, Sir Edgar Horne (Past President of the Surveyors' Institute), Mr. and Mrs. de Zoete, the Hon. Mrs. Norman Grosvenor, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir John and Lady Barran, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. J. Stainton, the Hon. Lily French, the Hon. Mrs. Wilkinson, Sir Leslie Scott, Miss Tennin, Mrs. du Cane, Sir Fortescue Flannery, Mr. and Mrs. George Wansburgh, Mrs. A. C. Arkwright, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Kepel Stephenson, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Ovens, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. W. G. Richards, Captain Boyle, Mr. Q. G. Round, Mr. Sydney Mager, Mr. W. J. Trumper, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Braswell,

Mrs. Beauchamp Tufnell, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Miss Gunn, Mr. Dendy Watney, Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. G. Martin, Mr. W. Feeney, Mr. Charles Pomeroy, Mr. H. Savill, Mr. J. Blackshaw (Ministry of Agriculture), Mr. George Dunconbe, Mr. W. A. Kaye, Mr. C. Jonas, Mr. H. P. Garland, Mrs. William Piercy, Miss Tritton, Mrs. Christopher Turner, Mrs. Driver, Miss Yeatherd, Miss Duncan Fraser, Miss King, Mr. Woodhouse, Mrs. E. Giffard, Mr. R. Curridge, Mrs. Watertield, Mr. Russel Beverley, Mr. G. T. Brown, Mr. Hone Sherwin, Miss Kingston, Mrs. Algernon Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Constan, Captain A. K. Motion, Mrs. Cecil Benson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Pattinson, Mr. Charleton Tufnell, Mr. Strangman Gardiner (Central Landowners' Association), Mrs. B. Knox, Mr. C. Lake, Mr. C. B. Palmer (Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, Limited), Mr. T. Bischoff, Miss Vicars, Mr. C. H. Biddells (President of the Surveyors' Institute), Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brasnwell, Mr. D. M. Munday, Mr. Cecil Parker, Mrs. C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. George Grinnell-Milne, Mr. J. J. Wilkes, Mr. Christopher Chart, Mr. de Neufville (Deputy Chairman of the Yorkshire Insurance Company), Mr. P. A. Molteno, and Mrs. J. M. Wood.

Lord Hampton was unavoidably prevented from being present.

SIR M. I. JOYCE

A memorial service for Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce was held in Lincoln's Inn Chapel yesterday afternoon. Minor Canon Nixon officiated, and Sir Thomas Hughes read the Lesson.

Among those present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Leonard Cripps, Mr. N. A. L. Cripps, Mr. C. T. Cripps, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Plant, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Frederick Cripps (representing Lord Parmoor), Lord and Lady Wrenbury, Sir Robert McCall, Lord Tomlin, Sir Thomas and Lady Hughes, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir John Risley, Lord Warrington, Lord Merrivale, Judge Sturges, Lord Justice Lawrence, Mr. Justice Lunmoore, Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. W. A. McNair (representing the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge), Sir Lewis Dibdin (Dean of the Arches), Mr. James Greig, Mr. H. P. P. Rowe (Under-Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn), Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Charles Hulbert, Mr. P. W. Chandler, Mr. J. M. Gover, Sir Duncan Kerly, Sir Roger Gregory (Vice-President of the Law Society), Mr. H. H. Foster (President of the Law Society), Sir Herbert Cunliffe, Mr. Justice Finlay, Sir Binod Mitter, Mr. Justice and Lady Clauson, Mr. Justice Maugham, Mr. Justice Bennett, Mr. Bicklem (Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn), Mr. Jenkins, Miss Robertson Aikman, Mr. Charles Gurdon, Mr. Cyprian Williams, Mrs. C. Andrew, Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. Ellington, Mr. T. B. Lambert, Mr. J. H. Alston, Mr. Apsley Guthrie, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. G. F. Potts, Mr. A. Lee Ellis, Mr. C. A. James, Mr. W. Barnard, Mr. J. E. Farrer, Mr. W. Hunt, Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. D. H. Allen, Mr. Norman Armitage, Mr. Stamp, Mr. A. Walters, Mr. J. Cudlip, Mr. E. Macpherson, Mr. J. W. M. Holmes, Mr. H. J. Simmons, Mr. Stafford Crossman, Mr. W. A. Peck, Mr. H. W. H. Mackay, Mr. J. Worker (representing the Solicitors' Managing Clerks Association), Mr. F. Freer Smith, Mr. J. Irvine Stirling, Mr. W. F. Waite, Mr. H. S. Preston, and Mr. A. C. Hawkins.

MR. C. WHIBLEY

A memorial service for Mr. Charles Whibley was held yesterday morning at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The Rev. P. G. McCormick officiated.

Among those present were:—

Mrs. Whibley, Mr. Leonard Whibley, Evelyn Viscountess de Vesci, Lady Cynthia Asquith, Mr. Herbert Asquith, the Hon. Violet Cust, Mr. and Mrs. H. Arie, Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell, Miss Milnes-Gaskell, Lord Brownlow, Mrs. Henry Cust, Countess Stanhope, Lady Doreen Knatchbull, Sir Frederick and Lady Macmillan, Sir James Fowler, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, the Countess of Plymouth, Lord Ashbourne, the Hon. Maurice Baring, Sir Reginald Neville, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Mrs. P. S. Oliver, Sir Charles Strachey,

Viscount Castlerosse, Mr. Norman Forbes, Mr. John Tweed, Dr. J. W. Dickson, Mrs. Alfred F. Morcom, Miss Cursi, Miss Iris, and Miss Gerda Morgan, Mr. D. S. MacColl, Mrs. G. F. Phillips, Miss Greenhalgh, Mr. Algernon Rose, Miss Quarrell, Miss Bullen, Mr. Richard Bentley, the Rev. C. H. Brocklebank, Mr. S. Pitt, Miss S. H. Pitt, Mrs. Goteh, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Bell, Mrs. F. Turner Bicksome, Mr. W. Nelson, Mr. Dames Longworth, Mr. E. H. Keeling, Mrs. Ward Carey, Mr. J. F. Scanlan, Mr. Mark Oliver, Mrs. Theodore Beck, Mr. Stephen Gaselee, Mrs. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Harold Child, Mr. J. Hatfield, Mr. Edward Marsh, Major-General F. H. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. MacLehose, Mr. C. S. Street, Mr. James Pendered-Brodhurst, Mr. William Garvin, Mr. W. E. Barker, Mr. N. Grant, and Mr. J. S. Oliver.

Mr. Arthur Denman was unavoidably absent on circuit. At the funeral on Wednesday Mr. Leonard Whibley (brother) and Mrs. Leonard Whibley were among those present.

LORD COVENTRY

The funeral of the Earl of Coventry will take place privately at Croome Church on Monday, at 2.30 p.m. There will be a service at Worcester Cathedral at the same time.

It is particularly requested that all who wish to attend should go to Worcester, as the accommodation at Croome is only sufficient for parishioners and family. No flowers, by request.

The memorial service, in London, will be held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. W. H. TAFT

A service in memory of William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States, will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Monday, March 17, at 12.30 p.m.

COLONEL R. S. H. MOODY

The funeral of Colonel R. S. H. Moody took place with military honours at Windsor yesterday. The service was held at the St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and a detachment of the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, under the command of Mr. A. V. C. Douglas, lined the route from the residence, 9, Military Knights' Quarters, to the entrance to the chapel. A party of the 2nd Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), from Aldershot, was also present. The Military Knights, headed by Major-General Carteret Carey, were the pall-bearers, and the pipers of the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, under Pipe-Major Macdonald, played "The Flowers of the Forest."

The officiating clergy were the Dean of Windsor, Canon J. N. Dalton, Minor Canon Dr. H. Fellowes, and Minor Canon S. G. B. Exham. The mourners included:—

Colonel and Mrs. James Martin, Mr. Brown and Mrs. A. Brown, Miss Moody, Mrs. D. Sharpe, Major R. C. Lowndes, Louisa Lady Lawson, and the following officers of The Buffs:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crookenden (also representing Major-General Sir Arthur Lynden-Bell, colonel of the regiment), Captain H. C. C. Morley, Mr. C. Haggard, Mr. J. G. Nicholson, and Mr. M. G. F. Alexander.

MR. J. GUNTON

A funeral service for Mr. Josiah Gunton was held yesterday at Wesley's Chapel, City-road, E.C. The Rev. Ensor Walters, the Rev. George H. McNeal, and the Rev. J. Fisher Robson were the officiating clergy. The chief mourners were:—Mr. D. Gunton (brother), Mrs. J. C. Smith (sister), Miss Smith, Mr. W. Gunton (son), Mrs. Gunton, and Miss L. Gunton (daughter). Among others present were:—

Sir Thomas and Lady Bethell, Sir William and Lady Smith, Major R. L. Tasker (Chairman of the London County Council), Mr. Montagu H. Cox (Clerk of the London County Council), Sir Louis Newton, Mr. F. Stephens (representing Lord Marshall), Mr. A. W. Hersee (representing Lord Rhondda), Mr. H. F. Stevens (representing Sir Percy Vincent), Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Neal, Dr. A. L. Sachs, Sir William and Lady Burton, Mr. W. W. Burton, Colonel Parkinson, Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., Miss Delamot, Mr. W. J. Gregory Bestall, Mrs. W. J. Marsh, Mr. George Compton, Mr. Ashton-Jones and Miss Ashton-Jones, Mr. A. C. Wright, and Mr. F. C. Hastins and Mr. and Mrs. C. Redding (representing the staff of Gunton and Gunton, architects and surveyors), Miss Cornell,

Sir Albert Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Chapple, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Bond, Miss Naughton, Miss Nearne, Miss White, Mr. Gilford, Mr. R. H. Dore, Mr. F. G. Dore and Miss Dore, Sir Harold Downer, Mr. and Mr. Burns (representing the National Children's Home), Mr. Basil Lowe, Mr. W. G. Rouse, Mr. W. H. Balne, Mr. R. W. Rogers, Mr. Lindsay Bins, Mr. S. J. Sandie, Mr. F. W. Greenaway, Mr. C. H. Collett, Mrs. Osborn, Miss Osborn, Mr. W. J. Hopton, Mr. E. M. Clifton, Mr. W. C. Brett, Mr. A. E. Robinson, Mr. Leo Taylor, Mr. H. A. Harmer, Mr. H. G. Turner, Mr. Clifford C. Trotsure, Mr. R. Mountain Brakes, Mr. R. G. Geogman, Mr. W. J. Willis, Mr. S. A. Mallsworth, Mr. A. B. Cossa, Mr. A. Moss, Mr. Graham Bennet, Mr. Roy Matthews, Mr. Craven Ellis, the Rev. Edgar C. Barton (representing the Rev. Alfred Sharpe), the Rev. J. T. Gurney, Mr. C. Stanley Crouse, Mr. Frederick L. Dove, and Mr. W. Frank Carey.

LADY LOUISA CHARTERIS

The funeral of Lady Louisa Charteris will be at Slaugham, Sussex, on Monday at 2.45, not 3.45 as stated yesterday in error. The memorial service will be at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, on Monday, also at 2.45.

(Continued at foot of next column)

PERSECUTION

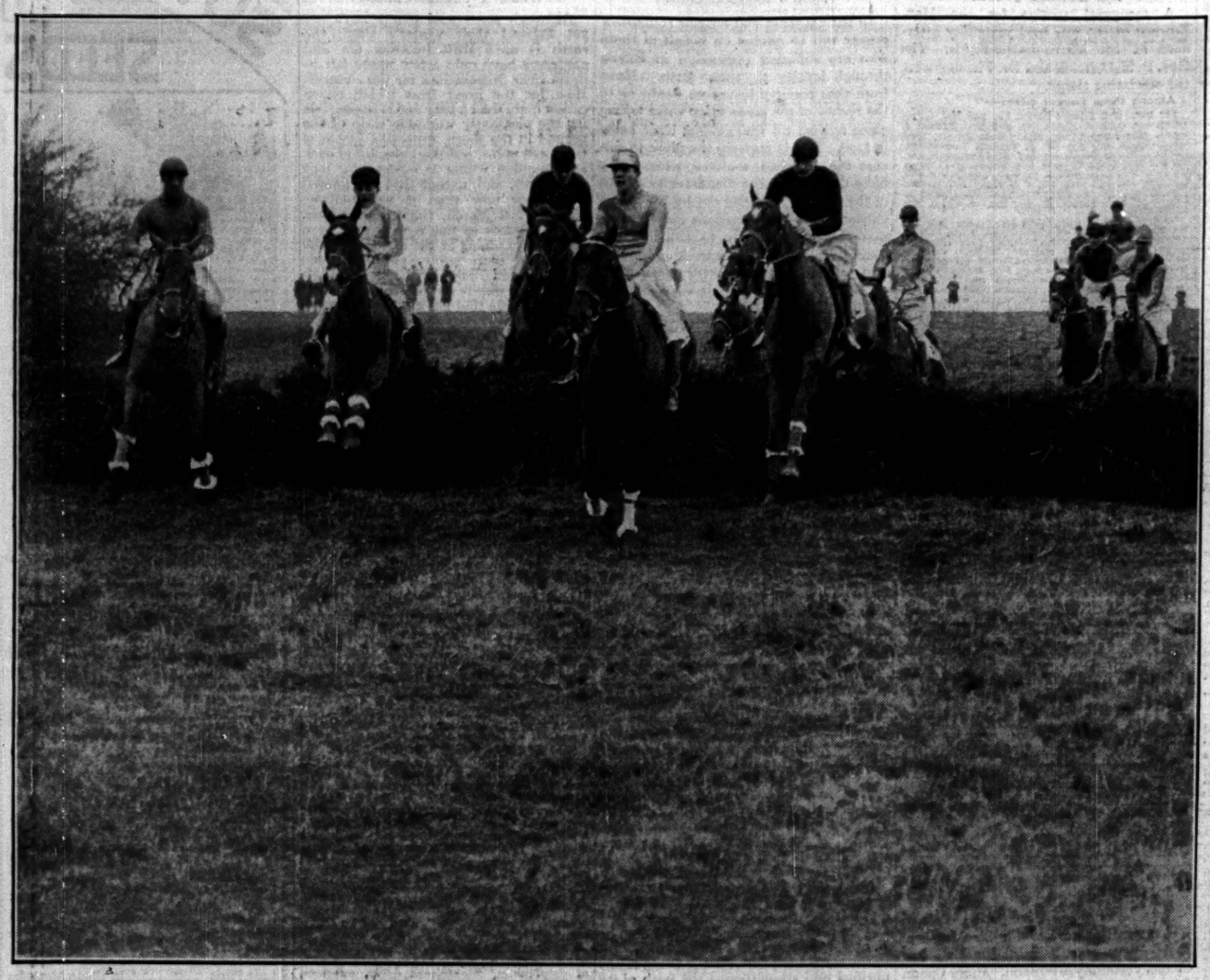
THE CALL TO PRAYER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In our churches and chapels to-morrow prayer will be offered on behalf of those who are suffering oppression in Russia through loyalty to their faith. News from that country leaves no doubt as to the reality of the persecution there taking place against all who profess their belief in God. This is scarcely the place to discuss the political motives which may have determined the character or extent of the campaign carried out by the Soviet Government, but Christians can have no doubt that they ought to join in intercession for those who are being oppressed, and not seldom treated with violence, for no other reason than that they are true to the faith they profess.

Persecution is the infliction of penalties or pains in restraint of freedom of conscience, the refusal of liberty to live according to rules of life and worship which express and assist men's religious belief. We cannot forget that good Christian men

THE GRAFTON HUNT POINT-TO-POINT



SITE OF ANCIENT VERULAM

A NORTHAMPTONSHIRE POINT-TO-POINT.—There was a large company at the Grafton Hunt Point-to-Point at Silverstone yesterday, where the programme included the Grenadier Guards Race and the Coldstream Guards Race. Our photographs show the field in the race for the Wakefield Cup (given by Lord Hillingdon) taking the second jump, and, on the right, the water jump in the Coldstream Guards Regimental Race.

SITE OF THE ANCIENT VERULAM.—Important excavations on the site of the Roman City of Verulam are to be undertaken for the Corporation of St. Albans by the Society of Antiquaries and other bodies. Above we reproduce an air view of the site taken specially for *The Times*. The ground to be explored lies beyond the roadway crossing the picture, between the mill and the farm, and includes more than half of the old city. The story of ancient Verulam is told on page 13.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.—Mr. E. H. Tindal Atkinson, who has been appointed Director of Public Prosecutions in the place of Sir Archibald Bodkin (right), who is retiring on pension.

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Holland's Largest Luxury Liner
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ALL CABINS IN BOTH VESSELS FITTED WITH HOT & COLD WATER AND BEDSTEADS SWIMMING POOL AND GYMNASIUM

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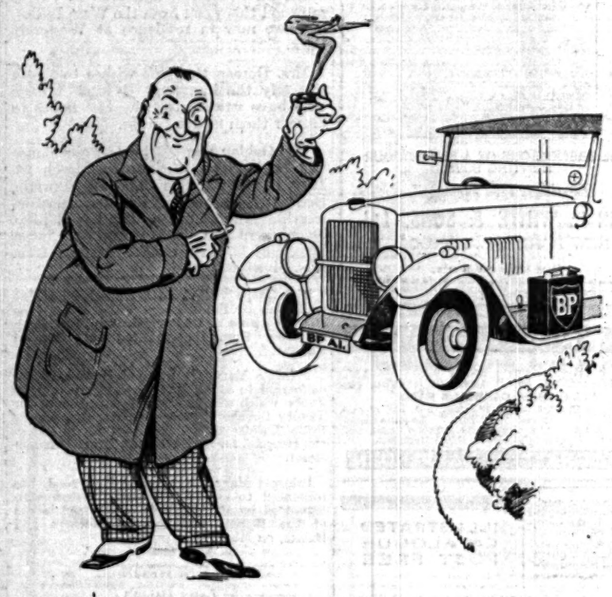
LADIES' LONDON FOURSOMES.—Miss D. R. Fowler and Miss P. Lobbett, who won the Ladies' London Foursomes at Beaconsfield yesterday for North Hants, last year's winners. They beat the Lady Golfers' Club representatives in the final round.

EARLY TURKISH ART.—On another page a correspondent draws attention to the neglected condition of the beautiful mosques at Iconium, the centre of the civilization associated with the Seljuk Turks in the 11th century. The gateway of one of the Medressé.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

Giving it a miss



"I'm giving my old 'bus a treat-
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My car's ever had. Aint she sweet!"

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Obituary

SIR CHARLES HARTOPP

SERVICE IN FOREIGN OFFICE

Sir Charles Hartopp, First Secretary to the British Legation at Teheran, died yesterday from blood-poisoning as the result of an operation.—*Reuter.*

Charles William Everard Cradock Hartopp was the only son of Mr. Allek William Cradock Hartopp, brother of the fifth baronet. His mother was Janet Susan Webbe, youngest daughter of Major John William Gooch Spicer, of Spye Park, Wilts: her brother, Captain J. E. P. Spicer, a great sportsman and Master of the Avon Vale, died in March, 1928, and his son and heir, Captain "Tony" Spicer, was killed by a falling tree in Spye Park during a great gale in the following November. Charles Hartopp was born on September 4, 1893, and was educated at Wellington. He served throughout the War, and was mentioned in dispatches and promoted to major. Having passed an examination, he was appointed a Third Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and posted to Bucharest in July, 1919. Eighteen months later he was promoted to a Second Secretary, and in May, 1921, was transferred for service in the Foreign Office. In October, 1922, he was transferred to Athens, and in February, 1925, to Cairo. In the following June he was granted an allowance for knowledge of Arabic, and was promoted to be a First Secretary in April, 1926. Two years later he was transferred to Teheran. On the death of his uncle, the fifth baronet, on February 20, 1929, he succeeded to the title. He was unmarried, and is now succeeded by his uncle, Frederick, the third son of the fourth baronet. He leaves an only sister, Susan, who is married to Lindsay Drummond, eldest son of Major-General Lawrence George Drummond.

MR. E. J. LAVINO

Mr. Edward J. Lavino, who died in Philadelphia on March 3, was born of Dutch parents in Smyrna and educated in Belgium. His family had long been engaged in business at Smyrna, and more than 40 years ago he went to the United States, where he was concerned in the importation of liquorice root, chrome ore, and other products of Asia Minor. The firm of E. J. Lavino and Co., which he founded in Philadelphia to represent in America the interests of the family business, prospered, and his energy and enterprise soon gave it a leading position of its own. Mr. Lavino was a pioneer in the importation of chrome ores from Rhodesia, New Caledonia, and other countries, and of manganese from Russia, India, and Brazil. Later he undertook the manufacture of ferro-manganese and refractory bricks and cements. He was well known in London, and for many years had paid at least one visit to Europe each year. A man of sound judgment and great foresight, Mr. Lavino was much esteemed for his consideration for others and old-world courtesy.

Mr. Lavino was a cousin of the late Mr. William Lavino, a member of the British branch of the family, who was for many years the Correspondent of *The Times* in Vienna and afterwards in Paris.

CAPTAIN DENIS MURRAY

Captain Denis Murray, the eldest son of Professor Gilbert and Lady Mary Murray, died late on Monday night at his residence at Hall Bank Gate, Cumberland, from erysipelas, at the age of 40. During the War Captain Murray was in the Royal Naval Air Service. He was shot down in February, 1915, fell into Dutch waters, and was interned in Holland until the end of the War. He is survived by his widow and one son.

THE REV. D. P. McPHERSON

The Rev. Duncan Philip McPherson, vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Liverpool, since 1919, died suddenly on Tuesday. He was a well-known Free Church minister before entering the Church of England. A Scottish-Canadian by birth, he studied at Chicago and Edinburgh University, and became minister of the largest Baptist Church in Scotland, that at Glasgow. In Liverpool he succeeded Hugh Stowell Brown at Myrtle-street Chapel, and became widely known as a preacher. In 1902 he was ordained to the curacy of St. Mary Magdalene, Liverpool, and was appointed to St. Martin's by the Simeon Trustees. Mr. McPherson had travelled widely, and was a man of much learning.

MR. E. P. S. REED

Mr. Eliot Pye Smith Reed, who died on March 9, at the age of 76, was the only surviving son of Sir Charles Reed, M.P., F.S.A., and grandson of the philanthropist, Dr. Andrew Reed, founder of seven orphanages and other charitable institutions. He was educated at the City of London School, where he and his brother, Talbot Baines Reed, were contemporaries of H. H. Asquith. He was a member of the Stock Exchange, and was senior partner of the firm of Scott, Stratten, and Co. Many institutions claimed his sympathy and help, especially the Religious Tract Society, Reedham and Earlswood, and the Home for Incurables at Putney. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. T. T. Curwen, and celebrated his golden wedding last year, just before his wife's death. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

LADY ELLIOTT

A correspondent writes:—

Many of those who knew and appreciated the late Lady Elliott best are no longer with us, but there are some outside her immediate circle who can still recall the wit, the personal charm, and the kindliness which made hosts of friends for her, both in India and in England. A few knew her in Bihar, in the seventies of last century, when her first husband, Tom Murray, of the I.C.S., was a subdivisional officer, and she was a popular young hostess, a fearless rider, and interested in everything human around her. More will remember her when, after her second marriage, to Sir Charles Elliott, her responsibilities had increased, and the scope of her universal sympathies had widened; when she tempered the somewhat caustic brilliance of Simla with a wit that was never unkind, and charmed the larger society of Calcutta as few official hostesses had ever charmed it before. Her influence for good as the wife of an overburdened Lieutenant-Governor, absorbed in the labours of a well-nigh impossible charge, cannot easily be exaggerated. In her salon at Belvedere every guest, European or Indian, Maharajah or newly-joined Assistant, was certain of a personal welcome which at once assured to him his position or put him at his ease.

She and Sir Charles came to Bengal and to Calcutta in 1890 almost as strangers, but their departure in 1895 was universally lamented. The chronicler of "Bengal under the Lieutenant-Governors" makes an exception in her case to his rule of omitting all reference to ladies in his work, in order to record his appreciation of her share in the success of her husband's rule, and to note that "the pictures of two ladies permanently adorn the walls of Belvedere; one is of the late Queen-Empress (Queen Victoria)—the other is of Lady Elliott"; and he quotes from a leading journal which wrote, in a valedictory article, that she had performed no slight public service in "maintaining and popularizing a neutral ground whereon men of the most divergent opinions could meet and sink their differences," and added: "Kind and true, she has done her duty, and much besides, in the arduous position she has held for five years. Lady Elliott may take with her, to sweeten the leisure she has so hardly earned, the sense of high responsibilities fulfilled and the knowledge that she lives in hearts she leaves behind."

After their return from India in 1895, up to the death of Sir Charles Elliott in 1911, their home at Wimbledon continued to be the meeting ground for Englishmen and Indians alike, and many a young member of the I.C.S., about to start a career in India, or youthful Indian student, a stranger in a strange land, was cheered and encouraged by Lady Elliott's personal sympathy and understanding. While in later years she had withdrawn into a smaller circle, Lady Elliott maintained to the end her interest in the fortunes of India and of her numerous friends, though increasing infirmity gradually limited her activities. It will be long before her sense of humour and her goodness fade from the memories of those who were privileged to enjoy her friendship, and she has left the world the poorer for the loss of her sympathy and kindly feeling.

CAPTAIN REDE, R.N.

"R. F." writes:—

Perhaps you will allow an old shipmate of his to add a few words to your notice of the death of Roger Rede.

All who knew him must have felt the news of his death to be almost unbelievable. He looked the very embodiment of health and vitality; he so radiated all that goes with strength and good looks that it seems inconceivable that he should be dead while one is still alive. If I had to describe Roger in a word, I should say that he incarnated the very essence of the destroyer service. I was shipmates with him during the War while he was undergoing a time of penance in a big ship. It was pain and grief to him to be away from the little ships, and he was doing his utmost to get back to them. Not for one moment, however, did he sulk; he was second in command, and our ship was an old ship, but he was just as keen as if he were serving in the latest ship launched, and he infused his spirit into every officer and man on board. As it happened, we came in for an exciting moment when disaster loomed up out of a calm night. I shall never forget the exhibition of calm, collected courage which Roger gave on that occasion, and when his heart's wish was granted and he got back to the destroyers it came as no surprise to hear that he had at once made an opportunity for Botha, and distinguished his ship and himself. He was the best of good fellows. There must be many on Barnton golf links who remember his joy in life and his pleasure in a game of golf when the Fleet in the Firth of Forth was enjoying a respite. The country has lost a most capable and talented sailor, and his friends have to mourn the loss of a most attractive personality.

DR. VON BREITENBACH

Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs:—

Dr. Paul von Breitenbach, who was Prussian Minister for Public Works from 1906 to 1918, died on Monday at the age of 79.

Born in Danzig on April 16, 1850, he studied jurisprudence, entered the Prussian judicial service, and in 1878 was transferred to the railway service. After supervising the incorporation of the Hessian in the Prussian system, he was made chief of railway erection at Cologne in 1903, and in 1906 was appointed Minister for Public Works, the railways coming under his department. The work he did in the next eight years is generally held to have borne fruit in the Great War, when the German railways fully answered the tremendous tests to which they were subjected during the mobilization and afterwards. He was responsible for the famous Hohenzollern Bridge at Cologne. Von Breitenbach, who had been ennobled in 1909, was the first Minister to receive the Iron Cross, and in 1917 the Order of the Black Eagle was bestowed on him. He tendered his resignation a few weeks before the Armistice, and it came into force with the formation of the first revolutionary Ministry.

THE REV. SENHOUSE RYDER

Our Cannes Correspondent telegraphs that the Rev. Charles Senhouse Ryder, chaplain of St. George's, the Royal Memorial Church, Cannes, died on Thursday night.

A graduate of Cambridge (Clare College), he was ordained in 1890, and held curacies at Reading, Chislehurst, and St. George's, Bloomsbury. In 1905 he became vicar of Emmanuel, Southport, and was chaplain at Aix-les-Bains in the summer, being very well known to a large number of English travellers on the Continent. He was appointed to St. George's, Cannes, in 1910. The Royal Memorial Church was built in memory of the Duke of Albany, who died in Cannes in 1884. Mr. Ryder was very proud of the fact that he held his appointment direct from the King. He leaves a widow, but no children.

"M. E. FRANCIS"

A correspondent writes:—

In the appreciative notice of "M. E. Francis" (Mrs. Blundell), the novelist, which has already appeared in your columns, one fact was unknown to the writer—namely, that she always considered the starting point of her literary career to have dated from the selection of her novel "A Daughter of the Soil" to open the series of novels in *The Times Weekly Edition*. It was a new departure for the paper, and there was a wide field of competition. Mr. Moberly Bell's instant appreciation of the high ideals which from the beginning "M. E. Francis" sought to inculcate in her writings, made her the successful candidate. Among the many tributes which she received afterwards, none pleased her more than this recognition, embodied in the first sentence of a leading article which *The Times* gave her on this occasion:—"Throw open the windows and let in the fresh air." The last work of "M. E. Francis," "Wood Sanctuary," which she wrote in collaboration with her daughter, Margaret Blundell, was destined to appear in the week during which she was laid to rest at St. Mary's, Little Crosby, among the Lancashire folk whose characteristics she had portrayed with such skill and humour in one of her early books, "A North Country Village."

MISS MARGARET WORKMAN

A correspondent writes:—

The memory of Miss Margaret Elliot Workman, of Craigdarragh, Co. Down, whose death took place on March 5, deserves to be kept green in the hearts of those who throughout the War found rest and hospitality at her canteen at railhead, Havre. In September, 1914, she joined the staff of a French Red Cross Hospital at Chinon, but in November of that year, with her sister Alice, she began work for British troops, opening a coffee stall on the Quai d'Escale at Havre, and shortly extending her work at the request of the military authorities by opening a canteen at Point 6 Gare Maritime, a station some distance from the centre of the town, and solely used by troops going up and down the line. After some time Miss Alice moved to Rouen, where she organized invaluable soldiers' clubs. Miss Margaret remained at Havre and carried on the canteen, which was open day and night for every train arriving or departing, until, in May, 1918, it had to be closed owing to shortage of food. Her labours were unceasing and untiring, and on one occasion she served food without a break for 37 hours. It was reckoned that about 1,000,000 men availed themselves of this canteen. She was twice mentioned in dispatches, and was made O.B.E. She afterwards worked at Rouen at the soldiers' clubs organized by her sister, until their closing in April, 1919.

The older generation of nurses in Belfast also owe Miss Margaret grateful remembrance for the work she did for them in earlier years as hon. secretary of their club. Everything she undertook to do she did with all her heart, and by her sunny and unselfish disposition gained a host of friends.

COLONEL F. J. F. FRENCH

Our Cannes Correspondent telegraphs that Colonel Fitzstephen John Fetherston French died on Tuesday in a clinic at Cannes at the age of 60.

He joined the Royal Marine Artillery in 1887 and served in the Brass expedition on the Niger in February, 1895, and in the operations against the rebel chief Mbaruk in the following August, being mentioned in dispatches. He was present at the bombardment of the palace at Zanzibar in August, 1896, and served in the Benin expedition in 1897. Colonel French, who had qualified as an interpreter in Russian, Spanish, and German, was attached to the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty. In May, 1914, he was appointed for duty with the Marine Garrison at Cromarty. He afterwards commanded a 4-in. battery of the R.M.A., and for two years served in the Operations Division at the Admiralty. He was then appointed G.S.O.1, and temporary lieutenant-colonel with the Naval Expedition to the Caspian Sea, and retired in 1919. Colonel French, who is survived by his widow, had lived at Cannes for the last three years.

DR. HERMANN BLOHM

Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs that Dr. Hermann Blohm, the senior member of the firm of Blohm and Voss, has died at Hamburg, in his 82nd year. Born on June 21, 1848, at Lubeck, he was the seventh and youngest son of a merchant. After a two years' apprenticeship with an engineering firm at Lubeck, and experience in Bremen, he studied at the High Schools at Hanover, Zurich, and Berlin, subsequently working as an engineer in shipyards at Rostock and Hamburg and in England and Scotland. On his return to Germany he made the acquaintance of Ernst Voss, with whom he founded at Hamburg on April 5, 1877, the shipyard of Blohm and Voss, which was to become the most important undertaking of its kind in Germany. Dr. Blohm was doctor *honoris causa* of the Technical High School at Charlottenburg, an honour conferred in 1910.

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that Mgr. Julien, Bishop of Arras, died on Thursday night after a brief illness. Mgr. Julien, who was born at Canville-les-Deux-Eglises, Seine Inférieure, in 1856, was elevated to the episcopate on March 22, 1917.

Lady Eliot, widow of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., died at Bellet, Nice, on March 9, at the age of 79. She was the daughter of the late Mr. William Nevill, of Godalming, and she was married in 1877 to Sir John Eliot, who died in 1908.

Mr. Francis Howard Humphris, who died at Ilkley on Thursday in his 94th year, was the oldest member of the Otley bench of magistrates and of the board of governors of Ilkley Grammar School. He was a partner in a Bradford firm, but retired in 1892. As a lay reader he had charge of the little village church of Nesfield, near Ilkley, for 15 years, and was affectionately known as the Bishop of Nesfield. He was warden of Ilkley Parish Church for 13 years.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

A DOCTOR'S ESTATE

DR. HENRY JOY CLARKE, M.D., J.P., of Thorne-road, Doncaster, who died on November 16, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £43,719, with net personalty £22,887. He left:—

£550 to his dispenser, Louis P. Peebrill, and £100 to Herbert Shepherd, chauffeur.

A further grant of probate has been issued in respect of the estate of Mr. ALEXANDER EDWARD LANE FOX-PITT-RIVERS, F.S.A., J.P., of Rushmore, Salisbury, and of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, who died on August 19, 1927, aged 72. Details of a grant in respect of unsettled property valued at £119,870 were published in *The Times* of March 14, 1928, and the grant is now issued in respect of settled land valued at £16,300, making in all property passing at his decease valued at £136,170.

A further grant of probate has been issued in respect of the estate of Mr. CHARLES COLTMAN COLTMAN-ROGERS, of Stanage Park, Radnor, who died on May 20, leaving unsettled property of the gross value of £86,226, as stated in *The Times* of September 23. The settled land grant is in respect of property valued at £52,344, making the total value of the property passing at his decease £138,570.

Mr. PERCY EDWARD SANKEY, of Russell-square, Bloomsbury, and of Margate and Ramsgate, solicitor, who died on January 23, left estate of the gross value of £28,769, with net personalty £22,046. He left:—

One year's salary to each of his clerks of five years' service: £100 each to Margate College Hospital, Ramsgate General Hospital, and Alexandra Homes, Margate. £200 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Andrew's Church, Fairlight, Hastings, upon trust, to apply the income in keeping his headstone and those of his family buried there in repair and the grass cut, any balance to be applied for the upkeep of the churchyard there.

Mr. CHARLES CANN, of Filey-street, Sheffield, a former headmaster of the Surrey-street (Sheffield) Institute, who died on November 14, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £22,535, with net personalty £21,576. He left:—

£1,000 and 4,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares in S. and C. Wardlow, Limited, steel manufacturers, Sheffield, and the "contents of my home," and the use for life of the rents from certain houses in Filey-street, Sheffield, to Miss Lucy Ann Mason, "who has been my friend and companion for many years."

Mr. FREDERICK ARTHUR HOWORTH, of Thistleton, Hicks-road, Waterloo, near Liverpool, retired architect, who died on January 20, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £21,208, with net personalty £21,128.

He left:—

£100 to Mrs. Taylor, widow of Matthew George Taylor, his former draughtsman, and £50 to his maid, Ellen Davies, if in his service at the time of his decease and not under notice.

The use of his plate, jewelry, and household effects (except organ and collection of foreign stamps) to his housekeeper, Mary Elizabeth Dopson Worthington, until she marries, together with the income from the residue of his property for life, or until she marries.

Mr. GEORGE MACKIE LEWIS, of Chilmark House, Salisbury, late H.M. Civil Service, who died on January 26, aged 89, left estate of the gross value of £14,623, with net personalty £12,771. He left:—

£100 to Frederick Oliver Lidford, if in his service at his death.

Miss BRENDA NOEL MELLADEW, of Mellador House, High-street, Eltham, Kent, who died on January 14, left £13,266, with net personalty £13,136. Subject to life interests, she left:—

£1,000 to the Hyndman Literary Trust; and the ultimate residue to the National Council of British Socialist Sunday Schools.

Mr. FRANCIS JOHN HAMBLY, of Calthorpe-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, representative in Bristol and Birmingham of John Howell and Co., Limited, warehousemen, of St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., who died on January 16, aged 75, left £8,647, with net personalty £8,517. He left:—

£300 to the South African Church Railway Mission.

Mr. WILLIAM SWINBURNE, of Carlton-terrace, Low Fell, Gateshead, solicitor, who died on December 14, left estate of the gross value of £7,844, with net personalty £6,600. He left:—

£300 to his housekeeper, Elizabeth Pitken.

Mrs. MARY SIMPSON, of Grange Park, Ealing, W., who died on February 3, left £6,856, with net personalty £6,726. She left:

£100 and furniture to her maid, Alice Wells; and £50 to the Church Extension Association.

Mrs. CONSTANCE GOODFELLOW, of Cornfield-gardens, Cliftonville, Margate, died on December 18, leaving estate of the gross value of £5,378, with net personalty £4,544. She gives:—

£105 to the Benevolent Fund of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BILLOWS, Mr. Frederick Humphrey (78), of Kilve, Chalkwell-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, late superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraphic Company (net personalty £6,288)	£6,404
BLAIKIE, Mr. James, of Robertson-street, Greenock, Renfrewshire, retired shipmaster, formerly a member of the staff of the Anchor Line (personal estate)	4,006
BOOT, Mr. Harry Edmund (73), of Arundel-road, Eastbourne, printer and stationer (net personalty £9,387)	11,120
BOWERS, Miss Anna Maria, of Burlington-road, Birkdale, Southport (net personalty £3,235)	6,379
DARWENT, Mr. Benjamin Bishop (73), of Charnley, Charnwood-street, Coalville, Leicestershire, at one time a draper (net personalty £9,057)	9,932
BROWN, Mrs. Sarah Sherwin, of Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, wife of C. H. Brown, K.C. (personal estate in Great Britain)	4,078
DAWSON, Mr. Albert (63), of Ingleneuk, Western-road, East Finchley, hon. secretary of the City Temple, and editor of the *Christian Commonwealth* (net personalty £3,238)	4,391
DIETRICHSEN, Mr. James Mark (76), of Greengates, Albion Hill, Loughton, Essex (net personalty £27,502)	27,578
FREMLIN, Mrs. Mary Brooker (91), of Heathfield, Maidstone, widow of R. J. Fremlin (net personalty £10,455)	22,106
GOODACRE, Mr. Harry (71), of The Bishopsgrove, East Finchley, and of the Ceylon Mills, Victoria Docks (net personalty £35,796)	39,470
GRAESSER, Mr. Thomas, of Cowden Lane Farm, Witherwick, near Hull, farmer (net personalty £4,990)	8,029
HAWKINS, Miss Blanche Jane (90), of Sunningdale, Spencer-road, East Molesey (net personalty £4,584)	4,622
HUGHES, Mr. Cadwaladr, of Llwyn Bank, Llanrhaiadr, Denbigh, retired farmer and sheep dealer (net personalty £20,504)	41,923
HURST, Mr. Richard Freedman (66), of Strathmore, Victoria-avenue, Great Crosby, near Liverpool, chemist and druggist (net personalty £8,775)	8,515
JACKAMAN, Mr. Henry Mason (80), of Henley-road, Ipswich, solicitor, for 66 years borough coroner (net personalty £17,291)	23,031
JESSE, Mr. Frederick William (67), of Buckingham-street, Aylesbury, of Messrs. F. W. Jesse and Sons, house furnishers (net personalty £3,392)	8,836
MCINNES, Mr. John (83), of Newhall, Ketting, Capar Angus, farmer (personal estate in Great Britain)	7,264
MORRIS, Mr. John Smith, of Rustic-place, Abstruther, Fife, retired baker and confectioner (personal estate)	6,064
PARKER, Mr. Richard Henry (46), of Thorncliffe, Compton Park-villas, Plymouth, principal of the Plymouth School of Art and superintendent of art instruction (net personalty £839)	2,515
POPPE, Mr. Caspar Ludwig Joseph Leo (or Leo, or Caspar Leo), of West View, Apperley Bridge, Yorks (net personalty £4,588)	4,734
RAMSAY, Mr. John Balfour, of The Limes, Kedington, Haverhill, Suffolk, Writer to the Signet (personal estate in Great Britain)	12,269
REEVES, Mr. Albert John (57), of Dunsels, Clifton-road, Chesham Bois, Bucks, underwriter at Lloyd's and formerly a chartered secretary (net personalty £7,581)	7,717
ROCKE, Mr. Augustine Kevin, of Tudor House, Tudor-square, Tenby, Pembs, physician and surgeon (net personalty £3,860)	5,929
SPENCER, Mr. Alfred (84), of Somerville, Middleton-road, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester, calico printer (net personalty £6,328)	7,384
STOKE, Mr. James Edwin (71), of Okuta, Staple Hill, Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, civil engineer (net personalty £7,076)	7,177
STRATTON, Mr. Charles (78), of Mayfair, Graham-road, Mitcham, for 29 years in the Metropolitan Police	234
SWIFT, Mr. John Charles (62), of Ivydene, Heathfield-road, Heaton Chapel, Lancs, a director of Richard Haworth and Co., Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, of Dale-street, Manchester (net personalty £6,416)	6,580
THOMLINSON, Mrs. Eleanor Wood, of Selby-terrace, Maryport, Cumberland, wife of J. C. Thomlinson, retired wine merchant (net personalty £8,241)	8,989
WATSON, Captain William Scott, late 1st Royal Regiment (old 44th), of The Esplanade, Plymouth (personal estate in Great Britain)	9,372
WHITE, Mrs. Fanny Campbell Orr (92), of Sunnyside, Kingswood-road, Upper Norwood, S.E., widow of J. O. White, formerly a merchant in Glasgow (net personalty £26,118)	26,552

RETIREMENT OF DR. EICHHOLZ

It is understood that Dr. A. Eichholz, who has for many years been the Chief Medical Inspector of the Board of Education, will shortly retire. In his work of inspecting the school medical service in England and Wales he became well known by nearly all local education authorities and also by most of the certified special schools for the blind, deaf, and the physically defective, where his services for afflicted children and blind workers will long be remembered. He was a member of the Departmental Committee on the Causes and Prevention of Blindness in 1922.

THE SALE ROOM

TWO SURPRISES

Pictures by old masters, the property of the late Mr. Edward Dent, of Carlos-place, W., of the late Major J. H. Reynolds, of Greys, Kelvedon, Essex, of M. Basté de Saint Pallaye, of Paris, and of Paul de Frassuri Adamidi Bey, brought a total of £12,559 at Christie's yesterday.

There were two surprises, one of which was in connexion with the Raeburn portrait of Major-General Charles Reynolds, who was in the service of the East India Company, and died at Cheltenham in June, 1819; the portrait is a half-length, in scarlet military coat with dark-blue facings, holding his sword under his left arm. Bidding for this entirely unrecorded Raeburn portrait began at 200 guineas and quickly reached 3,650 guineas, at which it was knocked down to Messrs. Asscher and Welker, of Duke-street, with Mr. J. P. Lahey, of New York, as the underbidder. In the same property the companion portrait of Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Major-General Charles Reynolds, painted by Sir M. A. Shee and exhibited at the Royal Academy 1818, in white muslin dress with lace trimming, brought 480 guineas (Colonel P. R. Mitchell).

The second surprise occurred in connexion with a little picture on panel, 8in. by 6¼in., by Rembrandt, a portrait of a man with dark curly hair, a gold chain over a mauve tunic, dark cloak and cap; this picture has long hung in the housekeeper's room at Mr. Dent's house at 2, Carlos-place, and no importance whatever was attached to it. Yesterday bidding started at five guineas, and quickly reached 1,300 guineas, and it fell to Mr. Heather, of Christie's, with a Berlin dealer as underbidder. From the same source a J. van Ruisdael landscape with a little waterfall, 44in. by 56in., signed, brought 600 guineas (Asscher); and a woody landscape by the same artist, with figures by a fountain, 24in. by 20in., brought 500 guineas (Benedict)—this was bought at Christie's in 1877 for 10 guineas. Among the few of note from other sources A. Isenbrant, portrait of a lady in black dress edged with white fur, on panel, 14¼in. by 10¼in. brought 480 guineas (Benedict)—this fetched 40 guineas at the Crews sale in 1915; J. Callot, a set of six pictures of an Italian carnival—550 guineas (Sangiorgi); J. Northcote, portrait of Colonel Black in claret-coloured coat and vest—500 guineas (Buttery); and J. F. Herring, the Edinburgh Royal Mail coming out of Doncaster, 28in. by 48in.—180 guineas (Ackermann); this cost 15 guineas in 1836.

Puttick and Simpson's two sales yesterday consisted of engravings and etchings, which fetched £1,550, and old English furniture, porcelain, &c., which totalled £1,257. Two etchings by Muirhead Bone were "Repairing the Auld Brig, Ayr," signed proof, which fetched £39, and "Demolition of St. James's Hall, Exterior," trial proof, which brought £94; Sir D. Y. Cameron, Harfleur, signed proof, brought £70 (all bought by Colnaghi and Co.); and a set of four fox-hunting scenes, aquatints in colours, after H. Alken, by J. Gleadah, £85 (Norton).

SIMON'S "PETITION" CROWN

Three days' sale of Saxon and English coins, the property of Mr. E. H. Wheeler, totalled £4,283 at Sotheby's. The most important lot was a "Petition" crown, 1663, by Thomas Simon, one of the finest now available, of which the history can be continuously traced through various collections from 1762 to yesterday's sale; it started at £200 and fell to Mr. E. G. Raynes, of Cambridge, for £510, Mr. Seaby being the underbidder. Among the Oxford coins a crown, 1644, by Rawlins, also with a long pedigree, in the finest condition, brought £330 (Spink); a pound piece Oxford-Shrewsbury, 1642—£56 (Seaby); and a penny, 1644—£35 (Baldwin). Among other coins, pennies, &c., Stephen, 1135-1154, Eustace FitzJohn(?), in perfect preservation, brought £110 (Spink); Henry III., 1216-1272, double penny, Canterbury—£65 (Baldwin); Edward IV., 1461-1470, half-groat, Norwich—£48 10s. (Spink); Henry VII., 1485-1509, a "Septim" shilling—£58; another shilling with "VII." instead of "Septim"—£70 (both bought by Seaby); Henry VIII., 1509-1547, half-groat, Tournay—£60 (Spink); Elizabeth, 1558-1602, milled three-farthings, 1563—£30 10s. (Baldwin); Shrewsbury pound piece, 1642—£47 (Spink); another 1642—£48; and a Scarborough sixpence—£70 (both bought by Baldwin).

DEARER WATER IN LONDON

RESULT OF LAST YEAR'S WEATHER

The Metropolitan Water Board, at its meeting yesterday, agreed to a recommendation that there should be an increase in the water charges amounting to ¾ per cent. per annum of the net annual value of the house or building in respect of which the water is supplied, and ¾d. per 1,000 gallons at each point of the scale when water is supplied by meter.

Mr. J. M. FRASER (chairman of the Finance Committee) said that they had estimated for a possible deficiency of £23,000, and they had to provide for an estimated deficiency of £288,000. "This increase was almost entirely due to extra expenses and loss of income occasioned by the severe frosts in the early months of 1929 and the exceptional drought last summer, circumstances which no one could foretell or foresee. They would very likely this year have been able to worry through with a rate of 5¼ per cent.—anyhow a rate of 6 per cent. would have been more than ample—except for the exceptional circumstances. They hoped a substantial reduction in the rate would be possible next year. All proposed expenditure would have to be very carefully examined."

Mr. HENRY BERRY said that the increase in the rate came at a most inappropriate time. The Board got itself into bad odour with the London public last year. To increase the rate on the top of that would make matters more and more difficult for the Board.

The Board approved the estimated expenditure for the financial year 1930-31, amounting to £5,053,140. To this is to be added an approximate deficiency at March 31 (the end of the current year) of £288,226, making the total requirements for the coming year £5,341,366. The estimated income from all sources in 1930-31 is £5,307,000, leaving an estimated deficiency at the end of that period of £34,366.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

NEW PRINCIPAL OF WYCLIFFE COLLEGE, TORONTO

The Archdeacon of Winnipeg, the Ven. R. B. McElheran, D.D., has been appointed Principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto, in succession to the late Canon O'Meara.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA

The Very Rev. H. S. Ablewhite, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Marquette, Michigan, U.S.A., will be consecrated Bishop of Marquette in the Cathedral on Tuesday, March 25.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

"Christian Martyrdom under the Soviets" will be the subject of an address to be given by Prebendary A. W. Gough, in the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, E.C., to-day, at 12.45 p.m.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. FREDERICK WILSON has been instituted to the rectory of Usworth, vacant by the cession of the Rev. A. Begg. Patron—the rector of Washington.

The Bishop of Ripon has appointed the Rev. A. M. SULLIVAN, rector of Richmond, Yorkshire, to be rural dean of Richmond West, and has also conferred upon him an honorary canonry in Ripon Cathedral.

The Rev. N. LOUTH has been admitted to the perpetual curacy of Charlesworth. Patron—the Bishop for this turn.

CANON F. S. BOISSIER has been installed as an honorary canon of the Cathedral Church of Derby—"Ashbourne" Stall.

NOTES

A Central Council for Women's Church Work has just been formed by the union of the Central Conference on Women's Church Work, the Inter-Diocesan Council for Women's Work, and the Advisory Council for Women's Service. It will be under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Southwell and the vice-chairmanship of Mrs. William Temple. Inquiries should be addressed to the secretary (Miss H. B. Paxton), Room 25, Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Bishop of London, Lord and Lady Darlington, and Sir John and Lady Birchall will speak to-morrow evening at the Church Army Headquarters at a week-end conference of undergraduates from Oxford and Cambridge held in order to study methods of evangelistic work.

Monday's Great
24 Page
DAILY MAIL

Arnold Bennett

His Personal Diary Begins

One of the outstanding exclusive features of Monday's great 24-Page "Daily Mail" will be the first of a series of extracts from the personal diary of Arnold Bennett. The publication of his frank, penetrating and amusing impressions on an intriguing diversity of subjects constitutes a literary event of first magnitude.

Other Brilliant Features include

Captain Kettle again. The gallant and daring little skipper re-visiting his old haunts in West Africa provides **C. J. Cutcliffe-Hyne** with ample material for a great new exclusive series.

Margery Lawrence contributes an intriguing confession, "Things I Dislike in the Marriage Service."

Odette, the brilliant "Daily Mail" Fashion Expert, writes and illustrates "A Week-End Outfit you can Pack in a Suitcase."

Arbiter, the acknowledged leading authority on the game, gives a preliminary survey of Cup-tie Semi-Final prospects. **Robin Goodfellow** gives latest news and views on the Lincoln and Grand National.

Monday's Great
24 Page
DAILY MAIL

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

LOW TREASURY BILL RATE

TATE AND LYLE ISSUE

It would be a mistake to regard the rate at which Treasury Bills were allotted yesterday as a fair indication of the monetary position in Lombard-street. The discount market over-strained itself in its anxiety to secure the bills. Last week many members failed to obtain them because they tendered too low a price, but yesterday they tendered too high a price, with the result that they secured the bills—at the surprisingly low average rate of £2 15s. 8.77d., a fall of over 8s. per cent. in a week. Probably the official rate is too high, but it is equally clear that yesterday's Treasury Bill rate is too low. Even if the official rate were reduced to 3½ per cent. next week, it seems unlikely that the Treasury Bill rate then would be as low as it was yesterday. Applications for the £30,000,000 of Treasury Bills put up for sale amounted to £48,495,000. Once again part of the amount was withheld from issue, £27,445,000 being allotted. Tenders at £99 5s. 10d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week and those at £99 5s. 11d. for bills dated to-day week secured allotment in full. The amount of Treasury Bills maturing next week exceeds by £12,555,000 the total for which payment has to be made. A further £30,000,000 of bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday.

The Monetary Outlook

Several considerations combined to increase the anxiety of the discount market to secure the bills even at a considerable concession in rate—namely, the reduction in the New York Bank rate from 4 to 3½ per cent., the exceptional success of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, which gives the Treasury power still further to reduce the amount of Treasury Bills outstanding, and the high estimates now current as to the large amount of gold on its way to this country. Some estimates run into very large figures, as much as £16,000,000 being mentioned. A glance at the exchanges shows it is highly improbable that the whole of this will be retained in this country; it is almost certain that some of it will be exported. The market for British Funds yesterday was again strong under the influence of the day's monetary happenings. While the tendency of high-class fixed-interest bearing securities must tend to remain upwards so long as cheap money lasts, it would be unreasonable to expect rises such as took place yesterday to be often repeated.

Tate & Lyle Debenture Issue

A high-grade industrial issue will be made on Thursday next when £1,250,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock of Tate and Lyle, Limited, will be offered for subscription at 97½. The company's share capital amounts to £4,500,000, of which £1,100,000 is in Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares and £3,400,000 in Ordinary shares, the last dividend on which was 15 per cent. There is outstanding £500,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Irredeemable Debenture stock. The new stock will be a first specific charge on certain freehold premises as well as a floating charge on other property. It will be repayable at par not later than September 30, 1965, by means of a 1 per cent. sinking fund. The issue is being made to reduce bank loans incurred in connexion with the acquisition of Fairrie and Co.'s business and of important interests in four beet sugar factories, and to make provision for a large increase in output. The company's sugar products are famous throughout the world. For the past six years the profits of the company have averaged £683,623, which is sufficient to cover the interest on the new stock between nine and 10 times. Thanks to a conservative policy in regard to dividend distributions the company has accumulated substantial reserves, these amounting on September 30 last to £2,384,000.

The Welsh Anthracite Merger

The Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Limited, now controls 80 to 85 per cent. of the anthracite production of South Wales, and its newly-issued report for 1929 is the first to cover a complete period of one year of all the companies included in the combine. Compared with 1928 the results achieved have been decidedly more favourable. This was due no doubt mainly to the marked change for the better that occurred in the fortunes of the coal trade last year, but it is claimed—and doubtless there is good ground for the claim—that the improvement shown in trading would not have been so marked had it not been for the fusion. A trading profit is shown of £512,553, which compares with a loss for the previous year of £243,255. To this has to be added a windfall of £150,340, representing the writing back of a sum previously allocated for taxation reserve which is no longer required. Debenture and other interest absorbs £190,512, and after deducting this and other minor items the company shows a credit of £470,534. To extinguish the debit balance carried forward from 1928 requires £270,835. After dealing with this item and writing off expenses of amalgamation, amounting to £31,376, there remains £168,323 to be carried forward. While the improvement in the company's results is very welcome it must go much farther before the financial position can be regarded with complacency. No depreciation was provided last year on plant, machinery, or wagons, although a footnote to the balance-sheet states that all these assets have been maintained in good order. The company has outstanding £1,964,821 of Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, dividends on which are in arrear as from July 31, 1927. There are now arrears of Preference dividend amounting to £343,800 which require to be wiped off before any distribution can be made on the £6,717,000 of issued Ordinary capital.

Re-establishment of Markets

The directors state that in the early part of the year the activities of the three companies, together with the Vale of Neath and Gwaun Cae Gurwen groups of collieries which were acquired in August, 1928, were concentrated under single control—the mining section under Sir David Llewellyn took over all the collieries, wagons were pooled, a central purchasing section for colliery stores was set up, and a single sales organization and a uniform system of accounting were established. They are convinced that the recent amalgamations have already resulted in increased efficiency and in economies both in administration and working costs. Substantial progress, it is stated, was made in re-establishing the company's markets, which was facilitated by more stabilized prices made possible by the company's control of approximately four-fifths of the Welsh anthracite output, and an appreciable increase took place in demand both at home and abroad. The company's trade with Canada is declared to be now on a firm basis, although shipments during last season's navigation were restricted by a shortage of steamers owing to the absence of homeward grain freights from the St. Lawrence.

Sir W. Plender on Rationalization

Sir William Plender made some good points on the subject of rationalization in his speech at Leicester last night, which is reported in another column. The more he probed into the causes of declining trade in the basic industries, he said, the more was he persuaded that only by the application of rationalization would the foundation of the country's industrial life be made solid and stable. Sir William referred to two vital constituents of a rational programme in industry—first, efficient management of large units, and, secondly, the provision of necessary finance. Adequate finance, as he said, is a necessary part of rationalization, and it must be forthcoming, if not from the companies directly concerned or their shareholders, from outside sources. Among these outside sources, Sir William said, was the American investing public. There are several reasons why the possible cooperation of American capital in British industry should not be ignored. Sir William pointed out that the application of rationalization might have to be severe and ruthless in eliminating the unfit, but that the situation is such as to call for some drastic remedy is evident from his comparison of the present position with that ruling after the Napoleonic wars.

Prosperous Cable Makers

Few industrial companies can point to a more prosperous record in the past 10 years than British Insulated Cables, Limited. Ten years ago it was paying 15 per cent. on an issued Ordinary capital of £1,000,000. Since then its fortunate shareholders have received two bonuses, 33⅓ per cent. and 25 per cent., in Ordinary shares, and a bonus of 37½ per cent. in Preference shares, but they are nevertheless to receive a dividend at the same rate as 10 years ago. The Ordinary share bonus of 25 per cent. and the Preference share bonus were made last year, and as a result there is an additional Preference dividend of £27,500 to be paid for 1929, and an extra £50,000 is required to maintain the dividend on the Ordinary capital. Net earnings, however, increased by a sum nearly equal to these amounts—namely, £68,000, and after deducting Preference dividends and £100,000 appropriated for depreciation the remaining profit represents over 28½ per cent. on the Ordinary capital of £1,666,666. The directors state that there was an increase in turnover during the year. It is not surprising to find that "they regard the result as satisfactory." Besides setting aside a further £198,333 to reserve out of profits, a dividend equalization account of £300,000 is created out of sums provided out of revenue for taxation, but not now required. The financial strength of the company is clearly shown by the balance-sheet. Goodwill and patents have been written off entirely, and floating assets amount to £3,686,000, while current liabilities are no more than £880,000. In spite of the withdrawal of £833,333 in payment for the Ordinary and Preference share bonuses, the reserves, including the newly-formed equalization account, stand at £1,200,000, and in addition a balance of £280,807 is carried forward.

Freight Index Numbers Again Lower

The index number of shipping freight rates for February compiled by the Chamber of Shipping shows, at 18.95, a decrease of 3.12 per cent. on the figure for January and of as much as 32.92 per cent. on the number for February of last year. The present number is the lowest since the Chamber began to compile the figures 10 years ago. Decreases on the month are shown of 10.34 per cent. in the European Waters Index, of 17.90 per cent. in the rate for the voyage from Australia to the United Kingdom, and of 8.59 per cent. in the Argentine, Uruguayan group. The rates from the Northern Range of the United States to the United Kingdom or Continent and from the Northern Range to West Italy show increases on the month of 3.37 per cent. and 5.97 per cent. respectively, while the time charter rate at 19.43 represents a slight increase of 0.94 per cent. on the month, but a decline of 23.50 per cent. on the figure for February, 1929. For the second month in succession no quotation is available for the route from Mauritius to the United Kingdom, and for the third month in succession there is no quotation for the voyage from Canada to the United Kingdom with grain. If the average for 1913 be taken as 100, the index number for February is 80.98, and the corresponding figures for the first two months of this year and of 1929 are as follows:—

	1930	1929
January	83.59	121.97
February	80.98	120.73

The Chamber of Shipping report issued last month, referring to the fall in freight rates below the level of before the War, stated that working costs generally remained at about 70 per cent. above the pre-War level, and, speaking at the annual dinner, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, commented on the gravity of the fall in the index number for January to about 84, while working costs remained at so much above the pre-War level, saying that these were "significant figures." The volume of employment for tonnage and the rates of freight usually improve in the autumn and reach high points in the spring, but, owing to the exceptional conditions, including the last fine European crops, there has been no real revival in the demand for tonnage since stagnation set in last summer.

Depreciation of Shipping Property

Among the subjects touched upon by Lord Kylsant at the meeting of Lamport and Holt, Limited, yesterday was that of allowances for depreciation of assets—an admittedly thorny question in shipping. He stated that the fleet owned by the company and its subsidiary cost £9,846,000, and it had been written down by £4,853,000, representing nearly 50 per cent., to £4,993,000. The rate considered adequate by the Inland Revenue Authorities for income-tax purposes was 4 per cent., and, on this basis, the company had provided over £550,000 for depreciation more than was required. It may well be, as he suggested, that in such times, as the present, of severe depression, comparatively few fleets, even those for which liberal depreciation has been allowed in the past, are written down to the value which would be paid for the vessels were they then to be offered in the open market. It is, indeed, common in times of severe depression for owners of cargo vessels to say that they are not even able to earn a normal allowance for depreciation of their ships. The question of what is proper depreciation is still more complicated in liner fleets, where ships are built for particular trades. The sound rule is clearly, as Lord Kylsant suggested yesterday, for owners in good times to allow very handsomely for writing down the values of the ships.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES BUOYANT

RISE IN BRAZILIANS

The demand for gilt-edged securities which has been pronounced during the current week was well maintained yesterday. Buyers whose support is based on expectations of a period of still cheaper money were encouraged by the reduction from 4 to 3½ per cent. made in the rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the receipt by the Bank of England of more than £1,000,000 of gold, and the news that the weekly Treasury Bills had been taken at an average rate of only 2 25-32 per cent. The buying was chiefly of long-dated British Funds, but after the result of the Treasury Bill tendering became known a keener inquiry was reported for short-dated scrips, such as Treasury Bonds. Little interest was taken in securities outside the gilt-edged market, and prices moved narrowly. A further recovery took place in Brazilian bonds, particularly the Six and a Half per Cent. Loan. The news regarding a hold-up of trains on the part of the Railway Men's Union as a protest against the non-granting of a demand for increased wages caused the Argentine Railway market to remain rather depressed.

Some further sharp rises took place in long-dated BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks, the chief gains being ¼ in Four per Cent. Funding (90), 1 in Local Loans (64), and 1½ in Four per Cent. Consols (86½). The new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan closed ¼ higher at ½ premium, the old stock rising to 96½. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan closed ¼ higher at 77½, and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols rose ¼ to 55½. Treasury Bonds were raised by ¼ to ½; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1930-32, now stand at 100½. The Five per Cent. War loan remained dull, closing ¼ lower at 102 1-16. The new Southampton loan hardened to ¼ premium, and the premium on both Nigeria and South African scrips stiffened to ¼. HOME RAILWAY Ordinary stocks were neglected and prices hardly moved all day. Some of the Debenture and Preference stocks were quoted fractionally higher; Metropolitan new Debentures went up to ¼ premium.

The FOREIGN market was affected by monetary conditions. There was a general rise in Brazilian bonds. The Six-and-a-Half per Cents. advanced 1½ to 87½, while the 1913 Five per Cents. closed a point higher at 67½. The 1903 loan rose to 84, the 1888 to 69¼, and the 1914 to 80. Chilean bonds were marked up ½-1, the Six per Cents. being quoted at 94. Chinese bonds hardened, the 1912 rising to 50½ and the 1908 to 56. Chinese 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. rose to 82, the German issue, however, remaining at 79½; the disparity of 2½ points between the two compared with a point some days ago. One or two high-yielding European loans were firmer. The ARGENTINE RAILWAY market continued weak, Central Argentine falling to 75½ and Buenos Ayres Great Southern to 94, the disturbances at Buenos Aires over the wages question helping to depress the market. Entre Rios declined, and lower prices prevailed for United of Havana and Antofagasta and Bolivia.

The OIL market was somewhat unsettled, and, while Royal Dutch and Shell were maintained on Dutch and American support respectively, the general trend of prices was downward. Anglo-Persian declined 3-32 to 3 25-32.

The RUBBER market was devoid of incident. The American consumption figures for February came to hand; the total reported was 32,726 tons, averaging 1,487 tons per working day, against an average of 1,410 tons in January. TEA shares showed small and irregular movements.

The INDUSTRIAL market was neglected. Courtaulds and Imperial Chemical were slightly firmer, together with Cables and Wireless stocks, and one or two motor shares, Austin Ordinary and Preferred rising to 20s. 9d. and 13s. respectively. The financial recovery of the Amalgamated Anthracite company last year caused rises of 1s. or more in the Ordinary and Preference shares, which advanced to 6s. 6d. and 13s. 9d. respectively. The cotton textile group was dull, Bleachers being only 19s., and Bradford Dyers and Fine Spinners about 23s. 6d. Some of the American shares showed a little animation on the opening of New York, Nickel rising temporarily to $40½ bid. Columbia Graphophone, after being 5 31-32 offered, rose in the street to 6 bid, and there was bidding in the street for U.S. Steel and other New York leaders. Hydro-Electric eased to $47½.

SOUTH AFRICAN and Rhodesian shares showed no changes of importance, though the tone of the latter was dull. Bwana M'Kubwa declined to 20s. 6d. A fall of 11s. 3d. in tin left the share market unaffected. There was a little support for Santa Gertrudis.

CONSTANTINOPLE LOAN OF 1909

GALATA TOLLS PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 14

Sureya Pasha, a deputy from Constantinople, has submitted a Bill to the Grand National Assembly at Angora proposing the suppression of the Galata bridge tolls. At present the tolls serve as security for the City of Constantinople Five per Cent. Loan of 1909. An agreement relative to the service of this loan was reached on April 30 last year.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MARCH 14

The market opened quiet and had a dull tendency throughout the session with persistent scattered selling. This was attributed to the failure of the outside demand to broaden, the absence of any influential news, and the desire of traders to take profits pending fresh developments. The close was easy and featureless.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 14	Mar. 13		Mar. 14	Mar. 13
Abitibi ..	29½	29½	Cons. Mining ..	226	227
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	21	21	Dom. Bridge ..	70¼	70¼
Asbestos ..	3	3	Dom. Textile ..	64*	66
Do., Pref. ..	14	14	Fam. Players ..	52	54½
B.C. Packers ..	7	7	Fraser Cos. ..	14	14
Braz. Tract. ..	38⅞	39¼	Hollinger	5½	5¼
B.C., Pwr., A. ..	37½	37½	Int. Nickel	38⅜	39⅝
Do., B.	17	17	Massey, H. ..	32¾	33⅜
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1¾	1¾	Montreal Lt. ..	131	133½
Do., 1st Pf. ..	26½	26½	Nat. Brew	27½*	27½
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	4½	4½	Nat. Steel Car ..	63½	66½
Brompton	25	26½	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	80	80
Calgary	158*	160	Power Corp. ..	70¾	71
Can. Car	26	26½	Price Bros. ..	78*	78
Do., Pref. ..	30	30	Quebec Pwr. ..	63	63½
C. Cement	17	17	Shawinigan ..	73*	74
Do., Pref. ..	92	92½	S. Canada Power ..	34⅞	34½
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada ..	44	45¼
C. Indust. Alcohol, A.	8½	8¼	W'pegElec. ..	39½	41
Do., B.	7¼	6¾	Bk. Montreal ..	303	306
C. Power	13	13¼	Can. Bank ..		
Do., Steamship ..	15½	16¼	Can.	255	256
Do., Pref'd. ..	65*	No bid	Royal Bank ..	304½	304
Cockshutt	18¾	19			

* Ex dividend.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

	March 14	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	3,039,160	+ 43,640
Reserves other than gold ..	183,700	− 4,740
Total bills discounted ..	266,540	− 42,280
Bills bought in open market ..	256,540	− 14,660
Total bills on hand	522,880	− 56,940
Total U.S. Govt. securities ..	514,110	+ 27,960
Total bills and securities ..	1,049,070	− 29,120
Total resources	5,057,790	+ 22,170
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,609,010	− 22,420
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,353,900	+ 28,710
Government deposits	1,170	− 5,560
Total deposits	2,281,440	− 67,670
Total liabilities	5,057,790	+ 22,170
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined ..	80·8	+ 1·0%

The lists for the recent issue of shares by Sackville Estates, Limited, were closed at 11 a.m. yesterday, the amount offered having been fully subscribed. Allotment letters will be posted to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

AGAIN IRREGULAR

CHEAPER CALL LOANS

NEW YORK, March 14.—Trading on the Stock Exchange was slightly more active, but the tendency continued irregular. Sales were returned at 3,945,000 shares.

The opening was barely steady, with professional selling. It was contended that the reduction in the re-discount rate announced last night was a further admission to the extent of depression in various branches of trade since the reduction was made with the idea of stimulating business. The increase in brokers' loans, the largest increase this year, was taken to indicate that considerable distribution of stock was accomplished during the period covered by the return. Trading during the early part of the session was narrow, but later in the morning broadened out somewhat when the market became firmer as a result of a further decline in loan rates.

Easy money was the dominant influence in the afternoon, encouraging pool activity in specialties, and there was good buying of Steel Common on the income-tax refund. Later in the session, however, professional selling based on the business uncertainties caused renewed irregularity, although there were no important declines. Most of the pressure centred on copper stocks, due to reports that the trade deadlock would be broken through a reduction in the price of the metal. The close was barely steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 14	Mar. 13
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87⅝	4.87¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝16	4.86¼
60 days, sight	£1	—	4.83⅝16	4.83⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝16	4.85⅝16
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.84⅝16	4.84⅝16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91¼	3.91⅜
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.23¾
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.04	40.06¼
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85	26.85½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.76½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85⅛	23.86
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94	13.94
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.35½	19.35
Madrid, cables ..	100pe.	19.30	12.40	12.51
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.09	14.09
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.22	37.41
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	11.55	11.60

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 14	Mar. 13		Closing Prices Mar. 14	Mar. 13
Atchison ..	254⅛	253	Int. C. Amer ..	28½	28½
Atl. Coast ..	172¾	170	Kansas City ..	78½	77¾
B. & O. ..	117½	118	Louisville ..	131½	131¼
Do., Pref. ..	80⅜	80½	Minn., St. P.	28	28
Brooklyn M. T'lt	74⅛	74¼	Miss. Pac. ..	93	93
Can. Pac. ..	203	205⅜	Do., Pref. ..	139⅝	141⅛
Cent. N.J. ..	280	275	N. Mex. 1 Pf	2	2
Ches. & O. ..	226	226	Do., 2 Pf. ..	1	1
Ch. G. W. ..	12⅜	12⅝	N.Y. Cent. ..	182	182½
Do., Pref. ..	36½	36	Nflk. & W. ..	250	250
Ch. N. W. ..	84½	83½	N. Pacific ..	93	92½
Ch. Mil. St. P.	22⅜	22⅛	Pennsylv'a ..	81½	80⅞
Ch. Rock Is.	117½	117½	Reading	123	123
Del. & Hud. ..	172	172	S.L. & S.F. ..	110	110⅛
Del., Lack. ..	141	142¼	S.L. & S.W. ..	63	62⅝
Erie	57¼	58	S. Pacific ..	120⅛	120⅝
Do., 1st Pf. ..	65¼	65	Southern ..	125	125¼
G.N., Pref. ..	97	97	Do., Pref. ..	99½	100
Ill. Cent. ..	128	128	U. Pacific ..	223¾	223
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	32	31¼	Do., Pref. ..	84	84⅞
			Wabash	52⅜	53
			Do., Pf., A ..	86	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct. ..	134	136	Int. Nickel ..	38⅛	39⅜
Allied Chem. ..	266	265½	Int. Paper ..	27½	27¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	31	32	Int. Tele. ..	65⅞	68½
Am. & F. Pwr. ..	86⅞	85¼	Kennecott ..	55¾*	58⅛
Am. Can. ..	140⅝	142½	Kresge S.S. ..	51⅝	51⅞
Am. Loco. ..	94¼	94*	K'ger. 5% ..	30	29⅝
Am. Rolling Mills ..	92⅜	92⅞	Liggett & M.	108	107½
Am. Smelt. ..	70½	71⅛	Loose-Wile ..	65⅛	63¾
Am. Sug. R. ..	65½	65¼	Mack-Trcks ..	81*	83¼
Am. Tel.	237⅝	239½	Montg'y W. ..	43½	44⅛
Am. Tob.	235	233	Nash M'tors ..	47⅞	47⅞
Am. Wool'n ..	13½	13¼	Nat. Biscl. ..	215	216
Anaconda	70	72⅝	Nat. Cash R. ..	77¼	78⅝
Armour D. A.	7¼	7¼	Nat. Dairy ..	49⅝	50⅛
As. Dry Gds. ..	43⅝	42	N. Amer. ..	116¼	117
At'lic Ref. ..	47	47½	Packard	21¼	21½
Baldwin	34¼	34⅜	Pan. A. Pet. ..	55	55
Barnsdall A.	27	27⅛	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	95⅜	95
Beth. Steel ..	100⅜	100¼	Pullman	81½	82
C. de Pasco ..	58½	60	Radio Corp. ..	50	51⅜
Chile Copp. ..	55	55	R'm'g'n Sd. ..	39½	40¼
Chrysler	37⅝	38	Ryl. Dutch ..	50⅞	50½
Col. Fuel	56½	57	Sears R'b'k ..	88¼	89⅜
Colum. Gas ..	90⅜	91	Shell Trans. ..	40	40
Col. Graph. ..	28⅛	29⅜	Shell Un.	23¼	23⅞
Cons. Gas ..	119½	120⅜	Sloss S. Stl. ..	35	35
Cont. Can. ..	66	66¼	Std. Brands ..	22½	24½
Cont. Oil	24¾	24½	Std. Gas	115¾	114½
Corn. Prod. ..	94	93½	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	62¾	63⅜
Crucible	84	85½	Do., N.J. ..	65¾	66⅝
Davison Ch. ..	40⅜	39⅝	Do., N.Y. ..	33¾	34¼
Drug, Inc. ..	83¼	84	Studebaker ..	42⅝	42⅞
Du Pont	128½	129½	TexasCorp. ..	54¼	55¼
Eastman K. ..	225	226	Tex. G. Sul. ..	60⅛	61½
Elec. P. & L. ..	78¾	76⅝	Tidewater ..	14	14⅜
Electric Storage ..	74	73¼	Un. Carbide ..	94½	95
Fox Films ..	34½	35	Un. Fruit	91½	92
Gen. Elec. ..	75½	76⅞	United Gas ..	37	37¼
Gen. Foods ..	49	51⅝	U.S. L'ther ..	8⅝	8⅝
Gen. Motors ..	44⅞	44½	U.S. Rbr. ..	27⅛	26⅞
Gillette	89¼	91	U.S. Steel ..	179¾	180⅜
Goodrich	47¼	47⅝	Do., Pref. ..	144½	144⅞
Goodyear	89¼	86¾	W. Un. Tel. ..	209¼	210½
Hon. Oil T's ..	82½	85¾	Whse. Mtr. ..	185⅝	186¾
Hud. Mtrs. ..	54⅞	55	Woolworth ..	64¾	64¾
Ind. Rayon ..	107	97½	Worth'n Pump ..	110½	111
Int. Harv'r ..	91¼	92	Youngst'n Sheet ..	137*	136
Int. Match ..	81	79¼			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil ..	14	14	Mid. West Utilities ..	35	35
Assoc. Gas ..	42⅝	43	Pennroad ..	14¼	14¼
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco ..	26⅞	—	Silica Gel. ..	29½	26
Celanese	23½	—	Stand. Oil of Indiana ..	53⅞	54⅛
Elec. Bond ..	98⅛	98¼	Swift Int. ..	31½	31¼
Gulf Oil	144	147½	Vacuum Oil ..	94	94¼
Hydro-Elec. ..	45⅛	46⅛			
Int. Pet.	20*	20¼			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½% ..	100⅝₃₂	100³²₃₂	Finl., 6%, 1945 ..	95⅛	95⅛
Do., 4½% (4th) ..	101¹⁴₃₂	101¹¹₃₂	Fren. 7½% 1941 ..	122⅝	122¼
Do. (4th), 4¼% ..	101³⁰₃₂	101²⁸₃₂	Do., 7·49 ..	116¼	116⅜
U.K., 5½% 1937 ..	103¼	103⅝	Ger. 7%	108	107¾
Do., 4% 1960-90	84¾	84½	Greek, 7% 1964 ..	99¼	99¼
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	99	98¼	Hamb'g, 6, 1946 ..	96	96
Aust., 5% 1957 ..	90	88¾	Hungary, 7½% '44	102	102⅛
A'tria, 7% 1943 ..	106	105½	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	99¼	99⅛
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	103⅛	103¼	Jap., 6½% 1954 ..	103¼	103½
Do., 7% 1955 ..	111¼	111¼	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104⅛	104⅛
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅝	103½	Norway 6% 1952 ..	102½	102
Brazil, 7½, 1952 ..	102	102	P.L.M. 6% 1958 ..	102¾	103⅛
Bulg., 7·6, 1968	81	81	Do., 7% 1958 ..	105⅛	105⅛
Canada, 5, 1931 ..	100½	100⅝	Poland, 7% 1947 ..	84½	84¼
Chile, 7·42 ..	101½	102	Do., 8% 1950 ..	95	94¼
Do., 6·60 ..	93½	92¾	Rio de Su. 8% '46	100	100⅝
Czech., 8% 1951 ..	111	110⅜	San F., 8% 1950 ..	95⅞	96
Denm'k 6% 1942 ..	105½	105	Scine, 7% 1942 ..	108	108
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102½	102¼	Swed. 5½% Tokio City, 5½% '61	90¾	90⅝
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105⅜	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Mar. 14	Mar. 13
Atchison, Pref.	104¼	104
Lehigh Valley	73*	73
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	53⅝	54¼
New York, Ontario and Western	13½	13½
Reading, 1st Pref.	46⅛	44⅝
Texas and Pacific	117¼*	117¼
National Lead	173*	176

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

Call money was freely offered, the ruling rate being 3½ per cent. and the lowest 3 per cent. Time loans were quoted 4 to 4½ per cent., according to maturity. Rates for commercial paper were easier at 4½ to 4¾ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were again ¼ lower at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3¾ to 3¾ per cent. for six-months' bills.

Sterling exchange was easier at 4.86 3-16 for cable transfers.

Silver declined ¼c. to 41¼c. for foreign bullion.

Messrs. Kuhn Loeb and Co. have sold $25,000,000 Five per Cent. 50-year Mortgage bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

The preliminary report on the country's foreign trade for February shows that the exports of merchandise were valued at $351,000,000, against $417,000,000 in the preceding month and $444,000,000 in February last year, the imports being returned at $281,000,000, against $312,000,000 last month and $371,000,000 last year.

The Government has approved a $33,555,000 refund in taxes to the U.S. Steel Corporation, which was over assessed in 1918, 1919, and 1920. Of this amount the Government is applying about $17,000,000 against 1929 taxes, leaving a cash refund of about $16,000,000.

BONDS.—The market continued active and generally firm. Sales reached $20,020,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 14.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed irregular, 1c. lower to ¼c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 124¼c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 107c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 113¼c. MAIZE steady at ¼c. advance. No. 2 mixed 88¼c., f.o.b., New York. OATS barely steady at ¼c. decline. White clipped 48¼c., f.o.b., New York. RYE barely steady, 1¼c. lower. No. 2 Western, 68¼c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY nominal, No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

LARD was steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $10.55; Middle West, spot, $10.45.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 5 points up to 3 points down. Sales were estimated at 7,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.90; May, 8.40; July, 8.10; Sept., 7.86; Dec., 7.67; Jan., 7.67. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 3 points higher to unchanged. Sales, 23,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 13.43c.; May, 12.79c.; July, 12.20c.; Sept., 11.68c.; Dec., 11.30c.; Jan., 11.10c. Cash coffee was steady. Rio No. 7, 10¼c.; Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 14¾c.

COCOA.—Futures closed easy at 32 to 18 points loss. Sales, 17,000 bags. Closing prices.—March, 8.06c.; May, 8.37c.; July, 8.67c.; Sept., 8.95c.; Dec., 8.88c.; Jan., 8.94c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady at 1 point advance to 1 point decline. Sales, 16,000 tons. Closing prices.—March, 1.75c.; May, 1.79c.; July, 1.79c.; Sept., 1.86c.; Dec., 1.94c.; Jan., 1.96c. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.69c.; Sept., 3.77c.; Dec., 3.83c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNT RATES WEAK

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

Failure to obtain bills at previous Treasury Bill allotments, coupled with the news of the reduction in the New York rediscount rate to 3½ per cent. and a decline in loan rates, caused banks and discount houses to tender for yesterday's Treasury Bills at exceptionally low rates, the average being only $2^{35}/_{36}$ per cent. It had been realized during the morning that the bills might go at under 3 per cent., but the rate actually announced was unexpectedly low, and created a good deal of uncertainty in the discount market. Most of the leading brokers finally quoted $2\frac{1}{2}$-$2^{15}/_{16}$ per cent. as their rate for three months' fine bank bills. Home banks were reported buyers of April bills at $2^{3}/_{16}$ per cent. There are signs that the low level to which discount rates have fallen is already having the usual effect of stimulating the creation of commercial bills. This week's "hot" Treasury Bills were offered for next week at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Money was plentiful, 3 per cent. being a general rate for both new and old loans, while balances were available at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the afternoon. The shipment of £1,000,000 in sovereigns which has just reached this country from Australia was sent into the Bank. In spite of the reduction in the New York rediscount rate the dollar exchange moved against sterling, being affected by the fall in discount rates in the London market.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months	
$2\frac{1}{2}$-3	3	3-$3^{1}/_{16}$	$2^{7}/_{8}$-$2^{15}/_{16}$	3	3	
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months		
%	%					
3	$2^{7}/_{8}$	$4^{1}/_{16}$-$4^{1}/_{8}$	$4^{1}/_{16}$-$4^{1}/_{8}$	$4^{1}/_{16}$-5		

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	March 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengo	Pengo
Metal reserve ..	180,176,017	– 9,188,770
Inland bills, warrants and securities	212,325,209	– 14,504,947
Advances on movable security	55,800	—
Advances to the Treasury	82,900,150	– 36,439
Premises and equipment	6,188,519	—
Other assets	92,216,349	– 1,080,030
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	84,756,065	—
Reserve fund	8,119,287	—
Notes in circulation	405,548,796	– 35,836,292
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	88,128,815	+ 11,254,879
Other Liabilities	86,259,051	– 228,783

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

—	March 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,261,838	+ 7
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	1,063,560	– 16,726
Other cash	25,681	– 714
Bills discounted	276,305	+ 230
Securities discounted ..	31,505	+ 31,505
Advances on collaterals ..	15,091	– 418
State notes debt balance and assets of the bkg. office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation ..	4,058,825	– 2,984
Other assets	282,703	– 27,037
LIABILITIES		
Capital and reserve fund ..	406,800	—
Reserve funds	101,588	+ 9
Bank notes in circulation ..	6,555,153	– 282,578
Check account balances and other sums due at sight	649,595	+ 254,330
Other maturities: short term	273	—
cash vouchers		
Other liabilities	202,094	+ 384

BANK OF SPAIN

—	March 8	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,466,987,637	+ 121,531
Silver in hand	707,993,656	+ 5,533,595
Foreign bills	184,799,159	– 455,647
Discounts, &c.	2,209,583,934	+ 31,876,447
Treasury accounts, &c. ..	689,876,604	– 2,223,906
Notes in circulation ..	4,472,060,822	– 41,570,375
Current accounts, &c. ..	950,988,292	– 34,658,684
Dividends, interest, &c. ..	68,495,430	– 6,250,998
Govt. securities	583,132,829	+ 27,366,272
		—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange soon developed a downward tendency, and this became accentuated after the announcement of the result of the Treasury Bill allotment. The closing rate was $4.86^{5}/_{32}$, against $4.86^{9}/_{32}$ on Thursday. There was again a demand for the Canadian dollar, and the Montreal rate continued to move in favour of Canada, being finally $4.87\frac{1}{4}$, against $4.87^{15}/_{16}$. Towards the close French francs were offered, and the Paris rate moved in favour of London, closing at 124.25f. Italian lire were also soft, the Milan exchange being 92.82½, compared with 92.80. On the other hand, Spanish and Swiss currencies were in demand, the Madrid rate being finally 39.17½p., and the Zurich rate 25.12½f. Eastern exchanges showed little movement. Argentine currency depreciated further, the Buenos Aires rate declining $^{1}/_{16}$d. to $4^{123}/_{32}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 14	March 13
New York	9 to £	4.862	4.86⅛-86⅛	4.86⅛-86⅛
Montreal	9 to £	4.862	4.87⅛-4.88	4.87⅛-88⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.24-28	124.24-27
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88½-89½	34.88-88
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.78-80½	92.75-92.82
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2315	25.12-13½	25.13-13¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½-375½	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.15-30	193.15-30
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.2215	39.00-39.60	39.25-39.80
Lisbon	Esc. to £	—	108½-108¾	108½-108¾
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½-12⅝	12.12⅛-12¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38-20.39	20.38-20.39
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.50-34.54	34.50-34.55
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.86	27.80-27.86	27.80-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164½	164-164½
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.35-43.40	43.35-43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.26	25.18-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.6902	1.6901
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	275¼-275¾	275¼-275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅞-48¾	48⅝-48¾
Sofia	Lev. to £	672.650	669-674	669-674
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.17-18.25	18.17-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅛-17¼	18.16¾-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅛-17¼	18.16¾-17¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅛-18.17	18.16⅛-18.17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/57/32-1/57/16	1/57/32-1/57/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/57/32-1/57/16	1/57/32-29/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/57/32-1/57/16	1/57/32-29/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3¾-1.6¼	1/3¾-1.6¼
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d	2/0⅛-2/0⅜	2/0⅛-2/0⅜
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10⅛-1/11⅛	1/10⅛-1/11⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/16-2/3 15/16	2/3 11/16-2/3 15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11¼-12.12	12.11¼-12.12
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de J.	Per mil.	8.896d.	8/5/32-8/5/16	8/5/32-8/5/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	41 11/16-41 13/16	41 11/16-41 13/16
Valp'so	8 to £	40	39.84	39.85
M'video	Per dol.	81d.	42-42½	42-42⅛
Lima	4s to £	Par	28⅛% pm.	28⅛% pm.
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 2.90-3.05 to 100kr. § Nominal.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

—	Buying Rates per £100 Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	.. 95 0	0 94 8	0 93 17	0 93 6
New Zealand ..	.. 96 0	0 95 8	0 94 17	0 94 6
Africa & Rhodesia ..	.. 98 15	0 98 5	0 97 10	0 96 17

—	Selling Rates Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	96 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £1,025,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad, together with the purchase of £16,796 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,337,796, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
March 13—		March 13—	
Sovs. released	300,000	Sovs.	4,000
March 14—		March 14 ..	Nil
Sovs.	1,025,000		
Bar gold	16,796	Net influx ..	1,337,796
Total	£1,341,796	Total	£1,341,796

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,871,260; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £6,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

America was more inclined to sell silver, and the cash price declined $^{3}/_{16}$d. to $19^{1}/_{16}$d. per oz., the forward quotation declining ¼d. to $18^{13}/_{16}$d.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from mid-day on March 10 to mid-day on March 13, amounted to £1,231,715, of which £1,186,099 came from British South Africa and £39,804 from France, while exports amounted to £102,002, of which £87,000 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £158,011 and exports amounted to £312.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4	$2^{7}/_{8}$-$2^{15}/_{16}$	2¼-3
New York	3½	3¼-3½	3
Paris	3†	2⅝	2¼
Berlin	5½	5¼	4-6½
Swiss Bank places ..	3½	$2^{13}/_{16}$	—
Milan	6½	6¼	—
Amsterdam	3½	$2^{7}/_{16}$	1
Brussels	3½	3¼	$2^{7}/_{8}$

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

THE NECESSITY OF RATIONALIZATION

DUTIES OF AUDITORS

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Leicester Society of Chartered Accountants yesterday SIR WILLIAM PLENDER (president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants) said that restriction of purchasing power in any part of the world had its immediate effect on this country, whose industrial life was to no small extent dependent on exports. Prices generally were declining owing mainly to lower values of raw materials and over-production in the world, and Great Britain, as a highly industrialized community, must, in order to maintain its trade, reduce where possible selling prices of commodities which it manufactured so as to attract buyers; and to reduce selling prices costs of manufacture must fall.

He had on other occasions spoken of rationalization in industry. It might be derided by some critics; but the more he probed into the causes of declining trade in the basic industries and trades of the country such as coal, iron and steel, cotton and shipbuilding the more was he persuaded that only by its application—severe and ruthless as it might have to be in many cases by eliminating the unfit—would they see the foundation of their industrial life made solid and stable. He did not minimize the difficulties, but they were not insoluble; nor did he fail to realize that one of the important problems attending rationalization would be efficient and enlightened management of large units, but it must be found, and he did not believe that the search would fail.

To remain supine in the face of economic facts, and to delay action unduly, SIR WILLIAM PLENDER proceeded, would aggravate the evils. Some people said that the country's troubles were the necessary consequences of the War, and that if they would only be patient and leave things as they were, they would emerge, as in the past, with competitive powers as well-balanced as those of other nations. These folk contended that the country was only passing through a stage similar to that after the Napoleonic Wars, and that recovery now, as in those days, would necessarily follow. That was a dangerous doctrine.

AN UNFAVOURABLE COMPARISON

When the struggle with Napoleon ceased, he said, about four per cent. of the population were discharged from the fighting services; after the late War, it was 10 per cent. of the population. In 1815 the National Debt was about £67 per head of the population; in 1918 it was £175 per head, and was greater than in any other country of the world. A century ago the National Debt was internal; now one-seventh of the debt was external, and the one-seventh was greater than the whole of the National Debt in 1815. The nation was in those days becoming a manufacturing country supplying the Continent and opening out markets in South America, and in those respects, it was unrivalled among the nations of the world. Now England was only one of many industrialized countries. Then the country had a virtual monopoly; now they found that imported goods were sold here often below their costs of production, and neutral markets that were once their stronghold, were invaded by the goods of other countries sold at prices which were a menace to British manufacturers.

They could not be content with a return to pre-war activity. The entrants to the labour market increased each year, and unless there were a growth in national capital by means of new savings to give employment the outlook gave cause for grave thought. They must economize, particularly in non-productive and uneconomic ways, and as a nation and individually that should be our aim. That fact was continually stressed, but it was not easy to discover either in public or private expenditure that any heed was paid to it, and Parliamentary estimates showed every sign of rising expenditure. Moreover, relief from unemployment was not to be found in emigration. There was strict control in many countries against emigration, and little indication of its being relaxed. We must, in fact, find for ourselves the remedy for unemployment, and that was through the rebuilding of the industrial structure thereby giving, in due course, more opportunities of employment.

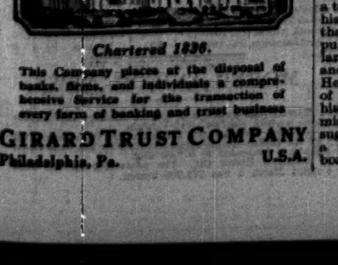
Whilst still encouraging individual enterprise, they must not, he went on, postpone movements towards sound and comprehensive rationalization schemes in many directions. Adequate finance was a necessary part of rationalization, and it must be forthcoming, if not from the companies directly concerned or their shareholders, then from outside sources—i.e., the investing public (including possibly the United States if the security were attractive), financial institutions possessing available capital, or failing them, perhaps as a final resort, the Government; but against direct Government assistance there was much to say. A further ingredient was more elasticity in the labour market by a lessening of hampering restrictions.

BALANCE SHEET QUESTIONS

Referring to the accountants' profession, SIR WILLIAM PLENDER said that the legislature had imposed a statutory form of report for auditors to make to members of a limited liability company on balance-sheets, which might be qualified according to circumstances. There was, however, no little misunderstanding, as some people thought a balance-sheet should not reflect the condition of an undertaking as a going concern, but that it should show what the realization value was. They did not appear able to distinguish between a balance-sheet representing as it should do the expenditure and use of capital subscribed less depreciation on assets where it had arisen, and the value of that expenditure on a forced sale. And in other ways there were misunderstandings.

The reports of auditors on balance-sheets were sometimes subjected to attack on the ground that the auditors shirked responsibility and attempted to throw on directors the entire onus for the correctness of the balance-sheet. Nothing could be further from the facts. If an auditor had failed in his duty by omitting to report on material facts which should have been brought to the knowledge of shareholders, he might be liable for negligence. While he was not a valuer, an insurer, or a guarantor, he had statutory duties to fulfil, and he had onerous responsibilities.

Auditors ran grave risks if they did not take reasonable care to satisfy themselves that a balance-sheet showed a true and correct view of the state of a company's affairs, as shown by the books, and also, so far as was reasonably possible, to see that the books contained a correct record of a company's transactions for the period covered by the audit. An auditor did not accept implicitly, as had been suggested, the explanations offered him by directors or officers. He tested those explanations, and if independent verification was available he resorted to it. To say that an auditor merely saw that the balance-sheet he reported on was in accordance with book-balances was a travesty of the facts; and any suggestion that his report was little more than an assurance that the responsibility for the accounts as published rested on the directors betrayed a lamentable ignorance of what auditors did and what the Courts regarded their duty to be. He believed that an auditor had a full sense of his responsibility and that he discharged his statutory duty faithfully. He might make mistakes, but it was quite another matter to suggest, in effect, that an auditor was merely a mechanical recording instrument. Many boards of directors had learned the contrary



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COMPANY MEETINGS

LAMPORT & HOLT, LTD.

UNFAVOURABLE SHIPPING CONDITIONS

THE COMPANY'S FLEET AND SERVICES

FREIGHT RATES AND OPERATING EXPENSES

THE PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION

NEARLY 50% WRITTEN OFF ORIGINAL COST

LORD KYLSANT'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Lamport and Holt, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The LORD KYLSANT, G.C.M.G. (chairman and one of the managing directors), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. J. Moynihan) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—You have had in your possession for several days the report of the directors and the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, of this well-known company, which was founded 85 years ago, and I assume that, as usual, you will take them as read. (Agreed.)

THE ACCOUNTS

The accounts reflect the continuance of the adverse conditions with which this company has had to contend for some time past. Circumstances beyond our control contributed to render the position still more difficult last year. The accounts have been drawn up so as to convey full and clear information regarding the position of the company, the particulars given exceeding the statutory requirements of the new Companies Act.

The profit for the year, after paying £147,500 debenture interest, but before providing for depreciation, amounted to £35,583, which, added to the balance of £20,418 brought forward from 1928, makes a total of £56,001.

SUM SET ASIDE FOR DEPRECIATION

We have transferred £50,000 from the reserve account, and, out of the total sum thus available, have set aside £95,200 for depreciation of ships and £10,538 as provision for losses of subsidiary companies, and we recommend that the balance of £10,263 be carried forward. The fleet of vessels owned by Lamport and Holt, Limited, and its subsidiary company—the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited—cost £9,846,000, and has been written down by £4,853,000, so that at December 31, 1929, it stood in the books at £4,993,000.

The original cost of the entire fleet has, therefore, been written down by nearly 50 per cent. The rate considered adequate by the Inland Revenue authorities for income-tax purposes is 4 per cent. per annum, so that we have provided over £550,000 more for depreciation than is required on this basis.

WRITTEN DOWN VALUE AND MARKET VALUE

The question is often raised as to the relation between the written down value of a fleet of merchant vessels and the actual market value at any given time. At a period like the present, when freights are at a very low level, it may be the case that, even where liberal provision for depreciation has been made, comparatively few fleets are written down to the value which all their individual vessels would fetch if they had to be sold in the open market.

It has to be borne in mind that the fleets of regular liner companies have been specially constructed for particular trade routes, and that some reasonable and uniform criterion of value, such as the income-tax basis, must necessarily be adhered to. Experience over many years has proved that, in the vast majority of cases, this provision is ample, although, when times are good, the prudent shipowner sets aside special sums for still further writing down the fleet or adding to the reserve fund, even though at such times the market value of the fleet may be very considerably in excess of the book value.

Subsidiary Companies.—Our principal investment under the heading of subsidiary companies is the entire share capital of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, which, as you are aware, owns the greater part of the fleet.

Our holding in this company cost £3,000,000, of which £560,000 has been written off, so that it stands in our books at £2,440,000.

SHIPPING INVESTMENTS

As regards our investments in shipping companies, as stated in the accounts, those which are quoted stand in the books at £2,003,000, while their market value at December 31, 1929, was just over £1,000,000. The heavy fall that has taken place in the market value of our holdings in these shipping companies is accounted for largely by the general and severe decline which set in several months ago in the industrial share market, due to the widespread depression in trade and industry and subsequent fall in commodity prices, the collapse in prices of American securities, and the disturbing factors affecting the stock exchanges in this country, accompanied by difficult financial conditions.

It should not, therefore, be assumed that the difference between the book value and the market value of these securities at December 31 last represents a permanent loss, as, when market conditions become more normal and trade generally improves, there should be a considerable recovery in the quoted value of these investments. The unquoted investments consist of holdings in shipping companies whose shares have never been quoted on the Stock Exchange, as they are not publicly held.

GENERAL INVESTMENTS

Our general investments, which are of a varied nature, cost £936,000, against which we have provided a reserve of £131,000, bringing the value in our books down to £805,000.

The dividends received on our investments in shipping companies and general investments amounted, as shown in the accounts, to £156,000—namely, a return of over 3½ per cent. on their book value.

Reserves.—Our reserve fund now stands at £300,000 and the insurance fund at £940,000. These reserves have been built up by the company entirely out of the profits of previous years.

Shipbuilding Liability.—As mentioned in the report, our Trade Facilities loans, amounting to £500,000, have been completely paid off, while the contingent liability in respect of shipbuilding, which in the 1928 accounts stood at £480,000, was reduced to £310,000 in 1929 and has since been further reduced to £210,000.

S.S. VESTRIS

As also stated in the report, claims have been lodged in respect of the unfortunate loss in November, 1928, of the s.s. Vestris—to which I referred at the last annual meeting—but we are of opinion that, even if such claims can be substantiated, the liability of the company will be covered by insurances.

Two official inquiries have been held into the cause of the accident—namely, one at New York and a subsequent one in London by a Court appointed by the British Board of Trade, whose findings were announced on July 31 last. In neither instance was it found, after careful and exhaustive investigation, that the owners had committed any wrongful act or default.

THE FLEET

At December 31, 1929, the fleet consisted of 40 passenger and cargo steamers and motorships, with a total of 266,950 gross register tons, including small craft.

During the past year we disposed of the steamers Cavour, Rosetti, and Murillo as being no longer required for our services. All three vessels were sold at figures in excess of their written-down book value.

Services.—Although trading conditions have not been favourable, the company has maintained its regular and long-established services between the United Kingdom and Continental ports and South America and between the United States and Brazil and Argentina, as well as between Manchester and New York. While careful regard is had to every possible economy in operation, our fleet has been, and is being, efficiently maintained.

Serious detention to vessels at ports in the River Plate was again the general experience, which added very considerably to the working expenses of voyages. The costs of handling cargo and port charges abroad, instead of showing the reduction which had been hoped for, continued to increase.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Throughout its long history our company has always been linked up with the trade to and from the great republics of South America, and as a carrying company we are vitally dependent upon the conditions prevailing in the oversea trade of those countries. Argentina, in common with many other countries, is unfortunately suffering from the slump in world values of its principal commodities of production and export, aggravated by the congested state of European markets owing to good harvests and unprecedented accumulation of stocks.

As the result of similar factors adversely affecting many other parts of the world, the surplus of shipping tonnage offering has been so far in excess of the requirements of the world's carrying trade as to bring about an abnormally heavy fall in rates of freight, at a time when shipping activity is usually more brisk. As a consequence, while the expenses of operating vessels are still at least 70 per cent. above pre-War, the level of rates of freight on bulk cargoes has fallen below the pre-War level.

So far as Argentina is concerned, advices indicate that there is likely to be another fine maize crop this season, with a large exportable surplus, and it is hoped that this may find a ready market and that the demand for shipping may be stimulated, with consequently more normal rates in the River Plate freight market.

NEW YORK—SOUTH AMERICA

As you know, the Lamport and Holt Line were the pioneers in establishing passenger and cargo services between the United States of America and Brazil and the River Plate. We inaugurated the business considerably more than half a century ago, and our vessels have served it continuously ever since, so that this company can justly claim to have played a leading part in the growth and development of this important trade route.

Since the War this service has been subject to increasingly severe competition, more especially on the part of State-owned or State-aided shipping lines. Last year I referred to contracts entered into between the United States Postal Department and shipping lines operated by American owners, and I mentioned the fact that our most prominent competitors in the trade between New York and South America had been granted a contract for the carriage of mails involving a payment to them of about £150,000 per annum and that the Lamport and Holt Line received about £11,000 per annum for the conveyance of mails on the ordinary poundage basis.

During the past year the American shipping line in question has, I understand, been awarded a revised mail contract for this service, under which it is reported to receive an annual payment of $1,247,584, or, say, £250,000 per annum, which, on the basis of a fortnightly service, provides it with the substantial payment of nearly £10,000 for each round voyage, while Lamport and Holt received only £9,238 for the carriage of mails in the year 1929 on a poundage basis.

I mention this as indicative of the nature and extent of the competition which we have to face in this trade, from which you will realize that it is scarcely surprising that a British shipping company like Lamport and Holt, which has long been engaged in building up the trade, should find itself at a disadvantage in competition with the State-aided mercantile marines of other nations.

The difficulties of the trade between North and South America have been accentuated latterly by a decrease in the volume of traffic, both southbound and northbound, partly due to diminished purchasing power in Brazil and Argentina owing to the reduction of their exports, and partly due to a falling off of business in the United States.

THE DIRECTORATE

Our respected colleague Mr. Arthur Cook, who had been associated with the company for nearly 57 years, has retired from the board, and Mr. Alfred Woods, a director and general manager, has resigned; but I am glad to say that Mr. Woods has since accepted the chairmanship of the United Kingdom and Continental Brazil and River Plate Freight Conferences, which represent the various lines in the trade.

The board has co-opted Mr. William Lewis and Mr. E. F. Abbott, who come up for re-election to-day as directors of the company. Both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Abbott have had long and practical experience of the shipping business and will, I feel sure, prove valuable additions to the board.

GENERAL POSITION

When addressing you last year I stated that it was likely that the company would have to meet increased competition for the next year or two. Besides this, the year under review has proved an unfavourable one for the oversea trade of the countries served by our vessels, while, in common with many business concerns, we have naturally felt the effect of the world-wide depression in trade and industry.

Your board is doing its utmost in face of great difficulties, and, while keeping ourselves prepared for any upward movement that may take place, we are closely studying every possible avenue of economy in organization.

I beg to move: "That the report of the board and the statement of accounts now before the meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted."

The LORD SUFFIELD seconded the resolution, and, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to some questions, it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the re-election of the Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., as a director.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS (managing director), and unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN further proposed the re-election as a director of Mr. William Lewis.

The MARQUESS of CARISBROOKE seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously passed.

Mr. E. F. Abbott was also re-elected to the board on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by LORD SUFFIELD.

On the proposition of Mr. D. I. CONRADI, seconded by Mr. J. P. BAILLIE, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. were reappointed auditors, and the proceedings then terminated.

AMERICAN SMELTING REPORT

The annual report of the American Smelting and Refining Company and subsidiaries for the year 1929 states that the net income, after deducting all charges, bond interest, taxes, depreciation, and depletion, amounted to $21,831,583 (approximately £4,366,000), as compared with $18,586,204 for 1928, and $15,477,770 for 1927. The rate of earnings per share on the present Common stock after providing for Preferred stock dividends was $10.02, against $8.24 for 1928. The balance of the surplus account at the end of the year was $44,281,166, as compared with $35,282,584 at the beginning of the year. On December 31 the current and miscellaneous assets totalled $94,465,065, or more than four times the current and miscellaneous liabilities.

The principal metal products in 1929 compare as follows with the 1928 outputs:—Gold 1,461,215oz. (against 1,407,286oz.); silver, 89,096,293oz. (against 81,434,214oz.); lead, 545,100 tons (against 471,880 tons); copper, 619,398 tons (against 563,713 tons); spelter 54,510 tons (against 47,433 tons).

During the year the long-fought Carson litigation, involving a patent for reverberatory smelting, was settled for $1,059,585, of which $1,054,584,585 was apportioned to past infringement. The latter amount was charged to the reserve for extraordinary obsolescence.

CORK ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

Shareholders in the Cork Electric Supply Company have been informed by the directors of the company that the Electricity Supply Board have decided to acquire the company's electric lighting undertakings as from April 3 next.

The shareholders will be advised at the general meeting as to the value to be paid for the undertakings and other particulars. In the meantime they are advised not to part with their shares. The tramways will continue to be operated by the company.

JAMES BOOTH AND CO. (1915), LTD.

GROWTH IN NET PROFITS

WORKS FULLY EMPLOYED

THE USE OF "DURALUMIN" FOR AIRSHIPS R 100 AND R 101

The FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of James Booth and Co. (1915), Limited, was held yesterday at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham.

Mr. C. HERBERT SMITH, F.C.A. (chairman of directors), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Roland Franklin) read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. H. J. T. DAY (Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co.) read the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I regret to inform you that in consequence of illness Sir Vincent Caillard is unable to be present with us to-day, Sir Vincent takes a very keen interest in the affairs of our company, and I know how disappointed he is that he is debarred from the pleasure of joining with his co-directors in presenting so satisfactory an account of our trading for the past year. I am sure you will all join in expressions of sympathy and of best wishes for his speedy and complete recovery.

I beg to move the adoption of the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929. You received copies of these a few days ago, and, with your permission, I will take them as read. (Agreed.)

STEADY EXPANSION IN EVERY BRANCH

The profit and loss account will have shown you that the net profit has again increased, being £70,323 as compared with £66,122 in the previous year.

The company's works have been fully employed during the year, and a steady expansion has taken place in every branch of production. This expansion is of such a nature that your board has considered itself justified in deciding upon extension of the company's buildings and plant, in order to deal with the increasing business which is presenting itself. Prominent among such additions decided upon is an extrusion press, now in course of erection, which, when completed, may be claimed to be the largest and most up to date in the United Kingdom.

DEMAND FOR COMPANY'S SPECIALITIES

Although the general trade in non-ferrous metals during 1929 cannot be described as prosperous, the company's reputation for the excellence of its products, resulting from the application of the most modern technical methods, has attracted an increasing volume of trade from engineering and specialist firms, whose requirements in non-ferrous materials have to meet exacting and onerous specifications. Your company specializes in work of this nature, and its modern and well-equipped mills, combined with the necessary technical and scientific *personnel*, enable it to cope with the ever-tightening specifications and new alloys constantly demanded by engineers. Apart from the specialization I have just indicated, it is a tradition of the company to render to all classes of customer prompt and ready services in respect of all orders and inquiries, however small they may be.

Our customers become more numerous than ever, and include all the British and Colonial Governments and the large shipbuilding and railway companies; and it may be mentioned that one of our tube mills has been busily engaged for some months past in the manufacture of Cupro nickel condenser tubes for British and foreign navies.

PROGRESS OF THE "DURALUMIN" DEPARTMENTS

While, as in past years, the mainstay of our output has been in the heavier non-ferrous materials, the departments of our works engaged on the production of our light aluminium alloy "Duralumin" have made further progress during 1929. Our "Duralumin" products have literally been in the public eye of late inasmuch as of the two large airships recently launched, R 100 and R 101, one was built entirely of this material, while the other embodied the same material to the extent of 70 per cent. The machine which retained the Schneider Trophy for Great Britain was also built very largely of "Duralumin," which is being used more extensively than ever in the construction of motor omnibuses, charabancs, lorries, tramcars, rail cars, &c.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES: RESERVES OF £226,000

On a comparison of the present balance-sheet with that of December 31, 1928, you will note we have received during the year the balance of the final call on the Preference shares, £67,862 10s., together with the amount payable on 30,000 Ordinary shares issued under option at £2 each. The total reserves are up from £182,900 to £226,900, including £30,000 premium received on the new Ordinary shares. Land, buildings, plant, and equipment have increased by £24,736 to £320,211, after provision of depreciation. Stock has increased by £21,498 and debtors by £9,054, while creditors have increased by £24,447. The temporary bank overdraft of £49,873 appearing in the previous balance-sheet has now disappeared, and instead of this there appears in the present balance-sheet cash at bankers and in hand, £75,867.

The business has again benefited from the zeal and efficiency of the staff and from continued satisfactory relations with its workpeople. I am sure, therefore, that you will allow me to express on your behalf appreciation of the gratifying results achieved by the cooperation of staff and workpeople under the very able leadership of our managing director, Mr. Horace W. Clarke.

AVAILABLE BALANCE AND DIVIDENDS

I now formally beg to propose:—"That the directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be approved and adopted, and that the available balance of £68,419 1s. 6d. be applied as follows:—

In payment of dividend at rate of 15 per cent. per annum on Ordinary shares, free of tax, namely:—		
On 220,000 Ordinary shares, Nos. 1 to 220,000, for year ended December 31, 1929	£33,000	
On 30,000 Ordinary shares, Nos. 220,001 to 250,000 (fully paid as from April 1, 1929), for nine months ended December 31, 1929	3,375	£36,375 0 0
In transfer to general reserve..		20,000 0 0
In carrying forward to next year's account		12,044 1 6
		£68,419 1 6

I will ask Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Pollen to second the resolution.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. H. POLLEN, C.M.G.—I have great pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution to the meeting and declared it carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The CHAIRMAN.—I have now very much pleasure in moving that Mr. Noel H. Docker and Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Pollen, C.M.G., who are the retiring directors, be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company. Colonel Pollen, as you know, is the chairman of the British Aluminium Company, who hold a large interest in our own company, and his work and interest on behalf of our company have been of very great value to us. Mr. Noel Docker has also rendered us very valuable services, particularly on the sales side of the business, and I have therefore very much pleasure in proposing that these two gentlemen be re-elected to the board.

Mr. HORACE W. CLARKE (managing director).—I have very much pleasure indeed in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. JOHN T. SKIRROW.—I have much pleasure in proposing that Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., chartered accountants, be reappointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year at the same remuneration as last year. I am sure it needs no words of mine to commend this resolution to the shareholders. The firm is associated with a prosperous company, and I have great pleasure in putting the proposal to you.

Mr. C. A. B. ROSKILL.—I have pleasure in seconding the motion.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. H. J. T. DAY.—I have much p

EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY

SATISFACTORY SURPLUS FOR 1927

FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS

MR. CUTHBERT HEATH'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Excess Insurance Company, Limited, was held at 50-51, Lime-street, London, E.C., yesterday.

Mr. CUTHBERT E. HEATH, O.B.E., D.L. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The JOINT SECRETARY (Mr. F. E. Johnson) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—We have the pleasure of putting our report before you for the 37th time. It is interesting to look back on the early days of the company. It started really as something which was to give some backing to non-marine policies effected with our group at Lloyd's. Times have changed very much.

EARLY DAYS AND DEVELOPMENT

In those days the Committee of Lloyd's absolutely refused to accept any security offered for non-marine business, and it was because of that the Excess Company was started. I remember there was a self-denying ordinance which we made, that the premiums of the company should never, in one year, exceed the assets. After a time we drifted away from that excellent position, but never very far. If that rule had been in existence for many and many a defunct company it would have saved them from ruin. It was a curb on our ambition, and a salutary one. I say we drifted away from it at one time, but it is curious that we have now got back to it. Not only are the assets of your company not less than the liabilities as represented by premiums, but they greatly exceed them. So much is that the case that there are very few companies which can relatively show such a strong position as yours.

I remember well the fear and trembling, not so much on my part (I fear one of my faults is an obstinate optimism), but on the part of those who joined in. It was quite a family affair in those days, and relations are apt to be outspoken. However, we got over that, and now the company, entirely out of its own resources, has expanded from the modest £5,000 it began with to what it is at present.

Well, gentlemen, you may ask what has been the reason for the extraordinary success of the company. I think I can give it in a nutshell. There are not and never have been too many cooks to spoil the broth. The management has never been interfered with, and it has been in the happy position of being afraid of nobody. It has been left alone to work out its own salvation—in fact, if ever there has been an example of successful individualism it has been the Excess.

"THE PRACTICAL PRESENT"

From history and theory let me now get down to the practical present. Your managing director, Mr. Tylor, has done wonders for you. You can hardly conceive how difficult the times have been. Premiums have been cut, competition has almost reached an unheard of acuteness, and it has only been by the exercise of great judgment and great self-denial that the results you have before you have been retained. Marine underwriting especially has been very difficult indeed, and on all sides pitfalls have strewn the path of the underwriter.

Notwithstanding all that, by picking and choosing, a thing which I assure you requires not only great knowledge, experience, and acumen, but also much tact, Mr. Tylor has been able to gather a little honey from all departments.

The total surplus for the year we are dealing with—that is, 1927—you will see comes to £103,300, and that is an extremely satisfactory result of his labours on your behalf. From that sum we have transferred to underwriting suspense account no less a sum than £48,300—amounts which will have to be paid at the end of the third year after starting. The balance of £55,000 is transferred to profit and loss account.

You will see that we have not yet reached the point when our "interest, dividends, and rents received" cover the amount of our expenses and the dividend, but it is getting very near it, and I hope one of these days we shall reach the point when we shall be quite independent of underwriting profit for our dividends and expenses. That time has not yet arrived, but by adopting the same prudent policy which we have done from the very beginning—that is, putting by a large portion of our profits every year—we shall eventually reach that desirable end.

PROFIT PROSPECTS FOR 1928 AND 1929

Of course, you must understand that we have got a good deal "up our sleeves" in addition to what is shown in the accounts. We have every hope that 1928 will result in a very good profit. I do not say that we have no more payments to make in regard to that year; we have—but at the same time the actual undertaking of the risks is over and done with, and all we have to pay is the third year's losses which have already occurred. The balance and any sum that we may put by to cover the losses in, say, four, five, six, seven, or eight years afterwards—well, that is "up our sleeves," and it is a considerable sum.

So far as 1929 is concerned, that, too, has started quite well, and I think you can be pretty certain that there will be a decent profit there. That also is "up our sleeves."

Then you see we have a reserve of something like £143,000 for what I call late payments—that is to say, payments after the third year. I do not like to be dogmatic, but I hope there is something in that. So in one way and another you have a good sum—I do not say earned profits—but almost certain profits which can be added to our resources.

This year we have been very much hit by a large depreciation in the value of our investments. At the end of last year the depreciation—almost all in Government securities—was about £60,000. In the previous year, instead of having £60,000 depreciation, we had some appreciation, but we have had to provide for some depreciation in our profit and loss account. At the same time, to-day—March 14—I am happy to say that out of that £60,000 something between £35,000 and £40,000 has come back to us again as appreciation. That is another thing "up our sleeves."

THE MANAGEMENT

I do not know that I have anything more to say. I can only express again our thanks to the management for the extremely successful way they have managed the company's affairs. I say the management, and by the management I mean the actual management. One of my principles in this company, and also in other companies with which I am connected, has been never to interfere with "the man at the wheel," and, therefore, all the credit for the success of the undertaking and the management of the company is due to Mr. Tylor and his assistants. (Hear, hear.)

I have now to move that the report and accounts be approved and adopted, and perhaps someone will kindly second that resolution.

Mr. H. E. FULFORD seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. H. S. SPAIN, it was resolved: "That a final dividend of 5 per cent. be paid for the year 1929 making 10 per cent. for the year, less tax, such dividend to become due and to be payable on Monday, April 14, 1930."

The CHAIRMAN then moved that Mr. Arthur Burns, the retiring director, be re-elected. In doing so, he said that the company could not have a more able director. He had known that gentleman for 50 years, and during all that time his esteem for Mr. Burns had continued to increase.

Mr. T. K. C. MONK seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring auditors (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co.) having been reappointed, the CHAIRMAN invited Mr. Tylor to say a few words.

Mr. E. MERRICK TYLOR (managing director) said:—I have only to thank the chairman for his very kind remarks, and also the other directors of the company for all the support they have given me in underwriting and other matters.

The proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and his colleagues.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING was subsequently held, when certain alterations were approved in the company's articles of association.

McCRAE AND DREW, LTD.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS MAINTAINED

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of McCrae and Drew, Limited, was held yesterday in the Accountants' Hall, 220, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

The HON. JOHN MULHOLLAND presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. John Peden) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—At the request of my co-directors, I have pleasure in taking the chair. The directors' report and the accounts have been in your hands for some time, and I presume we may follow the usual custom and take them as read. (Agreed.) You will notice that owing to the new Companies Act the form of the balance-sheet has been slightly altered in respect of the fixed assets. The total additions and the total depreciation since the formation of the company are now separated from the original values. Stock-in-trade at £69,470 17s. 1d. shows a reduction of just over £11,000 from last year. This has considerably improved our cash resources, the cash balance showing an increase this year of over £5,000, and the advance to the subsidiary company an increase of £14,000. I am glad to report that the subsidiary company has made substantial progress, and although our accounts have had no benefit to date from its profits, it is gratifying to know that the considerable debit balance which existed when we interested ourselves in this company has been steadily reduced year by year, and at the date of these accounts a small credit balance has been established.

YEAR'S SATISFACTORY RESULTS

The profits for the year amounted to £31,757 6s., against which there fall to be charged directors' fees, depreciation, and income-tax amounting to £10,044 6s. 10d. Including the balance brought forward from last year, and after deducting the interim dividend of 4 per cent. already paid, there is left a balance of £20,500 13s. 10d. The directors recommend that a final dividend of 6 per cent., less income-tax, be paid on the 15th inst., making 10 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year of £9,940 13s. 10d., compared with a balance of £5,827 14s. 8d. last year.

As stated in the report, the volume of business has been kept up during the past year, and I think you will agree that this is not unsatisfactory in these difficult times. I wish also to assure you that we are fully maintaining our position in the trade. The modest improvement in our profits is due in some measure to the closer co-ordination of our two factories, resulting not only in economy, but also in more efficient production.

As regards the present year, I would only say that up to date we have maintained a steady business, and the future depends on the general trade of the country.

I have again to report that the happy relationship with our staff and employees still continues, and I have to thank them for their cooperation during the past year.

THE RESOLUTIONS

I now move:—"That the report of the directors produced, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts at December 31, 1929, duly audited, be received, approved, and adopted." I will call on Mr. J. K. McCRAE to second the motion, and before putting it to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. J. K. McCRAE seconded the motion.

No questions were asked, and the CHAIRMAN then put the motion and declared it carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—I now move:—"That a final dividend of 6 per cent., less income-tax, for the year to December 31, 1929, be hereby declared, payable to the shareholders on the register on February 28, 1930."

Mr. J. K. WALKER seconded the motion, which was passed.

Mr. McCRAE moved the reappointment of the retiring director (Mr. Walker), and this was seconded by Mr. A. DREW and adopted.

Messrs. Thomson McLintock and Co. were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, March 14.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies amounted to 820 tons, made up of 325 tons of British and Irish produce and 495 tons of imported. Imports formed 61 per cent. Analysis of supplies and prices as follows:—

BEEF (per 8lb.).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.; English, long sides, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; forequarters, chilled, 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d.; Uruguayan, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 11d.; Brazilian, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 8d.; Australian, hindquarters, frozen, 4s.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; tegs, 8s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.; English, 7s. to 8s.; tegs, 8s. to 8s. 8d.; ewes, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; New Zealand, wethers, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; 4-tooth mutton, wethers, 4s. 8d. to 5s.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English, under 10st., 9s. 4d. to 10s.; 10st. to 15st., 8s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; 15st. to 20st., 7s. 8d. to 8s.; Irish (crate), 8s. to 9s. 8d.; New Zealand, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d.; States, 7s. to 7s. 4d.; Argentine, 6s. 10d. to 7s.; now 7s.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—English, 9s. 8d. to 12s.; New Zealand, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 4d.; Australian, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; Argentine, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 6s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; specials, 9s. to 10s.; bobbies, 5s. to 6s.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chicken (per lb.), 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; country, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; lean, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Belgian, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; Dutch, cocks, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; white, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Russian, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Hungarian, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; English hens, old, 8d. to 10d.; country ducks, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; American, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Russian, 11d. to 11½d.; rabbits, wild, 5d. to 7d.; Turkeys, Russian, 1s. to 1s. 1d.

EGGS (per 120).—English, packed to National Mark specials, 12s. 9d. to 14s.; standards, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.; pullet, standards, 10s. 9d. to 11s.; ordinary packing grade, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Belgian, 15s. 10s. 6d. to 11s.; Danish, 15lb., 12s. 6d. to 13s.; 30lb., 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; Dutch, 16lb., all brown, 13s. 3d. to 13s. 9d.; 16lb.-16½lb., all brown, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; 16lb., mixed, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Fine (Wholesale).—Consignments totalled 764 tons. Quotations:—English and Irish salmon, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; Scotch, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d.; salmon trout, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; soles, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.; slips, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; mullet, 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; crabs, 2d. to 1s.; prawns, 1s. to 7s. per lb.; Dory, 8s.; turbot, 10s. to 12s.; brill, 9s. to 11s.; lemon soles, 8s. to 14s.; halibut, 13s. to 17s.; witches, 6s. to 9s.; live cod, 2s. to 4s.; plaice, 6s. to 12s.; dry haddock, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 10d.; haddock, 6s. to 7s.; mackerel, 6s.; whiting, 2s. to 5s.; gurnet, 3s. to 4s.; skate, 5s. to 7s.; roker, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; hake, 8s. to 9s.; conger eels, 2s. to 4s. 6d.; fresh English and Scotch herrings, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per stone. Live eels, 10s. to 28s. per draught. Bloaters, 4s.; kippers, 3s. to 4s.; red herrings, 5s.; fillets, 2s. per box. Whitstable native oysters, 25s. Brittany, 20s.; Dutch, 10s. to 20s.; Pyefleet, 28s. to 50s.; Portuguese, 7s.; bluepoint, 6s. to 8s. per 100. English pink shrimps, 2s.; and Dutch, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per gallon.

PROVISIONS

LONDON, March 14.—BACON.—Irish was in small supply with lean sizeable 2s. higher to unchanged; at 117s. to 128s.; other descriptions closed firm at about the previous level. Danish No. 1 sizeable was quoted at 128s.; Canadian, No. 1 sizeable, 106s. to 108s.; Dutch (No. 1 sizeable, 102s. to 106s.; Canadian leanest, 108s.; Estonian leanest, 101s. to 102s.; Latvian leanest, 98s.; Polish leanest, 94s. to 96s.; Russian (Ukrainian) leanest, 96s.; and Russian leanest, 92s. to 94s. per cwt. Danish fillings last week totalled 90,000, against 60,000 in the previous week.

HAMS.—York and Cumberland were steady and unchanged; 10-12lb. quoted 210s. to 220s.; and 12-14lb., 200s. to 220s. United States descriptions were slow, with long-cut 8s. lower to 2s. higher at 92s. to 102s.; and short-cut 1s. to 6s. lower at 96s. to 98s. per cwt.

LARD.—American, 50lb. boxes, were slow at 1s. to 9d. decline, to 52s. 3d. to 55s. 3d., with other sorts quiet. Irish bladders remained steady at 84s. to 90s. Danish bladders were 2s. lower to unchanged at 60s. to 64s., and 28lb. boxes unaltered at 52s. to 53s. per cwt. CHEESE.—Finest English was firm. Finest flavours were 2s. to 4s. higher at 114s. to 124s.; fine, 1s. lower to 4s. dearer at 94s. to 112s.; and farmers' loaf unchanged at 110s. to 124s. per cwt. Graded Cheshire was 1d. lower to unchanged at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d.; and ungraded ½d. lower at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; with Stilton unchanged to 1d. lower at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Factory cheese was 2s. lower at 82s. per cwt. Colonial descriptions were steady. Canadian finest coloured was 2s. higher to unchanged at 96s. to 98s.; fine, 92s. to 94s.; finest white was 2s. dearer to unchanged at 96s. to 100s.; fine, 92s. to 94s.; New Zealand finest coloured advanced 2s. to 85s. to 86s.; fine, 82s. to 84s.; finest white was unchanged to 1s. dearer at 83s. to 85s.; fine, 82s. to 83s.; Australian finest coloured and white advanced 1s. to 83s.; with fine quoted at 80s. per cwt. Dutch factory was quiet. Edam, 40 per cent., advanced 2s. to 68s. to 77s.; with Gouda, 40 per cent., 3s. lower to unchanged at 70s. to 77s. per cwt. Stocks of Canadian cheese in the Surrey Commercial Docks amounted to 129,797 boxes, and New Zealand to 56,367 crates. BUTTER.—Colonial descriptions were quiet. New Zealand finest salted was 1s. higher to unchanged at 139s. to 142s.; good to fine, 134s. to 136s.; inferior, 130s.; finest unsalted was unchanged to 2s. lower at 148s. to 154s.; Australian finest salted advanced 1s. to 2s. to 134s. to 138s.; good to fine, 130s. to 134s.; inferior, 126s. to 128s.; finest unsalted, unchanged at 138s. to 142s.; good to fine, 132s. to 136s.; inferior, 126s. to 130s. Argentine finest unsalted was 4s. lower to unchanged at 130s. to 132s.; inferior to good, 124s. to 128s. Danish declined 6s. to 158s. to 160s. Dutch creamery unsalted was 6s. to 4s. lower at 158s. to 162s.; and Polish 4s. lower to unchanged at 126s. to 134s. per cwt. Dutch rolls were 6d. cheaper at 12s. 7d. to 13s. 3d.; with French rolls unchanged at 23s. per dozen lb. These prices cover secondary as well as best brands. The Danish official quotation for Lur brand butter is 132r. lower on the week at 262kr. per 100 kilos. (Prices of basis, home, and land, are those of Thursday and up to 2 o'clock Friday, and of cheese and butter those of Thursday and up to 11.30 o'clock Friday.)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 14.—WHEAT.—Demand for cargoes continued on quiet lines, owing to the lack of encouragement in final American advices, sellers limits, meanwhile, marked a further reduction of 3d. to 6d. per quarter with a shade more interest in evidence at the close. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), March, 40s. and 39s. was asked respectively. Rosafe 63½lb. (old crop), afloat, was offered at 35s. 6d., and (new crop) at 35s., while for 62½lb., March, 35s. 3d. was wanted, and 34s. for Barusso 62lb., March. Australians, on the way, were obtainable at 29s. Parcels were offered at 9d. to 6d. per quarter decline, but attracted scarcely any interest. Rosafe 63lb. (old crop), per Collingham, afloat, sold at 35s., on sample; and Barusso 63½lb., per Lemmer Law, afloat, at 35s.

The wheat futures market closed steady at the decline of 2d. for old contracts and 6d. for the new, as compared with yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		OLD CONTRACT			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	36 8	36 8	36 6	36 9	36 11
May	—	—	36 6	—	—
	NEW CONTRACT,	London Grade of Milling Quality.			
March	32 9	33 0	33 1	33 1	33 0
May	33 9	33 9	33 7	33 6	34 0

MAIZE was quietly steady at about late rates. La Plata, 5,500 tons, March 16-31, sold at 22s. 9d. For this quality, on the way and March, 22s. was required; 22s. 6d. for April (new); and 23s. 3d. for April-May and May-June. Parcels met a fair inquiry, but closed 3d. per qr. under the best of the day on lower Plate openings. La Plata, per Glensloy, afloat, sold at 22s. 1½d.; Feb.-March at 22s. 3d. to 22s.; May-June at 22s. to 21s. 6d.; June-July at 21s. 7½d. and at 21s. 6d.; and July-Aug. at 21s. 10½d. To Liverpool, Dan.-Gal.-Fox, March-April, was dealt in at 20s. 9d., and La Plata, Feb.-March, at 22s. 6d.

BARLEY was dull and again easier. Danubian, March-April, was obtainable at 16s. 9d.; Algerian-Tunisian, Aug.-Sept., at 19s. 6d.; and Black Sea, March, at 18s.

OATS was quiet, and offered at lower prices. La Plata, afloat, sold at 10s. 6d., while for March and April 11s. was asked.

MARK LANE was poorly attended, and the general trend of prices was easier, with trading on quiet lines. English wheat was quiet at 8s. to 8s. 6d. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was obtainable at 1s. to 1s. 6d. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver) was offered at 43s.; No. 2 at 41s.; No. 3 at 39s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 38s. 9d.; No. 5 Manitoba (Atlantic), 37s. 3d.; No. 6, 29s. 9d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., 37s. 6d.; Barusso, 63½lb., 36s.; and Australian, 40s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour continued quiet. Quotations for London straight run have been adjusted to 35s. to 36s., but business has been done at considerably under this level. Country straight run, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb. Maize was quiet and weak, lower. La Plata, prompt, 25s. 6d.; and over, 25s. 9d. to 26s. 3d. Barley continued dull at late rates. English malting, 28s. to 40s.; English feed, 26s. to 27s.; Californian, 34s. to 40s.; Chilean Chevalier, ex store, 38s. to 44s.; Chilean brewing, 32s. to 35s.; and Smyrna, landed, 31s. to 36s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 19s.; and Russian, 20s. per 400lb. Oats were dull and again lower. La Plata, landed, 13s. 6d.; ex ship, 12s. 6d.; black La Plata, landed, 13s. 6d.; mixed feed, 12s. 6d.; ex ship; Chilean tawny, landed, 13s. 6d.; Chilean white, landed, 13s. 6d.; man, ex ship, 13s. to 15s.; and South Russian, 14s. to 15s. 6d. per 320lb. English was offered at 16s. 6d. to 19s.; and Scotch at 20s. per 336lb. Beans and peas were quiet as recent currencies. Wheatfeed continued dull. Middlings, 4s. 9d.; fine middlings, 7s. 9d.; and broad, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. per 112lb. Oatmeal quiet at late rates. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Aberdeen, 13s.; American, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; and rolled oats, 16s. 3d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered 2 to 3d. to 9d. per qr. decline, but failed to attract business. No. 2 N. Manitoba, March, quoted 39s. 9d.; No. 2, 39s. 9d.; No. 3, 37s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, March, 37s. 3d.; No. 5, 34s. 3d.; No. 6, 27s.; No. 2 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, afloat, 38s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, March, 34s. 9d.; No. 2 hard winter, March, 38s. 3d.; R.-sack, 63lb., March, 34s. 3d.; April, 34s. 6d.; re-sellers, 62½lb., March, 34s. 6d.; April, 35s.; Baril, 62lb., March, 33s. 6d.; 62½lb., March, 34s.; Australian, afloat, 38s. 6d.; and white Western Pacific, April, 38s. Spot parcels were in better request at 1d. to 2d. per central decline. Graded White futures opened 1½d. lower and likewise displayed a pessimistic reports of the financial conditions in the United States. Values afterwards rallied to a moderate extent owing to small Argentine shipments and a fair trade in spot wheat. In the afternoon, easier conditions again prevailed following weak Argentine and American advices and the market closed easy, 1½d. to 2½d. per central lower. Sales totalled 200 loads. Official settlement prices:—March, 7s.; May, 7s. 2d.; and July, 7s. 4d. Tenders against current month, two loads, making a total of 1,222,441 original contals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 153,381 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 1001b.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	—	—	—	7 0	6 10½	7 0½
May	7 2½	7 2½	7 1½	7 2	7 1½	7 3¼
July	7 3¼	7 4½	7 3	7 4	7 3	7 5

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels met an improved demand with La Plata, old crop, steady, but new crop and Danubian ruled easy. La Plata, afloat, sold at 22s. to 22s. 3d.; March, 22s. 6d.; and Dan./Gal./Fox., March-April, 20s. 9d. Sellers of La Plata, afloat, quoted 22s. 6d.; and for June, 21s. 9d.; and Dan./Gal./Fox., March-April, 20s. 9d. Maize on the spot was obtainable at exceptionally low rates, but the demand was poor.

BARLEY was quiet and easier.

FLOUR was dull and nominal, and quoted 1s. per sack lower for local grades, while imported was slow and 6d. cheaper. BEANS were dull. PEAS quiet and easier.

OATS were in very slow demand and prices continued on the down-grade. Shipment parcels were dull and unchanged; Chilean tawny, March-April, 12s. 6d.; and La Plata, Aug.-Sept., 11s. 3d., sellers. OATMEAL sold slowly and favoured buyers. WHEATFEED met a moderate trade with thirds 3d. per cwt. cheaper.

CHELMSFORD, March 14.—Wheat, 38s. 8½d., delivered to mills, 39s. 6d.; Barley, 34s. 6d., and trade very firm.

DERBY, March 14.—Wheat was in small supply at 8s. 9d. to 8s. 5½d.; oats, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; barley, 6s. 6d. to 7s.6d.; beans, 8s.; all per cwt., free on rail.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Only a moderate business was done on the spot market to-day, but quotations were generally higher. American rose 3 points; middling, 8.05d. Brazilian and Peruvian also improved 3 points; Pernam fair, 7.85d.; g.f. smooth, 8.75d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 8.85d. Egyptian also advanced 3 to 15 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 19.66d.; and f.g.f. Upper 10.10d. African were 3 points dearer; middling West, 8.10d., and g.f. East 8.65d. East Indian were unchanged; fine m.g. Broach, 5.95d. and fine No. 1 Oomra 5.45d.

American futures opened with a rise of 2 to 4 points on covering and trade buying, and after easing under Bombay hedge selling rallied again owing to fair trade support and local covering. At midday values were 2 to 5 points up. Selling was influenced in the afternoon by disappointing New York cables, but prices remained steady by covering for orders and the market closed quietly steady at a rise of 1 point to 4 points. The United States consumption for February is estimated by the Census Bureau at 495,000 bales against 508,000 bales last year.

Liverpool closing prices:—May, 7.77; July, 7.83; Oct., 14.96; Dec., 14.96; Jan., 15.20.

New York, 4 p.m.:—March, 7.81; May, 7.90; July, 7.93; Oct., 14.88; Dec., 14.96; Jan., 15.20.

Egyptian futures—Sakellaridis contracts opened 13 points higher on shorts covering and foreign buying and after moderate fluctuations closed steady at a rise of 9 to 13 points. Tenders, one new docket. Closing prices:—March, 12.80; April, 12.89; May, 12.90; June to Sept., 12.86; Oct., 12.68; Nov. and Dec., 12.70; Jan., 12.73; Feb., 12.79; March, 12.81. Upper contracts closed quietly steady at an advance of 9 to 5 points. Closing prices:—March, 13.41; April, 13.89; May to Sept., 9.90; Oct. to March, 9.60.

Empire futures finished quiet at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Tenders, one new docket. Closing prices:—March, 7.70; April, 7.68; May, 7.67; June, 7.66; July, 7.68; Aug., 7.54; Sept., 7.66; Oct. and Nov., 7.71; Dec. to March, 7.80.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Exports To-day	Exports So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,680	13,360	—	500	1,981	10,806
Brazilian, &c.	800	3,900	200	200	—	11,045
Peruvian, &c.	1,300	3,700	—	—	—	573
African, &c.	150	1,150	—	—	—	1,709
Egyptian, &c.	500	4,450	300	300	2,159	2,742
E. Indies,	570	2,410	—	—	4,721	7,195
Totals— This week	5,000	29,000	500	1,000	8,861	44,068
Last week	3,000	25,000	200	800	6,359	58,958

Amer. Futures	To-day Highst.	Lowest	Closing	Prev. day Highst.	Lowest	Closing
Delivery—						
March	7.76	7.71	7.73	7.77	7.70	7.72
April	—	—	7.73	—	—	7.72
May	7.80	7.73	7.77	7.80	7.73	7.76
June	—	—	7.79	—	—	7.78
July	7.85	7.79	7.83	7.85	7.79	7.81
August	—	—	7.86	—	—	7.83
September	7.90	7.90	7.89	—	—	7.85
October	7.91	7.86	7.90	7.89	7.84	7.87
November	7.93	7.91	7.92	—	—	7.89
December	7.99	7.97	7.98	7.96	7.92	7.94
January	8.01	7.96	8.00	7.99	7.94	7.97
February	—	—	8.02	—	—	7.99
March	8.07	8.07	8.07	8.05	8.05	8.03

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, April	—	19.40	19.40
June	—	19.84	19.85
Sakellaridis, March	27.50	27.50	27.50
May	28.07	28.04	28.05
July	27.73	27.58	27.55

Receipts to-day, 3,248 bales, against 2,180 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, March 14.—Business in cloth was again rather poor. The acceptance of an amendment by the Indian Government to the tariff proposals caused great anxiety, as this will affect Lancashire even more severely. Buyers are adopting a cautious attitude. A few small lots of light goods, prints, and white shirtings were taken by India, but buying was not general. China auction news was a shade brighter. The quotations sold yesterday showed an increase of 10 per cent. over last week; greys were steady, whites about 1½ per cent. higher, and dyed goods easier all round. The political situation was reported to have improved, greater confidence being displayed in the market. Only a small trade was done for any of the smaller markets, but home trade buying was of a moderate varied character. Spinners of American and Egyptian yarns only sold sparingly.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, March 14.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at the recently revised rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 9d.; T. L. granulated, 21s. 6d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, at Ely, Cantley, and Ipswich, quoted 20s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt. London Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 9d. to 21s., ex factory; T. L. ex refinery, quoted 20s. 9d.; ex wharf, 20s. 6d.; West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 99 per cents., afloat, quoted 11s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. White Java, March-May, quoted 10s. 10½d., c.i.f., Europe; March-May, 10s. 3d.; July-Sept., 10s. 4½d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 6d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 4½d.; April-Aug., 9s. 6d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were steady; preferential, 96 per cent., March, quoted 11s. 6d., value; Peruvian, 96 per cent., afloat, quoted 7s.; recent sales in cargoes, San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., April-May, from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 6½d., amounted to 40,000 tons, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quiet; May delivery sold at 9s. 5½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	9 1½	8 9½	9 1½	8 9½	9 1½	8 10½
May	9 6½	9 3	9 6	9 4½	9 6	9 5¼
Aug.	10 2½	10 0	10 1½	10 0	10 1½	10 0

Raw futures opened steady but closed easier; March delivery sold 6s. 3½d. to 6s. 3d. to 6s. 3½d.; May, from 6s. 10½d. to 6s. 9½d.; Aug., from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 1½d. Dec., from 7s. 7½d. to 7s. 6½d. Calls:—(88% basis).

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	6 9	6 4½	6 4½	6 3½	6 7½	6 3½
May	6 10½	6 9¼	6 9½	6 9	6 9¾	6 9
Aug.	7 3	7 2¼	7 2¼	7 1½	7 2¼	7 1½
Oct.	7 6	7 5¾	7 5¼	7 5	7 5¼	7 5
Dec.	7 7½	7 6¼	7 6¼	7 6	7 7½	7 6

NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Jan.	8 5¼	8 3¾	8 3¾	8 3½	8 3¾	8 2¼
March	8 7½	8 6	8 7½	8 6¼	8 7½	8 6

SYRUP.—Lyle's half-puncheons, quoted 27s. 6d.; 2lb. tins, 30s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 25s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 22s. 6d.; 5cwt. to 6cwt. casks, 20s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, April-June delivery, quoted 22s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures were nominal.

COCOA.—ACCRA was firmer: fair fermented, April-June, Liverpool contract, sold at 36s. per cwt., and value, f.o.b. Futures were quietly steady; MAY delivery sold from 40s. 9d. to 40s. 7½d.; Dec., at 41s. 6d. Sales, 40 tons. Calls (ACCRA cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	41 7½	41 1½	41 9	41 1½	41 6	41 0
May	40 7½	40 6	40 9	40 4½	40 10½	40 7½
July	41 4½	41 3	41 3	41 1½	41 3	41 1½
Sept.	42 0	41 0	41 3	41 0	42 0	41 3
Dec.	41 6	41 4½	41 6	41 3	42 0	41 4½

TEA.—Next week's auctions will comprise 46,008 packages of Indian and 16,400 packages of Ceylon tea.

RICE was steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 6d., per cwt.; March-April, in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, March-April, 10s. 3d.; Patna mills, 13s. 6d., and fac. Upper 10.10d. African were 3 points dearer; middling West, 8.10d., and g.f. East 8.65d. East Indian were unchanged; fine m.g. Broach, 5.95d. and fine No. 1 Oomra 5.45d.

American futures opened with a rise of 2 to 4 points on covering and trade

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—*, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; †‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

½% Anns., 53
2½% Cons., 34½; 3½; ¼; 4½; ½; 3½; 3; 3; 5; ¼; ½; ½; ½; ¼
4% Cons., 44½; ½; ¾; ½; ¾; ½; ¾

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 21

L.C.C. 5% Deb., 90¾ ¾; 7½
Mexico, 6% Bds., 49
National, 28½ ½
Para, 5% Deb., 72¼ ½ ¾ ¼
Rio de Janeiro, 5% 30-yr. Mt. Bds., 84½ ¾; 6¼
Shanghai, 46% ½; ½% Bds.

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Rubber, 5% Bds., 14½
Brazilian Tract., New Pract. Certs., 8¾ 9/16 9/16 11/32 7/8 9/16 ⅝
Rubber Trust, 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Do., 5% Pref., 7/8
Ltd. Auto. Services, 7% Pref., 21/-
West Yorkshire, 6½% Prod., 20/6††

WATER WORKS

E. Surrey, 4% Deb., 78‡
Montreal, 4½% Bds., 101½
Prov. of B. Ayres, 2½, 4/-
S. Staffordshire, 6¼% Pref., 97½ ½
Do., 4% Deb., 76††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Winchester, 5% Cons., 73

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Thursday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List :—

BRITISH FUNDS.—RISE.—Annuities (2½% Red. 5/1/5) 1 to 57-59, War Loan (4½%) ½ to 96-97, Palestine (5% Gtd., 1942-67) 1 to 102-104, Sudan (4% Gtd., 1974) 1 to 84-86, Turkish (4% Gtd., 1855) 2 to 85-87.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—London County (2½% Cons. Stk., 1920) 1 to 57-55, ditto (3½% 1929) 1 to 73-75, London (3½% 1919-73) 1 to 73-77, Brighton (4½% 1940-60) 1 to 91-93, ditto 4½% 1943-73) 1 to 94-96, Gateshead (6% 1940-60) 1 to 104-106, Leicester (3½% 1934) 1 to 92-94, Middlesbrough (6% 1938-43) 1 to 104-106, West Ham (3% 1945) 1 to 71-73.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Ceylon (6% 1936-51) 1 to 104-106, New Zealand (4½% 1947 ; to 93-95, Queensland (3½% 1930) 1 to 99-100.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Edmonton (4½% Stg. Debs., 1939-51) 1 to 87-97, Toronto (4% Debs., 1936) 1 to 91-93.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Copenhagen (4% 1908) 2 to 83-86, ditto (4%, 1910) 2 to 83-86.

FALL.—Munich (6% 1933-53) ½ to 87-89.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Austrian (4½% Treas. Nts., 1914) 1 to 50-53, Chilean (5% Ln., 1911) 1 to 86-88, ditto (5% Annuities "C") ½ to 90-93, ditto (6% 1928) 1 to 93-95, ditto (6% 1929) 1 to 93-95, Chinese (4½% 1898, German Iss.) ½ to 79-81, ditto (5% 1912) 2 to 50-52, Guatemala (4% Ext. D Bds.) 1 to 50-53, ditto (4% Ext. Bds., 1923, Ser. G. and H.) 1 to 46-48, Hungary (7½% 96f. Ln.) 1 to 98-100, San Paulo (7% Wtwks. Ln., 1926 1 to 98-100, San Russian (4% Nicolas Rly., 1867-69) 1 to 1-3, ditto (4% Cons. R.B. Bds. "3," 1889) 1 to 1-3, ditto ("3," 1893) 1 to 1-3.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Canadian Ntns. (4% Deb. Stk., Gtd. by Dom. of Can.) 1 to 94-96, Cntrl. Ontario (5% 1st Bds.) 1 to 98-100, Grand Tnk. Junction Rly. (5% Bds., 1934) 1 to 98-100.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Alabama Gt. Sthn. 2 to 130-134.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—B.A. G.S. (5% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 85½-87½, Utd. of Havana (4½% Cons. Deb., 1st Stk.) 1 to 58-60, Costa Rica (5% "C" Debs.) ½ to 60-62, Central Argentine (Debt. 1st) to 69-71, Entre Rios (5% Consld. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 79½-81½, Gt. Wstn. of Brazil ¼ to 3¼-3¾, ditto (5% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 57-59, Russian S.E. (4½% Bds., Gtd.) 1 to 1-3, Utd. of Havana (4½% T.F. Debs.) 2 to 67-71.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Austin Motor (6½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 92-96, Bovis Consld. (Pref. Ord.) ¼ to 3¾-4¼, Gaumont-British Picture (7½% Pref.) 1/3 to 17/0-18/0, Rogerson-Rsnd 2 to 185-195, London and Thames Hvn. Dock Whvs. ½ to 3½-3¾, Meadow Dairy (7½% Pref.) 3d. to 6/-6-23/6, Paquin, Ltd. ½ to 18 3-19/3, ditto (7½% Pfg. Pref. Ord.) 9d. to 17/3-14/3, Prov. Cin. Theatres (4½% Pref. Ord.) 9d. to 18/-, Ruberoid Co. ½ to 3¾-4, Selfridge Provincial Stores, 1/3 to 17/6-19½, Enfield Rolling Mills ½ to 3¾-4¼, Coventry Ordnance Works ½ to 3¾-4¼, Linoleum Manufctg. ½ to 3¾-4¼, Ricardo Tobacco (Br.) ¼ to 8½-9¼, Samsaggar Jute ½ to 9¼-9¾, Traghur Jute 10/6-11/6.

ELECTRIC L. & P.—FALL.—Quebec (5% 1st M. and Coll. Tst. Sky. Fnd. Deb., Ser. A "") ½ to 96½-98½.

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.—FALL.—British S. Africa (Chartered) Co. (Br. Warrants) 3d. to 37/3-38/0, Mozambique Co. 6d. to 9/3-10/3.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—RISE.—American Inv. and Genl. (Defd.) 3 to 210-220, British Indust. and Genl. Inv. (5% Pref.) 1 to 59-64, FALL.—Gymkr. Stk. and Other Sec. Inv. (Defd. Ord.) 3 to 197-207, Investors Deposit & Agency (Defd.) 2 to 94-99, London and Col. Invtst. (Defd.) 4 to 136-141.

GAS.—RISE.—Bournemouth (5%) ¼ to 13-14, Gas Light 3% Deb. Stk. 57-60, Wandsworth 2 to 107-12, Anthracite (Pref.) ½ to 1½-2, Wrexham 2 to 107-12.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Amalgamated Mines.—FALL.—Globe and Phœnix 6d. to 13/6-14/6.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—FALL.—American 5 to 240-50, International 3 to 86-73.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, March 14.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.15 (previous, 86.40); 5% Rentes, 102.15-16, 102.40 (102.10); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.95 (100.05); 4% Rentes, 1918, 110.25 (100.25); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.50 (135.10); 4% Rentes 1920, 104 (104); 4½% Rentes, 1927, 107.75 (107.65); 5% Credit National, 1919, 612 (612); 5% Credit National, 1920, 556 (564); 6% Credit National, 1921, 561 (562); 6% Credit National, 1922, 522 (525); 5% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 560 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 570 (571); 4% Egyptian Unified, (98.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 6.50 (6.40); 4½% Russian, 1909, 5.80 (5.80); 4% Turkish Unified, 64.00 (65.25); Banque de France, 24,800 (25,000); Banque de Paris, 2,915 (2,930); Banque Parisienne, 2,115 (2,110); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,975 (1,970); Crédit Foncier Egyptien, 5,740 (3,735); Crédit Lyonnais, 3,140 (3,150); Banque d'Athènes, 219 (Unquoted); Banque d'Orient, 333 (Unquoted); Banque Ottomane, 1,170 (1,164); Suez Canal Shares, 19,400 (19,350); Chargeurs Réunis, 740 (740); Messageries Maritimes, 228 (225); Transatlantique, 1,045 (1,036); Raffinerie Say Wagons-Lits, 629 (622); Thomson-Houston, 1,060 (1,048); Lautaro Nitrate, 332 (331); Ford of France, 949 (957); Du Beers, 1,156 (1,150); De Beers Prefs., 1,553 (1,553); Jagersfontein Estate, 250 (251); Central Mining, 2,195 (2,190); Chartered, 235 (235); Rhokana, 345 (352); Crown Mines, 396 (394); East Rand, 64 (62); Geduld, 404 (402); General Mining, 88 (87); Consolidated Goldfields, 246 (243); Johannesburg Consolidated, 262 (261); Randfontein Estate 35 (35); Rand Mines, 357 (355); Tanganyika, 319 (319); Transvaal Consolidated Mines of El Oro, 47(44); Mozambique, 73 (73); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 38(37); Caoutchoucs, 206 (206); Eastern International, 147 (147); Guia Kalopa, 176 (169); Kuala Lumpur, 251 (246); Malacca, 249 (240); Anglo American Eagle, 148 (148); Malacca, 40,075 (39,800); Shell Transport, 575 (575); Plate, 1,941 (1,945); Lisanoff, 48 (46); Oceana Consolidated, 14.75 (14). Exchange on New York, 25.56⅛ (25.55⅛); Exchange on London, official average, 124.26⅛ (124.36¼); Cheques, closing market rate, 124.26 (124.26). Private Discount rate, 2¾ per cent. (2½ per cent.) ; Short Money, 2¾ per cent. (2½ per. cent.).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, March 14.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 105⅛ (previous, 105⅛) ; 5% Dutch, 1924, 102⅛ (102⅜) ; 2½% Dutch, 64¾ (64⅝) ; 3% Dutch, 78 (77⅞) ; 4% Dutch, 1889, 50¾ (51) ; 3% Brazilian, 11 (11⅛) ; 4% Peruvian 4% Con. Pref., 52½ (52¾) ; New York Ontario, 14⅜ (14⅝) ; United States Steel, 181½ (180⅝) ; Atlantic Pacific, 226 (—) ; Royal Dutch, 386¾ (387¼) ; Anaconda, 14⅝ (14⅝) ; Deli Batavia Tobacco, 387 (387) ; Deli Maatschappij, 340½ (340) ; Amsterdam Rubber, 135½ (137½) ; Margarine Unie, 302 (304½) ; Philips Lamps, 142 (450) ; Exchange on Berlin, 59.49 (59.47) ; London, 12.12⅛ (12.12⅞) ; New York, 2.49⅛ (2.49¼) ; Paris, 9.76 (9.76).

BERLIN, March 14.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 100.25 (previous, 99.50) ; Kali Industrie, Kassel, 188.75 (191) ; Salzdetfurth, 359 (354) ; Rheinbraunkohlen, 230 (228) ; Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 178.50 (178).

Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Pref.) ½ to 85½-87½, Utd. of Havana (4½% Cons. Deb., 1st Stk.) 4 to 58-60, Costa Rica (5% "C" Debs.) ½ to 60-62, Central Argentine (Debt. 1st) to 69-71, Entre Rios (5% Consld. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 79½-81½, Gt. Wstn. of Brazil ¼ to 3¼-3¾, ditto (5% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 57-59, Russian S.E. (4½% Bds., Gtd.) 1 to 1-3, Utd. of Havana (4½% T.F. Debs.) 2 to 67-71.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Austin Motor (6½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 92-96, Bovis Consld. (Pref. Ord.) ¼ to 3¾-4¼, Gaumont-British Picture (7½% Pref.) 1/3 to 17/0-18/0, Rogerson-Rsnd 2 to 185-195, London and Thames Hvn. Dock Whvs. ½ to 3½-3¾, Meadow Dairy (7½% Pref.) 3d. to 6/-6-23/6, Paquin, Ltd. ½ to 18 3-19/3, ditto (7½% Pfg. Pref. Ord.) 9d. to 17/3-14/3, Prov. Cin. Theatres (4½% Pref. Ord.) 9d. to 18/-, Ruberoid Co. ½ to 3¾-4, Selfridge Provincial Stores, 1/3 to 17/6-19½, Enfield Rolling Mills ½ to 3¾-4¼, Coventry Ordnance Works ½ to 3¾-4¼, Linoleum Manufctg. ½ to 3¾-4¼, Ricardo Tobacco (Br.) ¼ to 8½-9¼, Samsaggar Jute ½ to 9¼-9¾, Traghur Jute 10/6-11/6.

ELECTRIC L. & P.—FALL.—Quebec (5% 1st M. and Coll. Tst. Sky. Fnd. Deb., Ser. A "") ½ to 96½-98½.

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.—FALL.—British S. Africa (Chartered) Co. (Br. Warrants) 3d. to 37/3-38/0, Mozambique Co. 6d. to 9/3-10/3.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—RISE.—American Inv. and Genl. (Defd.) 3 to 210-220, British Indust. and Genl. Inv. (5% Pref.) 1 to 59-64, FALL.—Gymkr. Stk. and Other Sec. Inv. (Defd. Ord.) 3 to 197-207, Investors Deposit & Agency (Defd.) 2 to 94-99, London and Col. Invtst. (Defd.) 4 to 136-141.

GAS.—RISE.—Bournemouth (5%) ¼ to 13-14, Gas Light 3% Deb. Stk. 57-60, Wandsworth 2 to 107-12, Anthracite (Pref.) ½ to 1½-2, Wrexham 2 to 107-12.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Amalgamated Mines.—FALL.—Globe and Phœnix 6d. to 13/6-14/6.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—FALL.—American 5 to 240-50, International 3 to 86-73.

VIENNA, March 14.—Closing quotations :—Caz. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.50 (previous 107.10) ; Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 10.51 (10.70) ; Oest. Nationalbank, 335.50 (336.50) ; Wiener Bankverein, 20.90 (20.90) ; Oest. Credit Anstalt, 107 (107) ; Oesterreichische Zuender, 152 (153½) ; Oesterreichische Elektr., 169.75 (170) ; Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 355.50 (356.50) ; A.E.G. Union Elektr., 26.55 (26.55) ; Siemens Halske Zeitnetz, 57.35 (57.35) ; Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 93.50 (—) ; Niederoest. Escompte, 169.75 (170) ; Boehler-Dampfschiffahrts, 355.50 (356.50) ; A.E.G. Union Elektr., 26.55 (26.55) ; Siemens Halske Zeitnetz, 57.35 (57.35) ; Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 780 (790) ; Oest. Alpine Montan, 34.60 (35.05) ; Berg und Huettenwerks, 625-50 (—) ; Felten und Guilleaume, 57 (57½) ; Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.69 (284.67) ; London, 34.51¼ (34.51¼) ; New York, 699 (700) ; Paris, 27.78½ (27.77½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, March 14.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.78½ (previous, 92.77) ; Consolidato 5% 80.80 (80.40) ; Banca d'Italia, 2,030 (2,050) ; Banca Commerciale, 1,444 (1,443) ; Credito Italiano, 1,185 (1,185) ; Navigazione Generale, 483½ (461) ; Cantoni Coats, 724 (721) ; Snia Viscosa, 57 (56¼) ; Montecatini, 258 (257½) ; Fiat, 386 (380½) ; Adriatica Elettrici, 107 (107¾) ; Terni, 400 (401) ; Union Esercizi Mediterranea Finanziario, 813½ (812) ; Adamello, 307 (306).

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Tenerife), Pitcairn Islands.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canary Islands (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Falkland Islands, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo, (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Toroland and French Cameroons, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

8 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Ormonde)	Apl. 3	7.30 a.m.
P. and O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Aid Mailed	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Mar. 10	2 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Hildebrand)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 18	2 a.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Hildebrand)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star†† (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.†† (Massilia)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Mar. 22	6 a.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Baltic)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
(Nova Scotia, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Mar. 21	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post (all parts) : Direct (Baltic)	Mar. 20	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Tenerife) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 22	5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : E. & F. (Arnual)	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Yeoward (Ardeola)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Princess)	Mar. 17	8 p.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle†† (Kildonan Castle)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Mar. 21	6 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : H. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 21	6 p.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*)	Mar. 15	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Adrastus)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Adrastus)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt* (Adrastus)	Daily	Noon
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Morea)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. Sta. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Coronado)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
E. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Kon. der Nederlanden)	Mar. 27	7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Kon. der Nederlanden)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 19	1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Azukor)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Ft. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Ft. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 19	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails*)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Capo Polonio and Loreto)	Mar. 22	6 a.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
GAMBIA : E. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Mar. 25	8 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Morea)		
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
E. & F. (Coronado)	Mar. 19	2 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape Town (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m.
Direct (Newfoundland) (Mag. Post) : Direct (Newfoundland)	Mar. 10	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Mar. 25	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 24	5.30 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Booth† (Hildebrand)	Mar. 18	2 a.m.
PITCAIRN IS. : Direct (Ensshire)	Mar. 18	2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*)	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Mar. 21	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Adrastus)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.
COM. RAMEL : Fm. Brisbane, arr. Suez 19th.	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	Mar. 20	Noon
Canard (Berengaria)	Mar. 20	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Cyrenaem)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elizabethville)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Foria)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Madia II.)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Foria)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Abinsi)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast : Fr. Toroland and Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15	6 p.m.
E.D. (Abinsi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES : (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	
" Iraq	2d. per half oz.
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India	3½d. "
An Air Mail label should be attached.	5d. "

†† Letters and post-cards only.

All printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica), Turks and Caicos Islands (*via* Jamaica). **MONDAY, 11 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (*via* U.S.A.), Brazil (Para and Manaos), Canary Islands, Chile (all parts) (*via* U.S.A.), Fiji (direct), French Cameroons, Gambia, Gold Coast and British Togoland, Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), Nigeria and British Cameroons, Peru (Dept. of Loreto), Sierra Leone, West Indies (Leeward Islands), **1.15 P.M.**—To Jamaica.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Demerara, U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. Bereguela, Egypt, Sudan, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, China and Australia, by ss. Makis, U.S.A., Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. American Merchant, Windward Islands and Trinidad, by ss. Inanda. **MONDAY.**—Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China and Fiji, by ss. Minnedosa. Jamaica, by ss. Corvina. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Armadale Castle. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Prinses der Nederlanden. China and Japan (*via* Siberia), Canada, and Newfoundland, by ss. Newfoundland. U.S.A., Canada, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Minnekahda.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AMERICAN MERCHANT (U.S.L.), from New York : Plymouth, 9 a.m. Due London, Sunday, noon.

CHANGUINOLA (E. & F.), from Jamaica ; Dartmouth, 8 a.m.

ISANDA (Harrison), from West Indies ; West India Dock. Passengers land 9 a.m.

JAMAICA SETTLER (J.D.F.), from Jamaica, Plymouth, 8 p.m.

MINNEDOSA (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Greenock, 4 a.m. Due Liverpool p.m.

NEWBY HALL (Ellerman), from Malabar ; London. Passengers land 8 a.m.

RANGITATA (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand ; Southampton. 1 p.m.

SALACIA (Donaldson), from St. John, N.B. ; Barry.

TO-MORROW

BARRANCA (E. & F.), from Jamaica ; Garston, noon.

CAVINA (E. & F.), from Jamaica ; Avonmouth, 5 a.m.

CAMEROONIA (Anchor), from New York ; Glasgow, p.m.

CITY OF VALENCIA (Ellerman), from South Africa ; London.

CITY OF BOMBAY (Ellerman), from Rangoon ; Liverpool.

MODANA (B.I.), from East Africa ; London, noon.

PENNLAND (R. Star), from New York ; Plymouth, 3.30 p.m.

MONDAY

ANTONIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool, 7 p.m.

ARMADALE CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 6 a.m.

AUSONIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth.

HAKUSAN MARU (N.Y.K.), from Yokohama.

Victoria Dock. Passengers land 9 a.m.

MINNEKAHDA (A.T.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 3.30 a.m. Due London, Tuesday, a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

JERVIS BAY .. Outward, left Pt. Said 14th.

AFRICAN

ADDA .. For L'pool, left Pt. Harcourt 12th.
JEBBA .. Arr. Sapele 13th.
NEW COLUMBIA .. Arr. Warri 13th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BACTRIA .. For Calamata, left Naples 11th.

BEN LINE

BENBECH .. For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 13th.

BLUE FUNNEL

BELLEROPHON .. For L'pool, left Pt. Sudan 12th.
EURYALUS .. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 13th.
EURYMEDON .. Fm. Java, arr. Ldn. 13th.
HECTOR .. Fm. N. China, arr. Suez 13th.
KEEMUN .. For L'pool, left Kobe 10th.
NESTOR .. For L'pool, left Fremantle 13th.
NINGCHOW .. For Hull, left Fremantle 13th.
PATROCLUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 13th.
PHRONTIS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 13th.
PYRRHUS .. For Ldn., left Colombo 12th.

BLUE STAR

APRIC STAR .. For R. Plate, left Ldn. 12th.
AVELONA STAR .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 13th.

BOOTH

CUTHBERT .. Fm. Lisbon, arr. Leixoes 12th.
HUBERT .. Fm. Natal (Brazil), arr. Tutoya B. 11th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ABA .. For L'pool, cld. Las Palmas 13th.
APAPA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lagos 12th.
BOMA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Tenerife 13th.
NEW BROOKLYN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Matadi 11th.
NEW TEXAS .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Dakar 12th.
SALAGA .. For Sapelo, cld. Dakar 12th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF YORK .. Fm. L'pool, due St. John 15th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. For Honolulu, left Yokohama 12th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

BRAZZA .. For Matadi, left L'brville 9th.
CAP ST. JACQUES .. For Hamburg, left Singapore 13th.
CURIEL .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 13th.
FORT LAMY .. For B. Aires, left Dakar 11th.
FOUCAULD .. For Matadi, cld. Dakar 11th.
LIPARI .. For B. Aires, left Santos 12th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN ALPINE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Colombo 13th.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY .. For Ldn., left Vizagapatam 13th.
CLAN MACKAY .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calcutta 14th.
CLAN MACNEIL .. Fm. Madagascar, arr. Cape Town 14th.
CLAN MACPHERSON .. For Ldn., left Hull 13th.
CLAN MACVICAR .. For Hamburg, left Ldn. 13th.
CLAN MATHESON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 14th.
CLAN MONROE .. For R. Plate, arr. Calcutta 15th.
CLAN MORRISON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Marmagoa 13th.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. For Glasgow, left L'pool 15th.
HALIZONES .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 14th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ARKANSAS .

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE FRIDAY, MARCH 14

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

H. J. ROFE and S. R. RAFFETY, chartered civil engineers, 2/8, Abbey House, 8, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, under the style of ROFE and RAFFETY.

A. A. WRIGHT and H. C. LODGE, wholesale fruiterers, under the style of WRIGHT and LODGE, at 15 and 16, Dock-street, and 12, Skinner-street, Newport, Mon., and 28, Commercial-street, Tredegar.

W. BARRETT and R. T. BARRETT, tobacco brokers, 32/38, Mary-axe, London, E.C.3, under the style of S. BARRETT and CO.

H. E. LLOYD and H. BERTENSHAW, pattern card makers, at 89, Mosley-street, Manchester, under the style of H. LLOYD and CO.

J. CRIGHTON and J. WRIGHT, plumbers, 29a, Lumb-lane, Bradford, under the style of CRIGHTON and WRIGHT.

A. D. McCORMICK and J. L. D. BRYSON, café proprietors, 2a, Old Hall-street, Liverpool, under the style of MISS SCOTT'S CAFE.

O. AVES, E. A. RIDER, E. AVES, H. W. LERPINIERE, A. G. SERPELL, and E. G. GUYATT, opticians.

D. B. SHAW and ELIZABETH G. TOMLINSON, cotton mercnants, 42, George-street, Manchester, under the style of E. G. TOMLINSON and CO.

H. JENKINS, J. J. MASINI, and H. WARMAN, photographic publicity agents, at Dominion House, Bartholomew-close, London, E.C.1, under the style of "GARTONS."

E. F. TURNER, H. E. TURNER, and T. J. TURNER, fish merchants, 34, Pinkie-street, Kendal, Westmorland, under the style of E. F. TURNER and SONS; so far as regards E. F. Turner.

C. J. VERITY and G. H. DICKINSON, automobile engineers, at Low Hall Mills, Holbeck, Leeds, under the style of DICKINSON-VERITY BROTHERS.

H. A. STEVENS, F. H. STEVENS, and KATE H. STEVENS, butchers, 34, Guildford-road, Woking, under the style of STEVENS BROS.; so far as regards Kate H. Stevens.

O. H. BULLOCH and D. T. ANDERSON, medical practitioners, 141 and 143, Burnsley-road, Accrington, and 91, Whalley-road, Accrington, under the style of DRS. BULLOCH and ANDERSON.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926
RECEIVING ORDERS

In London.

Knopp, M. (proprietor, ladies' and children's coat shop), at 60, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, E.1, and residing at 275, Rye-lane, Peckham.

Kruse, H. L., 43, Fernshaw-road, Chelsea, motor engineer, lately residing at "Welcombe," Woodford-road, Somersbrook, Essex, and carrying on business at Empire House, Fulham-road, London.

Lee-Smith, G., 1, Sydenham Park-road, Sydenham, advertising agent, lately employed at Fitzalan House, Arundel-street, Strand, and now employed at 168, Fleet-street, London.

Male, D. A., of 40, Brynhenlog-street, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth, solicitor's proprietor.

Napper, S., 2, Sandford-buildings, Shoreditch, E.2, ladies' tailor.

Millar, C., 14, Regent-street, London, company director.

Muller, M. A., 7, Fairholt-road, Stoke Newington, merchant, carrying on business as M. A. Muller, at 70, Fenchurch-street, London.

Fryer, S. L., 192, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, tailor.

Venner, J. F., 29, Elystan-street, Chelsea, butcher.

IN THE COUNTRY

Weston, W., carrying on business at The Market, off Duke-street, Aberdare, poultry and cereal dealer.

Court—Aberdare and Merthyr Tydfil.

Owen, H., residing at 38, Bangor-street, Carnarvon, and carrying on business at Henwalia, Carnarvon, coal merchant. Court—Bangor.

Colwill, R., Colwill, M., and Colwill, H., all of Northcott-street, Hartland, Devon, general dealers and farmers, carrying on business in co-partnership under the style of R. Colwill and Sons, of North-street, Hartland, general dealers and farmers. Court—Barnstaple.

Dilley, J., of Manor Farm, Langford, and Dilley, F., of Running Waters, Langford-road, Biggleswade, carrying on co-partnership at Manor Farm, Langford, and Running Waters, Langford-road, Biggleswade, and at Spitalfields Market, London, E., as market gardeners and market garden produce merchants and commission agents, under the style of "J. Dilley and Son." Court—Bedford.

Woodhead, H. E., residing at 100, Otley-road, Redditch, Worcester, lately residing at 19, Wentworth Park-avenue, Harborne, Birmingham, and carrying on business at 121, Colmore-row, Birmingham, manufacturer's agent. Court—Birmingham.

Bath, J., 28, Bridlington-road, Manningham, Bradford, lately residing at 91, Waverley-road, Bradford, and carrying on business at 94, Harris-street, Bradford, under the style of the Windsor Manufacturing Company, sheet metal worker. Court—Bradford.

Crichton, Maud (widow), 18, Chatsworth-street, Keighley, and carrying on business at the Market Place and at Victoria Park, Keighley, confectioner. Court—Bradford.

Lockyer, Florence M. (widow), 54, High-street, Kingswood, Gloucester, lately residing at 196, Bloomfield-road, Bristington, and formerly at Glenesk, Vicarage-road, Gloucester, and formerly carrying on business at 100, High-street, Tredworth, Gloucester, as Wait Bros., drapers. Court—Bristol.

Radford, R., residing at 28, Blackpool-street, Burton-on-Trent, and lately carrying on business at 262a, Uxbridge-street, Burton-on-Trent, fruiterer. Court—Burton-on-Trent.

Wilson, R. J., residing at Rose Cottage, Yaxwath, Westmorland, and carrying on business at 7 and 8, The Arcade, Devonshire-street, Penrith, hairdresser and confectioner. Court—Carlisle.

Richards, G., residing at 2, Capel-terrace, Llanelly, and carrying on business at Stall 58, Market, Llanelly, butcher. Court—Carmarthen.

Springer, S., 70, Green-lane, Thornton Heath, builder and contractor. Court—Croydon.

Denham, M. (trading as Denham and Son), residing at 5 1/2, Churchill-road, Sidmouth, and carrying on business at 3, Guinea-street, Exeter, wholesale fruiterer. Court—Exeter.

Lambrechts, L. A., Corner House Hartpury Gloucestershire coal merchant and motor mechanic. Court—Gloucester.

Kennedy, H., of "Ferndale," Wireless-lane, New Waltham, near Grimsby, and late of 175, Wellington-street, Great Grimsby, and formerly of 126, Tiverton-street, Cleethorpes, journeyman watchmaker, late a watchmaker and general dealer. Court—Great Grimsby.

Lively, J. E. W., of 86, Orwell-street, late of 205, Hainton-avenue, and back of 101, Earl-street, and 10, Fraser-street, Great Grimsby, mate of a steam trawler. Court—Great Grimsby.

Sadler, C. G. W., 5, Comerford-road, Brockley, civil servant. Court—Greenwich.

Hewat, F. W., Red Roofs, Fearn Close, East Horsley, Surrey, builder. Court—Guildford.

Kirby, J. J., of Brear Hill Farm, Hartshead Moor, Clifton, Yorks, farmer. Court—Halifax.

Byrne, J., residing and carrying on business at 99, Hunslet Hall-road, Leeds, fruiterer. Court—Leeds.

Swift, D., residing and lately carrying on business as a builder and contractor, at Grassmere, Freckleton-road, Grange Park, St. Helens, Lancs. Court—Liverpool.

Wilson, J. T. N., at present residing in apartments at 8, Allerton-road, Wallasey, lately residing at 9, Meols-drive, Hoylake, corn brokers salesman, at 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool. Court—Liverpool.

Lamprell, Rose H. (widow), temporarily residing at The Three Gables, Croft-lane, Letchworth, lately residing and carrying on business at 5, Green-lane, Letchworth, poultry farmer. Court—Luton.

Davies, D. P., 60, Cromford House, Cromford-court Manchester, accountant. Court—Manchester.

Pulton, J. T., residing at 428, Liverpool-road, Birkdale, Southport, and lately carrying on business at Imperial Buildings, Salford-road, Manchester, designer. Court—Manchester.

Edwards, V., of Mindfwd House, 3, Bridge-street, Glyncorrwg, Glamorgan, master baker. Court—Neath and Port Talbot.

Evans, T., 99, Briton Ferry-road, Neath, and lately residing and carrying on business at 5, Briton Ferry-road, Neath, Welsh produce dealer. Court—Neath and Port Talbot.

Vincent, A. P., residing at 11, Osborne-terrace, Gateshead, fruiterer, and carrying on business at 222, High-street, Gateshead. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Maplethorpe, T. A., of the New Ship Inn, Pointon, publican and potato merchant, formerly of Dunston, Lincs. Court—Peterborough.

Harris, H. T., Grosvenor House, Torpoint, Cornwall, formerly of Claderie House, Antony, Cornwall, carrying on business at Antony-road, Torpoint, Cornwall, motor engineer. Court—Plymouth.

Kenyon, F., residing at 22, Chesham-avenue, Castleton, Rochdale, and carrying on business at "Sturgeon Works," Princess-street, Castleton, Rochdale, joiner, builder, and school furnisher. Court—Rochdale.

Robinson, J., London-road, Kingsdown, near Sevenoaks, builder. Court—Rochester.

Eley, F. W. G., and Eley, S. J., both residing and carrying on business as The London Stores, at 357, London-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, greengrocers and fruiterers. Court—Southend.

Bennison, E., 454, Gorton-road, Reddish, Stockport, cycle and gramophone dealer. Court—Stockport.

Jackson, J., now residing at High Cunscliffe, Durham, and carrying on business at 107, Victoria-road, Darlington, also previously residing at 107, Victoria-road, Darlington, confectioner. Court—Stockton-on-Tees.

Sharp, J. F. (trading under the style of J. F. Sharp and Co.), residing at 4, St. Pauls-terrace, Newtown, Stockton-on-Tees, and carrying on business at 6, Leven-road, Norton-on-Tees, Durham, butcher. Court—Stockton-on-Tees.

Sturdy, W., Hesketh, H., and Hodgson, J., residing at 7, Ratcliffe-place, Keswick, and lately carrying on business as Sturdy's Catering Company, at 104, Scotgate-street, and 91, High-street, Marrport, caterers and confectioners. Court—Workington and Cockermouth.

Lilley, E., of Hamildeton, near Selby, farmer and coal merchant. Court—York.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT TROUBLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, MARCH 13

In a public address at Regina to-day, Mr. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, refuted the allegation that the present wheat situation in Europe was due to the growth of the pools and the action of the United States Government.

There had been no gigantic struggle, he said, except in the minds of certain writers for the Press. The real causes of the present trouble were the heavy crops in 1928 in the four exporting countries and in Europe, and the decision of European countries to grow their own grain. He predicted a hopeful outcome owing to the decrease in the 1929 crop figures. The real feeling of Great Britain, he said, was one of extreme friendliness to Canada, and they hoped that if they bought our grain we would reciprocate. He was more than ever convinced since his trip overseas that the old systems of marketing was doomed, and that the victory would go to the men on the land.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, March 14.—The market opened steady at an advance of 1/4 to 1/2, fluctuated narrowly during the day, and closed at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—May, 41¾ (previous 41½); July, 40 (39½); Sept., 39 (38½); Dec., 38¼ (38). Yesterday's sales totalled 2,000 bags.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOL LEGISLATION

MINISTER'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, MARCH 14

Mr. Parker Moloney, the Minister for Markets and Transport, who has been touring South Australia, left for Canberra to-night. He said that arrangements had been completed between the Government and the Commonwealth Bank to meet the guarantee to wheat growers of a price of 4s. a bushel. Until the recent Conference at Canberra he had never realized how disorganized the Australian wheat-growers were; and immediate and definite action was necessary to stabilize the industry and to avert a fall in land values.

Mr. Moloney stated that within a few weeks the Commonwealth would be in a position to pass the necessary wheat pool legislation. Queensland had already the requisite machinery, while New South Wales had general marketing legislation in operation and only a ballot of wheat growers remained to be taken. Victoria was shortly taking a ballot, and South Australian growers, with the Parliamentary election pending, had a unique opportunity to elect members favourable to the necessary legislation.

Mr. R. L. Butler (Premier of South Australia), who is touring the country and is strongly opposing the compulsory wheat pool, has expressed the opinion that South Australia is unfavourable to the pool. He also says that it is doubtful whether the other States will agree.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 13.—EXCHANGE on London declined 1/32d. to 5 9/32d. The Coffee market closed easy, with No. 7 N.Y. standard 225 reis lower at 15$225. Receipts, 13,000 bags, which makes 2,201,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,002,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 3,000 bags to the U.S. The stock shows an increase at 345,000 bags, and compares with 242,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 7 N.Y. standard was again quoted at 21$000. Receipts, 51,000 bags, which increases the aggregate for the season to 7,070,000 bags, against 6,247,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 23,000 bags to the U.S. and 1,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows an increase at 1,134,000 bags, and compares with 1,146,000 bags a year ago.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

LEACH'S ARGENTINE ESTATES, Limited.
5½ Per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES, EIGHTEENTH DRAWING.

Notice is hereby given that the DEBENTURES of this issue, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were this day DRAWN in the presence of Henry Alfred Woodbridge, Notary Public, at the Registered Office of the above-named Company, No. 4, Moorgate, in this City, for redemption at par on the 1st day of April, 1930, when interest thereon will cease.

465 DEBENTURES of £20.

8506 to	8510	10761 to	10765	13171 to	13175
8606 to	8610	10821 to	10825	13196 to	13200
8701 to	8705	10956 to	10960	13251 to	13255
8776 to	8780	11156 to	11160	13296 to	13300
8786 to	8790	11216 to	11220	13336 to	13340
8831 to	8835	11291 to	11295	13381 to	13385
8886 to	8890	11331 to	11335	13481 to	13485
8911 to	8915	11376 to	11380	13491 to	13495
9316 to	9320	11406 to	11410	13586 to	13590
9346 to	9350	11426 to	11430	13661 to	13665
9366 to	9370	11441 to	11445	13716 to	13720
9386 to	9390	11511 to	11515	13756 to	13760
9446 to	9450	11671 to	11675	13886 to	13890
9491 to	9495	11676 to	11680	13906 to	13910
9511 to	9515	11756 to	11760	14071 to	14075
9721 to	9725	11861 to	11865	14211 to	14215
9736 to	9740	11916 to	11920	14301 to	14305
9886 to	9890	12116 to	12120	14571 to	14575
9906 to	9910	12146 to	12150	14601 to	14605
9931 to	9935	12256 to	12260	14871 to	14875
9966 to	9970	12321 to	12325	14931 to	14935
9991 to	9995	12416 to	12420	14986 to	14990
10086 to	10090	12526 to	12530	15046 to	15050
10256 to	10260	12616 to	12620	15191 to	15195
10336 to	10340	12626 to	12630	15281 to	15285
10346 to	10350	12721 to	12725	15401 to	15405
10351 to	10355	12886 to	12890	15566 to	15570
10361 to	10365	12901 to	12905	15581 to	15585
10516 to	10520	12941 to	12945	15636 to	15640
10701 to	10705	12991 to	12995	15736 to	15740
10716 to	10720	13016 to	13020	15766 to	15770

526 DEBENTURES of £100.

4	15	59	60	96	106	127	144
175	179	193	234	238	242	245	252
254	256	267	269	287	302	320	322
323	331	335	371	383	388	416	425
471	484	517	529	558	618	683	688
695	698	699	714	727	739	747	768
792	798	845	875	878	940	955	964
999	1043	1063	1064	1072	1106	1118	1119
1133	1150	1152	1181	1194	1202	1203	1216
1236	1240	1243	1263	1294	1296	1315	1327
1341	1342	1389	1390	1399	1401	1430	1436
1465	1474	1479	1484	1502	1520	1521	1527
1537	1548	1551	1562	1598	1642	1651	1656
1668	1691	1747	1748	1780	1805	1809	1814
1829	1848	1856	1874	1883	1891	1915	1920
1921	1929	1943	1962	1980	1988	1997	2006
2033	2050	2051	2053	2112	2122	2126	2156
2189	2194	2196	2205	2208	2214	2217	2283
2312	2318	2319	2322	2334	2358	2370	2374
2386	2389	2392	2413	2446	2447	2468	2473
2475	2477	2481	2498	2513	2532	2544	2546
2553	2557	2565	2579	2583	2608	2609	2653
2654	2710	2732	2749	2761	2764	2774	2819
2841	2855	2859	2883	2884	2887	2907	2937
2963	2972	2990	3001	3005	3006	3010	3017
3072	3082	3088	3127	3131	3139	3148	3157
3195	3196	3215	3222	3226	3270	3278	3296
3319	3325	3366	3374	3459	3468	3489	3543
3549	3554	3643	3661	3668	3673	3701	3707
3714	3715	3725	3776	3785	3789	3794	3841
3851	3853	3861	3863	3864	3882	3915	3922
3979	3982	4033	4075	4076	4092	4095	4131
4149	4179	4182	4187	4215	4222	4244	4265
4273	4276	4277	4295	4296	4347	4365	4377
4440	4443	4525	4539	4539	4565	4574	4575
4580	4623	4627	4663	4671	4677	4679	4686
4689	4692	4706	4726	4744	4755	4785	4793
4828	4855	4861	4876	4881	4891	4901	4935
4938	4943	4980	4992	4995	5007	5046	5068
5087	5103	5107	5118	5135	5140	5156	5203
5240	5270	5272	5280	5292	5298	5304	5327
5360	5367	5370	5381	5385	5402	5423	5428
5449	5456	5457	5462	5549	5550	5628	5665
5703	5714	5728	5739	5742	5746	5764	5773
5789	5831	5883	5889	5897	5898	5953	5959	6016
6030	6086	6097	6114	6142	6145	6146	6148
6152	6175	6203	6220	6232	6240	6241	6326
6340	6344	6346	6354	6376	6385	6419	6459
6480	6504	6509	6515	6520	6555	6566	6571
6576	6583	6592	6593	6594	6632	6653	6661
6664	6678	6681	6700	6706	6718	6753	6764
6778	6779	6792	6814	6826	6823	6831	6834
6846	6849	6885	6897	6948	6954	6978	6980
7001	7029	7039	7060	7065	7095	7105	7108
7124	7143	7157	7179	7196	7202	7222	7256
7268	7276	7286	7306	7313	7349	7326	7360
7366	7392	7403	7419	7427	7434	7466	7497
7513	7520	7543	7617	7641	7670	7671	7676
7698	7701	7713	7716	7740	7753	7770	7799
7812	7826	7860	7899	7877	7927	7932	7940
7955	7957	7973	7974	8028	8043	8047	8064
8071	8094	8096	8124	8134	8138	8160	8175
8196	8208	8209	8218	8233	8236	8241	8259
8268	8289	8291	8296	8315	8317	8321	8339
8349	8357	8372	8373	8374	8388	8389	8397
8407	8425	8433	8440	8478	8499		

465 Debentures of £20 each .. £9,300
526 " £100 " .. £52,600
£61,900

The Debentures, with all unmatured Coupons attached, can be presented daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) at Messrs. Erlangers Limited, 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, and must be left three clear days for examination.

H. B. STENTIFORD } Joint Secretaries.
H. GOLDSMITH }
LEACH'S ARGENTINE ESTATES, Limited.

5th March, 1930.

Present—H. A. Woodbridge, Notary Public. Firm, H. de Pass and John Venn, 38, Graham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

TRANSFER BOOKS

COOK, SON and Co. (ST. PAUL'S), Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 17th March, to Saturday, 29th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. PEPPER (Secretary).

22, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.

COUNTY BOROUGH of WEST BROMWICH THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS relating to West Bromwich Corporation Three per Cent. Redeemable Stock will be CLOSED from the 19th to 31st March, both days inclusive.

Transfer Deeds for Registration must therefore be deposited with the undersigned before the first-named date to entitle holders to forthcoming dividends.

W. W. RANDLE, Acting Registrar of Stock.

Town Hall, West Bromwich. 4th March, 1930.

DERENHAMS Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of 7s. per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st March, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants due 1st April, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

91, Wimpole-street, London, W.1.

FORSTER'S GLASS CO., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st March, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants payable on 31st March, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
NEIL RRUCE, Secretary.

Atlas Glass Works, St. Helens, Lancs. 12th March, 1930.

NAIDER and COLLYER'S BREWERY Co., Ltd.
4½ per Cent. DEBENTURES and PREFERENCE SHARES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
HENRY GROOM, Secretary.

NEWCASTLE and DISTRICT ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS for the Six per Cent. Second Mortgage Debentures will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st March, 1930, both days inclusive.

R. ROBINSON, Secretary.

81, Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

PROVINCE of MANITOBA FOUR per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1959.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Stock will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 16th April, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants payable 1st May, 1930.

H. CAMBIE, Manager.

2, Lombard-street, E.C.3, 11th March, 1930.

THE ELY BREWERY COMPANY, Limited.
6½ per Cent. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that in order to prepare the interest due 1st April, 1930, the BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st instant, inclusive, and thereafter such Stock will be transferable ex-dividend.

F. T. WHITEHOUSE, Secretary.

The Brewery, Ely, Cardiff.
March 14th, 1930.

UNITED DRAPERY STORES, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from March 17th to March 25th, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. HILL, Secretary.

Registered Office, Basildon House, Moorgate, E.C.2.
March 14th, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

BEYER, PEACOCK and COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Buckingham Palace-road, London, S.W.1, on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1930, at 12 noon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 17th March to the 25th March, 1930, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. H. WELSH, Secretary.

Gorton, Manchester, 14th March, 1930.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Bank is convened for the 29th March, 1930, at 2 p.m., to be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Lisbon, Rua do Comercio, in accordance with Article 45 of the Statutes for the purposes indicated in Article 179 of the Codigo Commercial.

Lisbon, 8th March, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Registered Bondholders of the TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other business, will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Château Frontenac, in the City of Quebec, Canada.

By Order,
C. A. STEWART, Secretary and Manager.

Rivière du Loup, Que., January 20th, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

TAYLOR, WALKER and COMPANY, Limited.

The FINAL DIVIDEND for the year 1929 of 1s. per share, together with a bonus of 6d. per share, less income-tax, on the 1,500,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company, which was declared at the General Meeting held to-day, is PAYABLE on the 4th April, 1930, to the holders of those Shares on the close of business on the 14th instant of shares Nos. 1-1,500,000.

(Signed) ARTHUR G. MEARS, Secretary.

The Brewery, Chandos-street, Cannhouse, E.14.
14th March, 1930.

THE NORTHERN MEXICO POWER and DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One and three-quarters per cent. has this day been declared on the Preference stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1930, PAYABLE on April 1st next to Shareholders of record at close of business on March 25th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
T. A. SPOOR, Secretary.

Toronto, March 11th.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

KENYA GOVERNMENT 4½% INSCRIBED STOCK

CEYLON GOVERNMENT 3% INSCRIBED STOCK.

GOLD COAST GOVT. 3½% INSCRIBED STOCK.

FIJI GOVERNMENT 5% INSCRIBED STOCK.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above STOCKS will be CLOSED for the preparation of Dividends on the night of the 1st April, after which date the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.

ST. LUCIA GOVT. 4½% DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the COUPONS and BONDS of the above LOAN amounting to about £2,400, to be paid off on the 1st May, will take place at 12 noon on the 10th April in the presence of such Bondholders as may attend.

The numbers and values of the Bonds drawn will be published in the "Times" newspaper for the information of those concerned.

In addition to the Bonds to be drawn, seventeen Bonds of £100 each have been purchased with the money available in the Sinking Fund.

Crown Agents Office, 4, Millbank, S.W.1. 15th Mar., 1930.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS
(Established 1778).
Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,
12, HOBART-PLACE, EBURY-SQUARE, S.W.1.
5, West Halkin-street, 25, Mount-street, and 42, Parliament-street.
Telephone: Sloane 6251-2-3.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
SUITABLE FOR FAMILY OF DISTINCTION

MAGNIFICENT CORNER MANSION, with about 26 bed rooms, five reception rooms, and fine hall, seven bath rooms. Complete domestic offices, two garage premises. Passenger lift, &c. VERY LONG LEASE for SALE.

EATON-SQUARE, NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE, ONE of the SMALLER RESIDENCES in best portion facing South over gardens; eight bed, three bath, and four reception rooms, good offices and garage with rooms; just in market at £9,000, long Lease-hold.

CHARMING HOUSE
WITH BED ROOM SUITE ON FIRST FLOOR.
FOR SALE in BELGRAVIA.—Quiet portion facing gardens; 12 bed and three bath rooms, three reception rooms and lounge hall; complete domestic offices and garage with rooms over; central heating; hot and cold water in all bed rooms, &c. Long Westminster Lease.

CHELSEA.

TO be LET at £250 PER ANNUM.—Well modernised HOUSE overlooking gardens, comprising eight bed, four reception, and two bath rooms; usual offices; all conveniences. Premium £200, including electric light fittings and new stair carpets.

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES.
Several excellent properties available for long or short periods.

For full particulars of and orders to view above or specially selected lists, apply

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,
12, HOBART-PLACE, S.W.1.
Tele., Sloane 6251-2-3.

FRANK SWAIN,
Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Estate Agent,
170, HIGH-STREET, NOTTING HILL-GATE, W.11.
and
HOLLAND PARK (close to Tube Station).—A most attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with four reception, conservatory, and sun loggia, four six bed rooms, bath room, and good semi-basement; garden. PRICE £9,200.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, as above.

NOTTING HILL GATE.—Conveniently-situated sunny and bright FREEHOLD, with good hall, two sitting rooms, and cloak room on entrance floor, three bed rooms, two bath rooms on first floor, and two above; light semi-basement. PRICE £8,500.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

25, MONTPELIER-PLACE, S.W.7.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD CORNER RESIDENCE, comprising three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, studio, and kitchen. Central heating and constant hot water. For Sale privately, or by Auction on March 18th next. Solicitors, Messrs. Andrew, Wood, Purves and Nelson, 3, St. James's-street, W.C.1.

DEACON & ALLEN,
Auctioneers, 87, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 0500, 158-160, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6018.

CAMPDEN HILL.
IN ONE OF THE PICKED POSITIONS.

A Delightfully arranged low-storied RESIDENCE, beautifully furnished and fitted throughout, having 9-10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms, lounge hall, parquet floors, and every convenience; small garden; rent £420 guineas a week, open to reasonable offer; three servants might remain.—Recommended by CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

A CHELSEA GEM.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE HOUSE OVERLOOKING GARDENS, with every convenience installed.
FOUR BED, TWO BATHS, TWO-THREE RECEPTION. 45.
RENT £240 P.A. Perfectly decorated; paved garden in rear is sun trap of tennis courts. Ready for immediate occupation. Low premium only required.
INCLUSIVE.
Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, and Co., 28, Dover-street, W.1.—(Regent 7846.)

IDEAL FOR NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE.

BELGRAVIA.—Compact BIJOU CORNER RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, three reception; charming and quiet. Rent only £90. Really moderate price secures.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

Freehold Bijou Residence.

CAMPDEN HILL (close to Kensington Gardens).—Tastefully decorated and modernised; parquet floors; central heating; five bed, bath, double drawing room and dining room on ground floor. PRICE £2,000.—Apply to

MARSH & PARSONS.

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

CHAPEL-STREET, S.W.1.—Charming HOUSE, seven bed rooms; garage; rental modest for SALE or to let on moderate terms.—Keys, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CONNAUGHT-SQUARE, W.—Small HOUSE, labour saving; 11 years' lease.—Padd. 6730, or write Box 7696, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CLOSE to HARRODS.—Bright and most attractive SMALL LITTLE HOUSE, unfurnished; two reception, three bed, kitchen, and bath; small garden; parquet floors; independent hot water; rent £120 per annum.—Full particulars of lease and premium, Sole Agents, J. KWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6146-9.

FREEHOLD £4,750.

EDWARDES-SQUARE, W.—An attractive NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; five bed, bath, two sitting rooms, usual offices; parquet floors; HARLEY and MARLER, 10, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5024.

FREEHOLD. A good investment. Good position in ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A compact HOUSE (nine rooms, two bath rooms, and semi-basement); small garden. PRICE £3,000.—Write Box 04630, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

GOOD and quiet position.—HOUSE, in garden with 56, Strand, W.C.2. mews, to be LET.—Write Box 345, Willings,

HARLEY-STREET (near).—Attractive double-fronted RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed, two bath rooms; for SALE at a Moderate price. Long lease. Low ground-rent.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 1903.

TO RENT, WITHOUT PREMIUM.

KENSINGTON.—An opportunity occurs of acquiring a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with access to garden square of about FOUR ACRES; six bed, bath, and three sitting rooms; rent £250 per annum.—Apply LESLIE MARSH and Co., 31, St. Mary Abbot's-terrace (corner of Addison-road), Kensington, W.14.

OLD WESTMINSTER.
FREEHOLD.

An absolutely unique 18th HOUSE, with delightful walled

OLD-WORLD GARDEN

over 50ft. long. The house, Georgian in type, and built in 1919 by a well-known architect, possesses very unusual features, including an oak dome-lighted staircase and ground-floor kitchen.—

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of

FACTORIES, WHARVES and WAREHOUSES

(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and

PLANT and MACHINERY.

ALDERSHOT.—By Order of the Directors of PHILLIPS MAGNETOS, Ltd., of the Cranmore Engineering Works, Aldershot, who are retiring from Business.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, at Eleven-thirty o'clock precisely,

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,

including 25 CAPSTAN LATHES up to 1¼in., various makes; Gridley 2¼in. Automatic; four national Acme Automatics; five Screw-cutting Lathes; Radial and Vertical Drilling Machines; Landis Universal Grinder; Power and Hand Presses; Tool and Cutter Grinders; Vertical and Horizontal Milling Machines; Hardening Furnaces; Electroplating Plant, Polishing Spindles; 50-H.P. 440-volt D.C. Motor by Electro Motors, Ltd.; B.T.H., 10 and 30-H.P. D.C. Motors; Shafting, Belting, Vices, Engineers' Tools and Stores, Office Furniture, and other effects.

Prior to the Sale of the Machinery, as the first Lot will be offered, the

FREEHOLD FACTORY,

which contains an area of about FIVE ACRES, with modern, well-lighted Ground-floor Buildings, having an available floor space of about 10,000 sq. ft.

Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery may be had of Messrs. EVE and CLINTON, Solicitors, Station-road, Aldershot, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re the YORKSHIRE ARTIFICIAL SILK CO., Ltd., by Order of BERNARD A. BATES, Esq., F.C.A., and T. E. GARDNER, Esq., A.C.A. (the Receivers for the Debenture holders), and the SENIOR OFFICIAL RECEIVER in Companies' Liquidation.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely, this company's

FREEHOLD ARTIFICIAL SILK MILLS

situate on the River Calder, at BRIGHOUSE, containing a GROUND AREA of about 4 ACRES, with substantial brick and stone buildings thereon, having a FLOOR SPACE of about 120,000 SQ. FT.

As a second Lot will be offered FIVE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES in the Armytage-road and VACANT LAND in the rear fronting on George-street, the whole containing an area of about 3,300 sq. yds.

Immediately after the Sale of the Properties will follow the SALE by AUCTION, in LOTS, in DETAIL, of the

NEW ARTIFICIAL SILK PLANT

recently delivered by Hanbold, of Chemnitz, Germany, including Ammonia Refrigerating Plant, Eight Centrifugal Spinning Machines, Four Silk Reeling Machines, Three Electrically-driven Hydro Extractors, Fourteen 16-chamber Filter Presses, Three Electrically-driven Disintegrators, Three Horizontal Steeping Presses and Pumps, Continuous Hank Washing Machine, Three Hank Bundling Presses, Twelve Sulphurating Mixers, Nine Electrically-driven Centrifugal Pumps, about 100 various Steel and Wood Tanks, 80 Fermenting Cars and 40 Paper Cars, NEW POWER PLANT, including two 30ft. by 8ft. Lancashire Boilers—160lb. and 150lb. w.p.—168-Tube Green's Economiser, Two Bolton Steam Separators, Two Weir Feed Pumps, 35-k.w. Steam Generating Set, 400-volts D.C., 10-3 three phase 400-volt Electric Motors, 10 to 55 P.H. Machine Tools, Steam and Electrical Fittings, Office Furniture, and other effects.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Silk Mills will only be thus dealt with IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF AS A WHOLE, and prospective Purchasers are invited to view the Purchase of the Mills as equipped with the existing Machinery, and ANY OFFER on this basis will receive their consideration.

Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery may be had, when ready, of Messrs. PATON, BOYCE and WELCH, Chartered Accountants, 3, Piccadilly, Bradford; of Messrs. GARDNER and CO., Chartered Accountants, 2, Darley-street, Bradford; of Messrs. MUMFORDS and GORDONS, Solicitors, Piccadilly, Bradford; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

By Order of the Directors of MORGAN and Co., Ltd., the well-known MOTOR BODY BUILDERS, of Leighton Buzzard.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, APRIL 15th, at Eleven o'clock precisely, this Company's Works, Machinery, and Stock in the following manner:—

As a first Lot will be offered the

FREEHOLD CANAL-SIDE FACTORY

at Leighton Buzzard, which occupies an AREA of 6¼ ACRES, with Buildings thereon having a floor space of about 75,000 square feet, there being included in the purchase the whole of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK. If not thus sold, then the Property will be offered with the Plant and Machinery (but without the Stock), and if again unsold the Freehold Property will be offered as a Lot by itself, to be followed immediately by a SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS IN DETAIL of the PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES, and other contents of the Works, as separately advertised.

Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery and Stock may be had, when ready, of EDWARD HARRIS, Esq., Solicitor, 3, Fisher-street, Swansea; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

At the MOTOR BODY BUILDING WORKS of MORGAN & CO., Ltd., LEIGHTON BUZZARD.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, APRIL 15th, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the

PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES

and other contents of the Works, including Planing and Thicknessing Machines; Panel Planers; Tenoning Machines; Circular Saw Benches; Band Saw Machines; Boring Machines; Panel Beating Plant; Four Gas Engines with Suction Gas Plants; Electric Motors; Shafting; Engineers' Tools, including Lathes; Drilling Machines; Fitting Plant; Office Furniture, &c.; the Stock including Ash, Mahogany, Softwood, Three-ply Boards, Hides and Leather Cloth, Rubber Sheeting, Coach Furniture and Fittings, Screws, &c.

Catalogues, when ready, may be had as in preceding advertisement.

GRAY'S INN-ROAD.—To be Sold, with Possession, a compact FREEHOLD COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, equally suitable for Manufacturing or Warehouse purposes.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, at Three o'clock precisely, the above-mentioned

FREEHOLD FACTORY PREMISES

situate at the corner of Henry-street and Brownlow Mews, Gray's Inn-road, with a total frontage thereto of about 174 feet, and an AREA of about 5,370 square feet, covered by a three-storey BRICK BUILDING, having a FLOOR SPACE of about 18,000 square feet.

Immediately after the Sale of the above will be offered the undermentioned

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.

Lot Two. An INCOME of £371 PER ANNUM, secured on a Freehold Property, adjoining the above Works, and known as Nos. 28, 29, and 30, Brownlow Mews.

Lot Three.

AN INCOME OF £815 PER ANNUM

secured on the FREEHOLD CINEMATOGRAPH DEPOT, Nos. 22 and 23, Brownlow Mews, and the adjoining MANUFACTURERS' SERVICE STATION, Nos. 24 to 27, the former being let on lease at £375 per annum and the latter at £440 per annum, the Lessees in both cases paying Rates, Taxes, Repairs, and Insurance.

May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers, and Particulars, with Plans and Conditions of Sale, had of Messrs. KENNETH BARTLETT, ELLIOTT & CO., Solicitors, 85, Cannon-street, E.C.4; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G.R.

H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH. By order of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY. Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots at H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH (to which British subjects only will be admitted) on TUESDAY, APRIL 29th, 1930, and following days at Eleven o'clock precisely each day,

OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,

including 600 tons scrap steel and iron; 40 tons old Boiler Tubes; 100 tons old Wire Rope; 100 tons scrap Metal various; 130 tons old Lead; Battery Plates; 4 tons Peroxide of Lead; 53 tons scrap Zinc; Arbor and Bridzoon; 2½ tons scrap Aluminium; 10 tons White Metal; 110 tons Old Electric Cable; 21 tons Old Rope and Paperstuff; 24 tons Canvas Hoses, Rags and Cuttings; Engineers' obsolete Machine Tools; 3 old Boilers; Cranes; electric apparatus various; Motor Generators; Alternators; and Motors various; 2 Touring Cars; Motor, Sailing and other Boats; Oil Footings; Ships' Furniture and Fittings; Timber, Firewood and numerous other effects.

May be viewed three days preceding Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) had at the Dockyard or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SPAIN.

JUST OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF MALAGA, AN ATTRACTIVE WINTER RESORT.

Set back from the road, with lodge at entrance gates. Near U.C. and English Churches.

The Villa is in a good state of repair, and is well kept. Contains hall, library, music room, billiard room, four reception, small boudoir, sewing room, seven bed rooms, pantry, and good offices.

Town Council water. Electric light. Good drainage.

Stabling for two horses.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS, with rooms above for servants and men.

Laundry.

NICE GARDENS,

including two tennis courts, and

EIGHT ACRES OF LAND.

Price on application to the Agents, as below.

BIARRITZ.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED,

a CHATEAU, near Bayonne, standing in large and beautiful grounds, with splendid views of river and mountains, containing six reception, 16 bed and dressing rooms, including servants' rooms, good offices, &c.

Electric light, telephone, hot and cold water.

Large garage for two-three cars.

Rent on application to the Agents, as below.

ISLE OF CAPRI.

TO BE LET FROM APRIL FOR ONE YEAR OR SIX MONTHS WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE,

One of the finest VILLAS in the Isle, with South aspect, and containing four large reception rooms, magnificent library, seven bed rooms, offices, &c.

RENT 1,600 LIRE PER MONTH, or offer for whole period.

Full details of the Agents.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY.

A MagnificentCOUNTY-STYLE MANSION for SALE; eight bed rooms, two bathrooms, six reception rooms; stabling, garage, cottage; about ½ Acre in all. PRICE £10,000.—Full particulars FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1.

ESTATE,

SOUTH-EAST of GERMANY (LAUSITZ), with Mansion House with modern comfort, beautiful park, poultry farm, brick works, distillery, shooting and fishing, two-family house and 50 Acres of building land, for SALE or Gesamthofe Beratungsstelle für Grundbesitz Walther Hartz, Berlin Friedenau, Kaiser Allee 74, Germany.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

"BERKELEY HOUSE," MAYFAIR.—This magnificent FREEHOLD PROPERTY, forming one of the finest investments in the West End, for SALE BY AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, April 3rd, 1930, comprising 21 suites of family flats and bachelor chambers; two exceptionally large suites of offices and four shops, let and producing over £17,000 per annum; extensive frontages, the whole comprising an island site of 12,950 feet super.

For Plans, Particulars, and Conditions of Sale apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, W., Mayfair 3535.

FOR SALE privately, a modern BLOCK of MANSION FLATS in a very convenient position in S. Kensington; all let (except one); gross £1,720, net about £970. PRICE £9,000.—EASTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT at 16 years' net rent.—Very Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, main road, corner site, 36 yards frontage. Let at £200 per annum net as professional offices and private. Centre rapidly growing industrial town six miles Oxford. Minor frontage alterations would double value at small expense. Perfect condition. Valuable fixtures, gas, electricity. Family ownership 125 years.—Principals or Solicitors only write Box F.15, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

MORTGAGE SECURITIES REQUIRED. Large Trust Fund for investment on good class properties.—Write Box T.1490, The Times, E.C.4.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

MAYFIELD.—Ideal SITE for Country Residence; high ground; 47 Acres. £1,100 FREEHOLD.—WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, or Sloane-square, S.W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

Preliminary Notice.

By ORDER of MORTGAGEES.

THE OLD BRIDGE HOUSE,

EGHAM, SURREY.

For SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on 15th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.,

FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

containing three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and usual offices.

Good garage and outbuildings; 2¼ acres of garden. Near River and within five minutes of Staines Railway Station.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply

MATTHEWS & GOODMAN,

35, Bucklersbury, E.C.4. Tele., City 5627.

BINFIELD, BERKS.

Close to Bracknell, three miles from Ascot, six from Sunningdale, nine miles from Reading and Windsor.

NOTICE of SALE of VALUABLE

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES,

comprising

THE PARK FARM,

extending to an area of about

158 ACRES,

with superior FARM HOUSE and MODEL HOMESTEAD, walled garden, and orchard well stocked with good Fruit Trees.

Also

MANOR FARM HOUSE,

with excellent Barn,

BLOCKS of RIPE BUILDING LAND,

having extensive frontages to several main roads, including land in the Village of Binfield.

SEVERAL GOOD COTTAGES,

SMALL HOLDINGS, and ACCOMMODATION LAND,

the whole extending to an area of about

320 ACRES,

which

MESSRS. SIMMONS AND SONS

have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately), at the Great Western Hotel, Reading, on Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1930, at 3 o'clock.

Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. Surtees and Co., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2; or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames, Reading, and Basingstoke.

SALE MONDAY, MARCH 24th, and the FOLLOWING DAY

ON THE PREMISES

at 162, Sloane-street, S.W.1 (near Sloane-square).

THE ENTIRE STOCK in TRADE of the

CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, LTD.,

comprising some very fine pieces of French and English Furniture:—

GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, TABLE GLASS, SETTEES, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, DINING TABLES, EASY CHAIRS,

PLAYER PIANO BY KASTNER,

VALUABLE PICTURES, GLASS, CHINA, BRONZES, &c.

will be SOLD by AUCTION without reserve at 1 o'clock precisely.

Catalogues from the Auctioneer.

S. CURZON,

162, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

On View Friday, 9 till 6, and Saturday, 9 to 1, prior to Sale.

By Order of Executors to close Estate, re Lieutenant-Colonel George Coutts, deceased.

15, SNEATH-AVENUE, GOLDERS GREEN, N.W.11.

A charming pre-War NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE on two floors; wood hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room; pretty garden. Long Lease. Ground rent £8 8s.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, also the FURNITURE and EFFECTS, on the Premises, on Monday, March 31st, 1930, at 2 o'clock.

Rle J. A. Anning, Esq., decd.

20, WELLFIELD-AVENUE, MUSWELL HILL, N.

Very attractive double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, Stella, Station and The Broadway, with good hall, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices; good garden. Long Lease, at £15 per annum ground rent.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, also the remaining FURNITURE and EFFECTS, on the Premises, on Monday, April 7th, 1930, at 2 o'clock,

by

PRICKETT & ELLIS,

Particulars and Catalogues to be obtained at their offices, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2; and Highgate, N.6.

BLAKE, SON & WILLIAMS,

43/45, HIGH STREET, CROYDON (Tele.: CROYDON 2297) | 49, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2 (Tele.: HOLBORN 5365)

ALL PRINCIPAL ROOMS WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS.

"BLEWBURY LODGE."

Adjoining Shirley Park Links.

EAST CROYDON.

REPRODUCTION TUDOR HOUSE.

Four bed, tiled bath, two reception, study, separate kitchen and scullery.

GARAGE AND LOGGIA.

All-electric. Central heating.

Architect-built with genuine old materials; oak beams.

GROUNDS ¼ ACRE.

Solicitor:

D. W. DRUMMOND, Esq., 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors.

EAST CROYDON.

"ELM LODGE," PARK HILL RISE.

FAMILY RESIDENCE

with eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, usual offices; detached garage.

OVER ¼ ACRE.

Outbuildings and walled orchard; 25½ years' lease at £20 p.a. ground rent.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Chamberlain and Co., 1, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Owner bought larger house.

SOUTH CROYDON.

18, DORNTON-ROAD,

DETACHED HOUSE

with five bed rooms, two reception rooms, study, usual offices and garden.

EXCELLENT CONDITION,

completely equipped; ready for immediate occupation; 63 years' lease at £9 p.a. ground rent.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Oldman, Cornwall and Wood Roberts, 3, Harcourt-buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

By order of the Governors of the Whitgift Foundation and with the sanction of the Board of Education.

BORDERS OF SANDERSTEAD AND SOUTH CROYDON.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, PART OF THE FOX FARM ESTATE.

3,150 FEET BUILDING FRONTAGE.

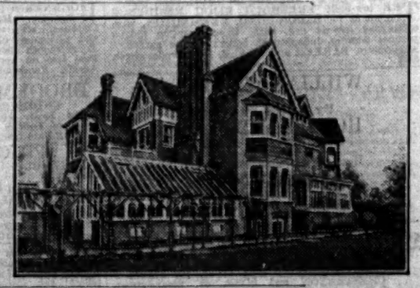
High and healthy position. All Services available.

REASONABLE RESTRICTIONS. SUITABLE PARCEL LOTS.

Solicitors: Messrs. Marshall, Liddle and Downer, 62, North End, Croydon.

ALL THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY AUCTION WITH POSSESSION ON 25th MARCH, AT CROYDON (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).

EAST CROYDON.



300ft. up. Extensive views.

IMPOSING RESIDENCE.

Eight bed, two bath, full size billiards, three reception, lounge hall, good offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage and tennis court.

GROUNDS OF 1 ACRE.

Excellent order throughout.

LONG LEASE

at nominal Ground Rent.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE TREATY.

By order of the Mortgagees with the concurrence of the Liquidator.

WEST CROYDON.

BETWEEN THE MAIN LONDON ROAD AND THE CROYDON BYE-PASS ROAD.

FREEHOLD MANUFACTURING PREMISES,

76 and 78, CANTERBURY-ROAD.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING ON FOUR FLOORS WITH SOME 40 ROOMS AND OFFICES. GROUND-FLOOR BUILDING OF ADMINISTRATIVE OR EXPERIMENTAL OFFICES.

SITE AREA 17,000 SQUARE FEET.

All usual services connected; ample room for extension.

ALSO STABLING OR GARAGE at rear of 66, Canterbury-road, suitable for builder's yard.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, 8TH APRIL, at the London Mart (unless sold before), in conjunction with Messrs. DUNN, SOMAN & COVERDALE,

CROSBY HOUSE, 36 AND 37, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.3.

FULL PARTICULARS OF ALL THE FOREGOING FROM THE AUCTIONEERS, MESSRS. BLAKE, SON & WILLIAMS, as above.

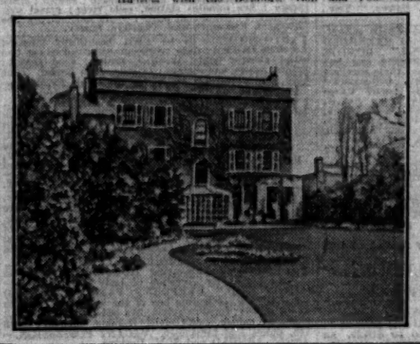
EXECUTORS' SALE.

FRENCHAY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE CITY OF BRISTOL.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE FRINGE OF THE BEAUTIFUL COMMON.

Hunting with the Berkeley. Golf and Polo within easy reach.



Lounge hall, 10 bed rooms, two dressing, three reception, schoolroom; level kitchen; two bath rooms (hot and cold); company's electricity and water.

EXTENSIVE LAWNS WITH AMPLE ROOM FOR TENNIS.

Walled kitchen garden.

Garage for two cars.

IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE.

Eminently suitable for private residence, school, or nursing home.

PRICE

(to close estate)

£2,500.

Full particulars and orders to view of

WILLIAM COWLIN and SON, Ltd., Estate Agents, 29, Princess Victoria-street, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

Executors' Sale to Close Estate immediately.

KENT.

The well-known FRUIT and HOP FARM of 210 ACRES, known as "PEARSONS GREEN," Parish of Brenchley, near Paddock Wood. Capital Residence, 10 Cottages, Two Sets of Buildings. The land includes 58 Acres prolific Apple Orchards in full bearing and Plantations, 30 Acres Hops ripe for Fruit Planting, 58 Acres Pasture, and 44 Arable. Road frontages of about 12,500ft. The Farm will be Sold as a whole or in 4 lots, with possession, by

MESSRS.

LAMBERT & SYMES, F.S.I.,

at the Swan Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on April 4th, at 4 p.m.—Particulars and Plans of the Auctioneers, Paddock Wood.

To Land Speculators, Agriculturists, and Sportsmen. By Order of Mortgagees.

KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS.

"CHINGLEY," GOUDHURST,

with nearly 1,400ft. frontage to the Main London-Hastings Road.

A Capital AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATE of nearly 250 ACRES (91 Pasture, 32 Arable, 23 planted Fruit, 24 Hops, suitable for laying down or fruit planting, and 76 Acres beautiful woodland surrounding the Estate). Interesting small House (partly 14th century), suitable for restoration, three Cottages, Buildings, also (separate lots) two Modern Semi-detached Houses and 3 Acres Orchard, on the Main London-Hastings Road.

Possession. No Tithe. Land Tax, or Valuation.

To be SOLD practically without reserve by

MESSRS.

LAMBERT & SYMES, F.S.I.,

at the Swan Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on April 11th, 1930, at 4 p.m.—Particulars and Plans of the Auctioneers, Paddock Wood.

BY

HERRING, SON & DAW,

at the MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously disposed of privately).

By Order of the Mortgagees.

ROCHESTER & CHATHAM.

A five-eighteenths undivided share in the important Freehold Property, being part of KENNEL FARM, known as

MAIDSTONE-ROAD, No. 2, ESTATE, CHATHAM, comprising an area of 91¼ ACRES.

Solicitors: Messrs. Gisborne and Co., Temple-chambers, E.C.4.

Auctioneers' Offices:

100c, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. City 7063/9.
1, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. Franklin 6725.
312, Brixton-hill, S.W.2. Streatham 0130.

By order of the Executor of Miss Riley, deceased, and the Trustees of Edward Vaughan-Morgan, deceased.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS,

in conjunction with

HUSSEY, WALCOTT & CO.,

will SELL, by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday Next, at 2.30 o'clock (unless previously disposed of), in Two Lots, Nos. 20 and 22, HARRINGTON GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7,

each containing nearly the same accommodation; 16 bed rooms, two bath rooms, billiard room, three reception rooms on ground floor, and capital offices. Leases 40 years, unexpired ground-rents £55 per annum each.

Particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitors, Messrs. Billinghurst, Wood and Pope, 7, Bucklersbury, E.C.4, and Messrs. Wild, Collins and Crosse, Kennane House, Crown-court, Chesham, E.C.2; and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. ROGERS, CHAPMAN and THOMAS, 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7, and at Mayfair, Westminster, and Westgate; and Messrs. HUSSEY, WALCOTT and Co., 1, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.1.

UPSET PRICE, £2,650.

"VALROY."

LONDON-ROAD, CAMBERLEY, SURREY.

An attractive Freehold Residence, standing in well-timbered grounds and containing:—

Lounge, three reception, eight bed rooms, ample offices; stabling, garage.

Electric light, gas, water, and main drainage. Matured garden with tennis lawn, summerhouse, productive kitchen garden, in all

ONE ACRE.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Messrs.

SADLER & BAKER

will SELL the above by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) at The Cambridge Hotel, Camberley, on Thursday, 3rd April, 1930, at 3 p.m.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Borlase and Venning, 58, Morrab-road, Penzance, Cornwall; at the place of Sale; and from the Auctioneers, 31, High-street, Camberley. (Phone 19.)

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

"JACOBY'S FACTORY," SHERBROOKE-ROAD, DAYBROOK, NOTTS.

(Three miles from Nottingham Market Place and ¼ mile from Daybrook Station.)

To Be SOLD by AUCTION by

MESSRS. PLACE & KIRK, F.A.I.,

at their ESTATE SALE ROOMS, Norfolk-place, Parliament-street, Nottingham, on TUESDAY, MARCH 18th, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and subject to printed Conditions of Sale.

ALL THAT VALUABLE FIVE-STOREY FACTORY with YARD, together with an EXTENSIVE RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS and a large AREA OF LAND ADJOINING, known as "Jacoby's Factory," situate in Sherbrooke-road, Daybrook, Notts, part of which is occupied by Messrs. W. H. Hurcomb and Co., and the remainder vacant.

The Factory Premises are substantially built of five storeys, with BASEMENT extending under the whole length, having been designed for carrying heavy machinery. All the rooms are well lighted, and the Basement has easy ingress on two sides.

There are TWO STONE STAIRCASES and TWO ELECTRIC LIFTS giving access to the various rooms, with good lavatory accommodation on each floor.

THE TOTAL FLOOR SPACE of the MAIN FACTORY (excluding outbuildings) is

68,378 SUPERFICIAL FEET.

THE POWER for Driving and Heating is supplied by THREE LANCASHIRE BOILERS, each of 120lb. pressure, with mechanical stokers, Green's Economiser, and a Galloway Compound Condensing Engine of 190 h.p.

THE LIGHTING is by pressure gas obtained from the Nottingham Corporation mains, and also the company's own supply of Electric Light.

WATER. There is ample Water supply from a Well 120ft. deep, yielding 7,000 gallons per hour, pumped by a three-throw pump.

In addition to the Factory Premises, there is an extensive range of OUTBUILDINGS, comprising: Timekeeper's Office, two Semi-detached Dwelling Houses, Weigh Bridge, Stores, Pump House, Engine House, Boiler House, Stabling, Covered Yards, Garages, &c.

There is a large area of LAND to the north and west sides of the property, which could readily be used for further extension if required.

THE TOTAL AREA of the WHOLE SITE is 19,372 SQUARE YARDS or thereabouts.

The Property is Leasehold for a term of 999 years from March 25th, 1930, at an annual ground-rent of £5.

Cards to view, detailed particulars, plan and conditions of sale may be had from the Auctioneers, Norfolk-place, from Messrs. Mellors, Basden and Mellors, Chartered Accountants, 1, King John's Chambers, Bridlesmith-gate, or from Messrs. Maples and McCraith, Solicitors, Low Pavement, Nottingham.

AT LOW RESERVES.

MESSRS. KNIGHT & CO.

will SELL the following FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENTS by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously sold privately).

CHISWICK.

The FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, amounting to £900 per annum, secured upon the substantial modern red-brick BLOCKS of TWENTY-FOUR MANSION FLATS known as 1-24, FAIRLAWN-COURT, CHISWICK PARK, with reversion in about 70 years to gross rents moderately estimated at upwards of £3,000 per annum.

BALHAM.

The FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £450 per annum secured upon the imposing main-road BLOCK of SIX SHOPS and TWELVE MANSION FLATS known as Nos. 8-25, THE BOULEVARD, HIGH-ROAD, BALHAM, with reversion in about 75 years to gross rents estimated to be in excess of £2,000 per annum.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £10 per annum net, outgoing ground-rent £7 per annum; incoming ground-rent £17 per annum) secured for a term of about 14 years unexpired on the medium-sized RESIDENCE known as 21, PRAYTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON. The estimated value of the house is £175 per annum.

CLAPHAM.

The LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £45 per annum net (outgoing ground-rent £30 per annum; incoming ground-rent £75 per annum) secured for a term of about 70 years unexpired on the substantial BLOCK of SIX MANSION FLATS known as Nos. 19-24, ELGHURST MANSIONS, EDGELEY-ROAD, CLAPHAM. When fully let the property should produce gross rents amounting to upwards of £450 per annum.

Particulars and conditions of sale of the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Wedlake, Letts and Birds, of 11, Serjeant's Inn, Temple, E.C.4, and of the Auctioneers at their Offices, 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

PEMBURY, NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

CLEARANCE SALE of 15,000 ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, CHERRIES, ALMONDS, PEACHES, &c.

11,000 FRUIT TREES, Plums, Apples, Cherries, and others, 5,000 ROSES, LAURELS, CONIFERS, YEWS, and other STOCK.

Messrs.

PROTHEROE & MORRIS,

of 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C.2, in conjunction with

Messrs. LANCRIDGE and FREEMAN,

of Tunbridge Wells, will SELL the above at The Hayeswood Nursery, Pembury, on Tuesday, March 18th, and two following days at 12 o'clock each day.

On View. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, as above.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

Messrs. DRON & WRIGHT,

Auctioneers, Surveyors, and Valuers,

17, COLEMAN-STREET, E.C.2,

will offer by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 9th April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.,

the following Properties (unless previously disposed of):—

CITY OF LONDON.

The Valuable Leasehold OFFICE PROPERTY,

No. 68, BASINGHALL-STREET, E.C.2,

occupying a most central position close to Bank of England, producing an Actual and Estimated Gross Income of

PER £1,220 10s. ANNUM,

Landlord paying Outgoings.

Lease 78½ years from 25th March, 1889. Ground-rent £300 per annum.

Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. Dehn and Lauderdale, 85, London-wall, E.C.2.

The Excellent Leasehold OFFICE and SHOWROOM PROPERTY, Nos. 19-21, WILSON-STREET, E.C.2,

occupying an important position in an improving business centre, producing an Actual and Estimated Gross Income of

PER £1,497 10s. ANNUM,

Landlord paying Outgoings.

Lease 80 years from 25th December, 1888. Ground-rent £160 per annum.

The Important Leasehold SHOP and SHOWROOM PROPERTY, Nos. 74-75, FORE-STREET, E.C.2, situate within a few yards of Moorgate,

Let and producing an Actual and Estimated Gross Income of

PER £870 ANNUM.

Lease 80 years from 25th December, 1887. Ground-rent £180 8s. 3d. per annum.

Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. Nash, Field and Co., 12, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.4.

FINCHLEY.

The very desirable double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

No. 31, CHURCH CRESCENT, CHURCH END, FINCHLEY, N.3.

Close to Church End Station (L.N.E. Rly.), and comprising:—

Five bed rooms, box room, bath room (separate w.c.), three reception rooms, and usual offices; good garden.

Frontage 31ft. 9in., and a depth of 197ft.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Vendor's Solicitor:—W. P. Neal, Esq., 14-15, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

FARNBOROUGH, KENT.

The semi-detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

No. 28, VINE-ROAD, GREEN-STREET GREEN, occupying a very pleasant position and comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchenette, w.c.

Good Garden with ample room for Garage.

Frontage 31ft. 6in., and a depth of 103ft. 6in.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Also the FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND in BEECH-ROAD, GREEN-STREET GREEN, comprising Six Plots, with total frontage of 90ft. and a depth of 103ft.

Suitable for erection of Residential Properties.

Vendor's Solicitor:—D. F. Cooke, Esq., 17, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the respective Solicitors, or of the Auctioneers, 17, COLEMAN-STREET, E.C.2. Telephone, Metropolitan 6071.

By Order of the Receiver, Stephen P. Child, Esq., F.C.A.

A-C (ACEDES) CARS, LTD.,

THAMES DITTON, SURREY,

within a few minutes' walk of Thames Ditton Station (Southern Railway).

EXTENSIVE

FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD MANUFACTURING PREMISES,

Service Station, Garage, Showrooms, Offices, &c.

THE PREMISES ARE MOSTLY OF ONE STOREY, AND CONTAIN A FLOOR AREA OF ABOUT 145,000 SQUARE FEET.

VALUABLE STOCK OF SPARE PARTS necessary in the manufacture of A-C Cars.

Also

GOODWILL, PATENTS, &c.

ENGINEERING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.

INCLUDING SOME 300 HIGH-CLASS MODERN MACHINE TOOLS.

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS

will SELL the above by AUCTION, in one or more Lots, ON THE PREMISES, on Tuesday, 8th APRIL, 1930, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day (unless previously disposed of in one lot).

Particulars, Plans, and Catalogues of Stephen P. Child, Esq., F.C.A., Messrs. Tmyton P. Child and Son, Chartered Accountants, 36, Queen-street, E.C.4; Messrs. Collison, Prichard and Barnes, Solicitors, 27, Bedford-row, W.C.1; and the Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2, and Kilburn, N.W.6.

ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAIN and MOD